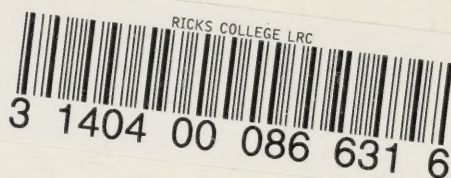


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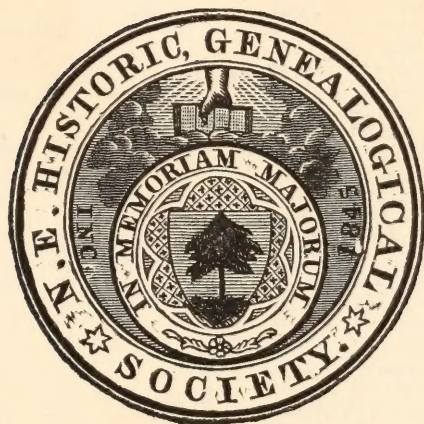
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*John Wentworth
Chicago*

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1877.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE HON. MILLARD FILLMORE,

THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the Rev. GEORGE W. HOSMER, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

MILLARD FILLMORE came from a sound English stock. His grandfather settled in Bennington, Vt., and was a lieutenant under Gen. Stark in the battle of Bennington. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, was born in Bennington, and his early years were passed in that outpost of New England life. When of age, about 1795, he started for what then was the far west. He went through Troy and Schenectady, and up the Mohawk valley to Utica, then a village, through the White's town settlement, and still on into the wilderness in central New York; and at a spot, now called Summer Hill in Cayuga county, he made a stand, cut down trees, built a log cabin, made a clearing, and got one harvest perhaps; and then returned to Bennington, told his old neighbors of his adventures, married a wife, and came again to his new home. There alone in the forest, three miles to a neighbor, and much more than that to any hamlet or village, he began his home life. It was naked, rude and lonely, but he was equal to his lot. He had strength, a sharp mother wit, thought for causes and effects, and grew up in the wilderness a son of nature. Amidst his hard labor he found time to read every paper or book he could get hold of; then he was social, and as settlers came near him, he loved to talk about politics, religion, farming; and so he grew to be the man of his neighborhood. After some twenty-five years in Cayuga county, he removed his home more than a hundred miles westward, to Aurora in Erie county; and there he cleared another farm, and there he died, more than eighty years old.

Old Esquire Fillmore was a patriarch among the new settlers; a counsellor and judge in all their affairs. He was a sort of backwoods Socrates, affecting to know very little, and asking crucial

questions ; and when ignorant pretenders had put forth their claims, with unsparing hand he would sweep them from their feet. His first wife, and the mother of his children, was described by her husband as a pleasant-natured woman, who made the best of her hard lot, living to open a way for others.

Of these parents Millard Fillmore was the second child. He was born in the forest-home in Cayuga county, Jan. 7, 1800. It was a wild birth-place ; but intelligence and affection were there to shelter and nurture the children, who indeed were more favored than multitudes, who are born to be pampered in luxury.

It is only known that Millard was at home there in the new country, which was being rapidly settled, until he was fourteen years old, when he was placed with a clothier to learn to card wool and dye and dress the cloth made in the farmers' houses. He had such schooling as there was. The New England school-house has always gone along with New England emigrants, or followed very close after them ; but the schools must have been very poor,—and probably his father helped him more than the teachers. His was nature's schooling of wayside incidents and common sense, more than of books and recitations.

When about nineteen years old, his father having removed to Erie county, Millard seems to have taken his destinies into his own hands ; he determined to study law, and bought his time, till he should be of age, of the clothier—for pay giving his note leaning on prospects ; and then began to study with a kind old friend who had a few law books, teaching school a part of the year for support. In these straits he tacked along, compelling the respect of those about him ; and before he was twenty-one he was invited to give an oration on the fourth of July. The woodsmen would have had it printed, but with characteristic caution and modesty he declined. Soon after this he got out of the woods, and went to Buffalo, about 1820, where he studied law, making his way by assisting in the post-office, and teaching school a part of each year. Buffalo had been burned by the British six years before, but was now rapidly rising to commercial importance, and was full of quick life.

In 1823 Mr. Fillmore was admitted as attorney at law, and opened an office eighteen miles from Buffalo, at Aurora, where his father resided. Here he began, and by close application to business laid the foundations of his professional eminence. In 1826 he married Miss Abigail, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a most judicious and estimable woman, with whom he shared the rising fortunes of a distinguished life. In 1828, and for three years, he was representative of Erie county in the state legislature, and was especially efficient in abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In 1830 he established himself in Buffalo. He practised law there seventeen years with marked success. His firm was Fillmore & Hall ; and then Fillmore, Hall & Haven—the late Judge Hall of

the U. S. District Court, and P. M. General U. S., and Hon. S. G. Haven, being his partners. The bar of Buffalo at this period was very able, and had several brilliant men and sound lawyers: Albert H. Tracy, Henry K. Smith, George P. Barker, John H. Talcott, William H. Green, Henry R. Rogers—men to test the metal of opponents.

It was a bold enterprise for Mr. Fillmore to come to Buffalo, where he must stand with men, who had enjoyed the best opportunities. But he maintained himself as a lawyer and advocate, and his firm was held in respect, among the best, in western New York. By temperate living, when intemperance was most common and was destroying many brilliant men, and by hard study and the closest application to business, he won honorable eminence. Others might have more genius, more eloquence, but he was sure to be thoroughly informed in regard to fact and law; and the logic of facts gave him his triumphs. His firm, and he at the head of it, was generally on one side or the other of every important case. He had no greener laurels than as a lawyer in Buffalo. By integrity, large intelligence, close study and indefatigable application, he earned confidence and respect.

In 1832 Mr. Fillmore was chosen representative to Congress. He was now thirty-three years old, and twenty of those years had been passed in the hard, rough school of the forest; but he had made the most of his ability and opportunity, and had stood there in the sight of the nation so respectably, that in 1836 he was placed there again, and remained a member of the house seven years; during all this time having a strong hand in his law firm at Buffalo; and the latter part of the time, he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and so, in large sense, the leader of the House. While chairman of the Ways and Means, he carried through the House, against sharp opposition, an appropriation of \$30,000 to Morse's telegraph, which really gave it to the world. In 1843 he was candidate for nomination as Vice-President; in 1844 he was a candidate for governor of New York, and in 1847 comptroller of that state. In 1849 he was elected Vice-President; and by the death of Gen. Taylor in 1850, he became President of the United States.

In this remarkable elevation, and so rapid, for Mr. Fillmore was only fifty-one years old when he reached the Presidency, his bearing was admirable. He was never seen abroad eagerly seeking office; he calmly met what came, laboriously faithful to the trusts committed to him. His private business had his time and attention; no client ever complained that his interests were neglected; and when the public asked for his service, he rendered it with equal fidelity.

Old Esquire Fillmore loved to say that he had the shortest creed in christendom; only two short words—do right. The son tried to

do right. A letter that he wrote to his minister, when upon the death of Gen. Taylor he found himself at the head of the government, and such responsibility resting upon him, revealed the serious earnestness with which he took up his great duty; in strong words he said how deeply he felt his dependence upon God, and with all his heart sought his guidance.

Mr. Fillmore's administration has not always been treated fairly; because in some great matters there was mistake, at a time when many good men did not see deep enough, the whole course of his administration has often been underrated or severely censured; ranked with other administrations of very far less significance and merit.

In his beginning he called around him an able cabinet, one of the ablest the country has seen; Webster, Corwin, Crittenden, Hall, Graham, Kennedy, and afterward Everett—men whose position in the Union, and whose opinions and character show that he meant to be fair, and give to all sides and interests due regard. Then, as we look along through those three years, a time of great partisan strife, it is easy to see how earnestly Mr. Fillmore tried to make his administration useful to the people of the whole country, and subserve the great purposes of general welfare and civilization. He did all he could for low postage—a greater blessing than we know how to estimate. He led the way in establishing the Agricultural Bureau in the government, giving to farmers and planters important facilities in knowing each others' methods and exchanging seeds and spreading important information. Very large discretion was left with Mr. Fillmore as president, in the additions and finishing of the capitol at Washington; and we are greatly indebted to his good sense and sound practical judgment, that we have that noble building which is justly the pride of our country.

Mr. Fillmore decisively checked intermeddling with the government of Cuba; and while Kossuth so touched our hearts by his wonderful eloquence about the sufferings of Hungary at the hands of the House of Hapsburg, Mr. Fillmore held us back from useless interference, though the Austrian minister M. Hülseman learned, from Daniel Webster's famous letter, how the administration and the country regarded Austria's injustice.

During Mr. Fillmore's administration several expeditions for discovery, and to promote international amity, were fitted out with much pains and expense. Lieut. Lynch was sent into Africa. Capt. Ringgold was sent into the Chinese seas, and to touch, if possible to a more kindly intercourse, the ancient empire; Lieuts. Herndon and Gibbon were sent more fully to explore the regions of the Amazon, and open trade with those wonderfully fertile countries, which are becoming more and more important to us and the world; and Com. Perry was sent to Japan, and a treaty was made with that interesting people, who are coming to us with a remarkable

docility—the old to the new, as was never before seen in the world. Our growing intercourse with Japan makes one of the most inspiring hopes of our time. By good fellowship we are reviving that old pioneer of the world's progress. Mr. Fillmore was remarkable for the attention, scrutiny, and hard work, he gave to whatever passed through his hands. An old Virginia statesman said, that no president had ever so thoroughly done his work, and done it himself.

But the times were sharp and full of peril. Before Gen. Taylor died the south were roughly demanding of him, a southern man, such partisan favor in his administration as he, being the president of the whole United States, could not justly, and therefore would not, grant them. They threatened to break up the government,—and he died.

It was a terrible crisis for Mr. Fillmore to come to the head of the government at that time. He meant to be fair; though the south was imperious, he would do them full justice; they should have all the constitution gave them. And then, he dreaded war, and especially war of brethren and neighbors; he shrank from bloodshed; he deprecated the waste, havoc and misery; by any and every means he would save his country from such calamity as war must bring; and when the south made new demands of the north, and intensified their threats, and when Congress by a large majority passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, then for the sake of peace he thought it best to sign it; and to write letters to the south, that the powers of the government should be exerted to the utmost to help them recover their fugitive slaves in the north. In doing this he verily believed that he had saved his country from civil war; but now all can see, and some saw it then, it was only postponing the horror, and making it more dreadful ten years later. First there must be righteousness, and then peace. Some things there are worse than war. Slavery and its evils are worse; and if we can be rid of these, we will bear patiently the bereavements, sorrows and expense of the war they caused.

It was a great mistake to yield so much to the entreaties, or to the threats of the south; and it has brought worse calamity upon the south than upon the north. But it was a mistake into which multitudes, and many great and well-meaning men, fell as well as Mr. Fillmore. It was a fearful ordeal through which he had to pass. He tried, hard as a man ever did, to do what he thought was best under the circumstances; had he taken his father's short creed in its highest sense, do right—do right though the heavens fall (but they will not fall)—with that he might have cut the Gordian knot that bound him. Standing, as we must think, as a lawyer, rather than as a statesman, upon a very literal interpretation of the constitution, he did what he thought must be done to pacify the south, and save us, and save them, from the horrors of fratricide. They scorned his dread of war, laughed at his efforts to keep peace, joined

the party opposed to him, and elected Franklin Pierce to be his successor; they hastened from bad to worse, until the terrible storm broke upon the country.

Mr. Fillmore was disappointed. His administration and policy had been rejected; and when the war came, which he thought might have been prevented, he could not see the light of hope, he did not, like Edward Everett, adjust himself to the new conditions, and mourned the calamity of his country.

During Mr. Fillmore's administration, the writer of this sketch had the pleasure of waiting upon two aged men to Washington, the Rev. Dr. Kendall of Plymouth, Mass., and Esquire Fillmore, the president's father. They both were more than eighty years old. It was a notable journey; we made easy stages, stopping at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The president's father was an especial object of interest along the way. His arrival at the hotel in Philadelphia was noticed in the papers; and to draw guests it was announced that he would stay some days. The next morning, as we were again on our journey, a man said to Mr. Fillmore, "The president's father was at Jones's hotel last night." "Was he?" said the 'Squire." "Yes," said the man, "and he is to remain there some days." "Indeed," said the old man, "how do you know that?" "I saw it in the paper," returned the man. "Ah," said Mr. F., "you must not believe half that's in the papers."

The two old men were social. Dr. Kendall's reverent faith was not quite according to the ideas which the venerable pioneer had hewn out for himself; he did not know about some things, in Old Testament and New; but they were genial, and enjoyed each other. Mr. Fillmore told us of his early life in the woods; and how, when Millard was born, he went seven miles through the forest for a physician, and when he returned in haste to say that the physician would soon be there, he found the baby boy rocking in a sap trough for want of a better cradle.

We reached Washington, and Mr. F. stepped into the president's carriage, which was waiting his arrival; and Dr. Kendall and I went to Post-Master-General Hall's. Finding that the president's last reception for the season was to be that evening, we hastened to be there. As we entered the reception room, we saw the president and his family and cabinet, and his father at his side. As soon as we had been very cordially received, Dr. Kendall drew me aside and whispered, "Was there ever since the world began such a contrast as that group, and the baby in the sap trough?" It was indeed a contrast. The president was a handsome man, of fine bearing, in the prime of life; and his father was venerable, tall, and not much bowed down by his eighty years; his full grey hair and intelligent face at once drew attention; and he stood there by his son, as no other father then had done, as calm and self-possessed as in his justice court in some log cabin of Western New York.

I was to be in Washington a few weeks, and Esquire Fillmore was to return home with me; but one day I met him and he said, "I am going home to-morrow." I said, "But why not wait for me?" "No, no," said he, "I will go. I do not like it here; it isn't a good place to live; it isn't a good place for Millard; I wish he was at home in Buffalo."

Mr. Fillmore had scarcely closed his term of service, when Mrs. Fillmore, who had long been ill, and had hoped soon to rest in their old quiet home, grew more severely sick, and died at Washington three weeks after the close of her husband's administration. She was wise and excellent; and in great sorrow, attending her remains, Mr. Fillmore and his son and daughter came home to Buffalo.

They came quietly, with as little display as possible, into the house that Mr. Fillmore had lived in, since he came to Buffalo twenty-three years before. No goods of the nation clung to him; his hands were clean. Integrity and economy had kept him safe. By his large law business for seventeen years, admirably conducted, he had accumulated a moderate competency, enough for a family of simple tastes and economical habits; he returned from Washington with little if any more estate than he had when he went there. He lived handsomely in the presidential mansion, expending very nearly the income of his office, and when he returned to Buffalo, he left the ceremonial forms and equipage all behind him. He was cordially received by his old neighbors and fellow citizens, and moved among them as unostentatiously as if his life had always been confined to the city and county of his adoption.

In 1855 and 1856 Mr. Fillmore visited Europe. He was politely recognized in the capitals, and greatly enjoyed seeing and studying the manners and civilization of the older world. He had never studied art nor classics, but he was a keen, intelligent observer, and in his own sphere, which was respectable, he was a dignified gentleman. The University of Oxford conferred the degree of D.C.L. upon him, and he modestly declined it. He had never enjoyed university opportunities, and was not willing to accept university honors, though politely offered, when the compliment was more to the office which he had held than to himself. He had just a little pride in standing up, just what he was, without ornamental pillars and buttresses, which he felt, in his case, would have been *only* complimentary and ornamental.

Having returned from Europe, Mr. Fillmore bought a beautiful house, and surrounded himself with books, and was a close and happy student of history and philosophy, occasionally reading a novel, or touching lightly upon poetry. He used to say how much he enjoyed these leisure days of study; in his busy, crowded life, he never before had known such satisfactions.

In 1858 Mr. Fillmore married Mrs. Caroline McIntosh, of Albany, N. Y., a lady of fortune and much artistic culture; and his

fine house was filled with pictures and things of beauty, and a modest equipage appeared; and the home of the ex-president was in all respects such as loyal republican citizens love to see.

Mr. Fillmore's domestic character was quite remarkable. He loved his home; his heart was contented there; when away at the state legislature in Albany, or in Congress, he wrote a letter to his wife every day. Once she said she had not received her daily letter, for her husband, being then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, could not find time, and then only wrote to her every other day. A daily letter to wife at home, heartily written, would do something to purify life at Washington.

Mr. Fillmore was useful in society at Buffalo. Sometimes he gave a lecture. He did much to organize a historical society in Buffalo, and for many years was its president; and it has become a permanent and valuable institution, and a significant memorial of its chief founder. He was often honored by his fellow citizens with appointments to offices of dignity. In 1845 he was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, and in 1854 an honorary member. He was chosen an honorary vice-president of that society for the state of New York in 1855, and was annually reëlected till his death.¹

When Abraham Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president, he spent a Sunday at Buffalo, and Mr. Fillmore was chairman of the committee of reception. The coming man was received with distinguished honor. Sunday morning with Mr. Fillmore he attended the Unitarian Church;² and in the evening, when crowds were thronging his hotel in hopes to see him, he slipped out and went with Mr. Fillmore to Father Beason's meeting, which the outside throng cared nothing about, to hear an address about the western Indians, and an appeal that their wrongs might be redressed.

Mr. Fillmore was often invited to occasions of public interest, in different parts of the country, but generally declined; he did not seek notoriety; and among his books and friends he very quietly spent his latter years. He retained remarkably his vigor and fine bearing. He died in Buffalo, March 8, 1874, in the 75th year of his age.

¹ This Society passed appropriate resolutions on his death at its meeting, April 3, 1874, which are printed in full in the REGISTER, vol. xxviii. 344. His ancestry will be found in Dr. Woodward's article on the genealogy of the Fillmores, in vol. xi. of this work, pp. 61-6, and 141-7.—ED.

² Mr. Fillmore was a member of the Unitarian society at Buffalo, of which the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, the writer of this article, had been pastor since 1836.—ED.

THE PROBABLE PARENTAGE OF REV. HUGH AND MESSRS. JOHN AND MATTHEW ADAMS.¹

BY A DESCENDANT OF MATTHEW ADAMS.

THE Rev. Hugh Adams of Durham, N. H., was born May 7, 1676; graduated H. U., æ. 21 years, 1697; married Susanna Winburn. His church records, now in possession of Hon. Samuel Chesley Adams of West Newfield, Me., contain this quaint entry:

"April 14, 1723. On a fair Sunshiny Lord's Day, my infant daughter, born on the fifth day of the week (Thursday) the eleventh day of the second month (April) about half an hour past six in the morning, was, after the name of her father's Godly mother and her own grandmother, baptized Avis Adams."

Also in Sibley's Harvard Graduates, page 504, I find transcribed from Sewall's diary a letter from Hugh Adams, written to his brother John, shop-keeper in Boston, dated Charleston, S. C., Feb. 23, 1699-1700, announcing that their "precious godly Mother Avis Adams departed y^e Life Oct 6th last." She died of the yellow fever.

In the City Hall records, Boston, I found among births:

"Jane, daughter of John Adams and Avis his wife, b. Dec. 24, 1686.
Ann, " " " " " " " " b. Feb. 21, 1688."

I therefore infer that the three brothers, Hugh, John and Matthew, may have been children of this same John and Avis—the name of Avis being uncommon at that early period. We know that Hugh was born in 1676. No record has as yet been found of John except as a "shop-keeper in Boston," February, 1699. Matthew's birth is not found, but he married, Nov. 17, 1715, Katherine, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Whaff) Brigden, at which time his age must have been at least 20 (possibly 24), making his birth about 1690, or 1694, probably after the birth of the sisters Jane and Ann. He died March 2, 1747-1748.

In the Boston City Hall records of marriages I also found:

"Anne Adams m. William Play by Samuel Willard, Feb. 13, 1706;" also
"Anne Play m. William Ings by Benjamin Colman, Sept. 23, 1714."

Was not this latter *widow* of the above William Play, consequently Anne Adams by birth? For I find in Bridgman's King's Chapel Memorial, page 217, that "Dr. Barnabas Binney was son of Capt. Barnabas Binney . . . and wife Avis, daughter of William Engs, Boston," probably named Avis for her grandmother

¹ An article on the "Descendants of Matthew Adams," by the late Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., is printed in the REGISTER, vol. x. p. 89.—ED.

Avis Adams. Capt. Binney left three children: Avis, the second wife of Nicholas Brown, of Providence (see Beckwith's *Brown Genealogy*, page 6); Anne (probably named for her grandmother Anne), who married Samuel Anthony of Providence, R. I.; and Dr. Barnabas, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Woodrow of New Jersey.

In the City Hall records of deaths I also found:

"John Adams (Maltster) died Nov. 2^d 1702."

May not this be the husband of Avis, who died in Charleston, 1699, and also the John, son of Alexander, mentioned in *Savage* (vol. i. p. 8), as born Feb. 26, 1652? Another John Adams, son of the first Henry, born near the same time, namely, July 14, 1652 (*Savage*, i. 10), may have been her husband, but this is not so probable. Little is known of the latter John Adams. He is supposed to have returned to England (*Thayer Memorial*, p. 37).

Alexander Adams of Boston, a shipwright, Ar. Co. 1652, married, it is said, Mary Coffin, sister of Tristram, first of Nantucket, daughter of Peter Coffin of Boston, near Plymouth, co. Devon. She came in 1642 with her mother Joanna and brother Tristram to New England. Joanna died in 1661, æ. 77. Alexander died Jan. 15, 1677, æ. 62. The children of Alexander and Mary were:

Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1645-6; Susanna, b. May 14, 1648; *John*, b. Feb. 26, 1652 (Boston City Hall records); Samuel, b. May 7, 1656; Susanna, b. Feb. 21, 1658; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1660.

Cambridge, Mass.

C. B. E.

A YANKEE PRIVATEERSMAN IN PRISON IN ENGLAND, 1777-1779.

Communicated by WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, of Lexington, Mass., with Notes.

(Continued from vol. xxx. page 352.)

[1778, May.] Saturday, 16th. This day Mr. Duckett and Mr. John Temple¹ came here to see us, and told us he was going to America, and would deliver any letters we should send by him. The same day Mr. *Lashire*² being a little in liquor, struck the doctor and cook, and was by the Agent's orders put into the Black Hole.

Sunday, 17th. Rainy weather. Mr. Manning and Leger remain in the Black Hole; nothing new this day.

Monday, 18th. Clear weather. There have been various accounts

¹ Mr. John Temple—perhaps *Sir* John Temple, the well known son of Robert Temple, Esq., of Ten Hills, Mass., eighth baronet, and also a baronet of Nova Scotia.—*Vide* Whitmore's *Pedigree of the Temple Family*, ante x. 73-7; Blood's *Hist. Temple*, N. H., &c.

² "*Lashire*," in original—Leger, undoubtedly is meant, Edward Leger, lieutenant, of the Hornet, belonging to Maryland—see Roll and List of Officers appended—committed to Forton Prison, Oct. 13, 1777. For further mention of his confinement in Black Hole, see entries of Journal, for May 17, and June 7, 1778. Mr. "*Lagear*" effected his escape from prison, July 23, 1778—entry in Journal, for July 24, 1778.

about Burgoyne's army being enlisted into our service ; but now the General has come himself he has contradicted all, &c.

Tuesday, 19th. This day we had a man die in the hospital, about eight o'clock in the morning. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money. Mr. Manning carried very bad into the hospital, out of the Black Hole.

Friday, 22d. There has been nothing remarkable this some time past. We are in some hopes that some of us will go home when General Burgoyne goes for America ;¹ but how that will be, we know not. Fine weather.

May 23d. We have a particular account of the killed and wounded, and taken prisoners, since the war first began, belonging to the British services now under General Howe :

killed.	wounded.	prisoners.	
3894	11023	10046	Total, 29—960

Clear and moderate weather.

*From London Gazette.*²

Sunday, 24th. Moderate weather. This evening about ten o'clock there was a hole found out in the officers' apartment ; which the drum was ordered to beat to arms, when all Portsmouth and Gosport were in an uproar. Five pounders a plenty to be seen, expecting us out.

Monday, 25th. Nothing remarkable this day, but weather very fine.

Tuesday, 26th. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett, Esq., came and paid us our money ; no news about us.

Wednesday, 27th. Clear weather. Last night John Crow³ made his escape through the necessary, and got off clear. He was boatswain of the Oliver Cromwell, privateer.

Thursday, 28th. Mr. Wrenn came up here and told us that the French had laid siege to Gibraltar,⁴ &c. ; no more at present.

Friday, 29th. Nothing remarkable this day.

Saturday, 30th. This day all the officers are put upon half allowance till they tell who made the hole. Likewise the militia came to do duty over us, in the room of the *old fogues* [fogies?]⁵

Sunday, 31st. This day very fine. All the officers continue to be on half allowance ; and now we all begin to grow uneasy of our exchange.

Monday, June 1st. We have the news of a large fleet that's sailed from France for America ; likewise a large fleet from Spithead, to insult them if they should come across them. But I am afraid they came off by the lee.⁶

Tuesday, 2d. This day Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money, and he likewise says there is a ship arrived at Spithead from America, which brings an account of General Howe's troops laying their

¹ Congress consented to Burgoyne's return to England in the spring of 1778, on condition that he would return to America, and abide the fate of the rest of the army, should their embarkation continue to be prevented.

² These figures are transcribed as given in the original of the Journal. We have as yet been unable to contrast them with the prior authority.

³ John Crow, boatswain of the Oliver Cromwell, privateer—name not mentioned in Roll.

⁴ See note to Journal, entry for April 30, 1778.

⁵ British garrisons were augmented by companies of invalids, in 1777—vide *Town and Country Magazine*, for that year, page 331—and Forton Prison was guarded probably by troops of that character, as every available able-bodied man was then needed at the front, or for service in the navy. In Franklin's description of Portsmouth, Eng., in 1726, he stated the garrison to be "ten thousand in war time ;" at present "about one hundred invalids," &c. Ten or twelve old invalid marines, who were unfit for active service, formed a part of the guard of the Jersey prison-ship.—*Fox's Adventures*, p. 114.

⁶ The French fleet for America, was that of D'Estaing, which sailed from Toulon, Apr. 13—*Gentleman's Mag.* for 1778, p. 237—and appeared off the Delaware, July 5, 1778.

arms;¹ likewise an embargo is laid on all vessels and boats from and to this harbor.

Wednesday, 3d. We expect a number of French prisoners here every day. Every building is fitting up for that purpose. Nothing new.

Thursday, 4th. Clear weather, and out of all hopes of going home.

Friday, 5th. This day our clothes were mustered to see what we stood in need of. Likewise we have the news of some of our Continental frigates being taken, and one blown up.²

Saturday, 6th. This day Mr. Manning came out of the hospital, and is released from the Black Hole.³

Sunday, 7th. Fine weather. This day Mr. Leger came out of the Black Hole.⁴ The newspapers give us an account of great riots and mobs throughout England. The militia are laying down their arms in several parts here. Likewise the papers give us an account of an exchange of English prisoners, in France, for us here in England, and that the cartel was certainly settled.

Monday, 8th. It is reported here that General Howe has arrived here in England, and has brought some disagreeable news; and that the troops had laid down their arms, on account of the terms offered by Howe, was not received. Out of all hopes.

Tuesday, 9th. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money. It is contradicted to day of General Howe's arriving, but is on his passage for England. Nothing more at present.

Wednesday, 10th. Fine weather. There have been a number of prisoners been expected here from on board the guard ship at Spithead; but they are stopped; some say, till we are gone. But when that will be I can't tell.

Thursday, 11th. Clear weather, but no news.

Friday, 12th. Fine weather. Great talks of our being exchanged.

Saturday, 13th. Clear weather and little news. Our officers sent out to get some beer, and after the beer came the officer of the guard said it should not be sent in; at which Captain Murphy sent him a letter, telling him he would be glad of the money or beer; but on refusing, there was a very insulting letter sent him, which he made a handle of, and the matter was laid before the commanding officer of the militia, which made great disturbance. No news at present.

Sunday, 14th. Being clear weather and no news, but a disturbance arising concerning the letter sent the officer.

Monday, 15th. Fine weather. Two of our officers, Capt. Murphy and Capt. Chew, were examined by the Agent concerning the letter, and were ordered to be locked up at six o'clock, and all the rest of the officers; and by their making of it known, we were allowed to stay out the usual time. In great expectation of being released soon. No more this day.

Tuesday, 16th. This day very fine. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came to pay the men their money, when all of them were ordered to bring their coats, and those that had coats received their money, and those that had not had none. Great confusion concerning the letter to the officer. Nothing new concerning us, &c.

Wednesday, 17th. Cloudy weather. Nothing wanting, but everything but the officers being locked up at six o'clock, and the men out till the usual hours. No news about us.

[To be continued.]

¹ See entry for June 8, following, &c.

² The Randolph American frigate, on a cruise from Charleston, was blown up during an engagement with the Yarmouth, 64, March 7, 1778.—*Vide REGISTER*, xxiv. 304, 305, note.

³ See note to Journal, entry for Mar. 7, 1778.

⁴ See note to Journal, entry for May 16, 1778.

NOTES ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

By the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, President of Macalester College, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 418.]

No. XIII.

THE VIRGINIA LOTTERIES.

A FRIEND of Sir Dudley Carleton, on February 12, 1612, wrote, "There is a lottery in hand for furthering the Virginia voyage, and an under company erecting for the trade of the Bermudas, which have changed their name twice within this month, being first christened Virginiola, but now lately resolved to be called the Summer Islands, as well in respect of the continued temperate air, as in remembrance of Sir George Summers that died there."

Howes the Chronicler alludes to the lottery in these words: "The King's Majesty, in special favour for the present plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granted a liberal lottery in which was contained five thousand pound in prizes certain, besides rewards of casualty, and began to be drawn in a new built house at the West End of Paul's, the 29th of June 1612. Out of which lottery, for want of filling up the number of lots, there were then taken out and thrown away three score thousand blanks, without abating any one prize, and by the 20th of July all was drawn and finished. This lottery was so plainly carried and honestly performed, that it gave full satisfaction to all persons. Thomas Sharplisse, a tailor of London, had the chief prize, viz., 4000 crowns in fair plate, which was sent to his house in very stately manner."

Herbert states that the Grocer's Company ventured £62 15s., and won a silver salt and cover valued at £13 10s. Aubrey writes that the father of Ogilby, the author, at this period was in prison for debt, and borrowing some money of his son, purchased a ticket which drew a prize, enabling him to extricate himself from his debtors.

Early in June, 1616, Sir Thomas Dale arrived in London with Pocahontas, and collections were directed in the dioceses of England for a church and college in Virginia, and a lottery was granted for the general benefit of the plantation. The following, from the leaders of the Virginia Company, is among the records of the city of Salisbury:

Whereas the Royal, most excellent Majesty, under his great seal of England, authorizes the Virginia Company for the setting up of a lottery for the benefit of that Plantation.

We by virtue of said grant do earnestly pray and desire you Mr Mayor, Mr Recorder, and the Aldermen of the City your brethren to be assistants.

to our deputies Gabriel Barber and Lott Peere being also members of our Company, to whom, for the approved trial which we have of their care and sufficiency, we have committed the management of a running lottery to be kept in that, your City of Salisbury, requesting so much more earnestly, your furtherance therein, for that it is for so good a work as the upholding of that Plantation which we have now great hope and greater than before, shall stand and flourish to the honor and benefit of the realm.

And although we are well satisfied of these men's integrity, and have already given them an oath for their just and true dealing in this employment, with all men, yet to satisfy you and the world in the most exact manner that may, we desire you to receive the key here enclosed, of the prizes and to see them mingling of them with the blanks, and appoint one or two of your City, men of care to lock up and open the same every morning and evening, and permit a child who shall be allowed for his pains, to draw out the lots for all that adventure, as shall those we employ not be suspected of popularity who shall only pay out those prizes that shall be drawn, and yourselves be encouraged if they shall so desire to give them your testimony of the said proceedings.

In so doing both ourselves shall have great cause to thank you, and the Plantation to acknowledge your love and kindness towards the same.

And so we bid you very hearty farewell.

From London, 19th of December, 1616.

E. SHEFFIELD
PEMBROKE
H. SOUTHAMPTON
WILL. PAGET
THOMAS CAVENDISH
THOMAS SMYTH

JO. DANVERS
EDWIN SANDYS
DUDLEY DIGGES
JOHN WROTHE
RICHARD MARTYN
JO. WOLSTENHOLME

No. XIV.

VIRGINIA SLAVEHOLDERS, FEBRUARY, 1625.

<i>Owner.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Negro.</i>
Capt. W. Peirce,	Jamestown,	{ Angelo, woman, in 1619, from ship "Treasure."
Sir George Yeardley,	"	
" " "	"	Five men.
Rich'd Kingswell,	"	Three women.
Abraham Piersey,	"	Edward.
Edward Bennett,	Wariscoyak,	Four men.
" " "	"	Antonio, arrived in "James," 1621.
Capt. Francis West,	Elizabeth City,	Mary, " " "
Capt. Wm. Tucker,	" "	John Pedro, a. 30, in "Susan," 1623.
" " "	" "	Antony.
		Isabel his wife.
		William their child, baptized.
Total of "Negors," 20.		

HOLLIS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN THE WAR OF THE
REVOLUTION.

By the Hon. SAMUEL T. WORCESTER, A.M., of Nashua, N. H.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 298.]

NUMBER OF HOLLIS SOLDIERS THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

IN the year 1776, the seat of the war was removed from the vicinity of Boston to Canada and the state of New-York. But few of the regimental or company rolls of the troops furnished by New-Hampshire the second year of the war are now known to exist, or if still in existence, some of the most interesting and important of them, supposed to be in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, by the inhospitable rules of that office are not accessible to the historical inquirer. I have consequently, in these researches, been obliged to rely mainly upon the town records and documents for the names, number, terms of service and wages of the Hollis soldiers in that year.

It appears from these documents that four Hollis soldiers enlisted in the detachment of troops under Gen. Arnold, who with so much privation and suffering made their way through the forests to Quebec by the way of the Kennebee River, in the winter of 1775-6. Minot Farmer, one of these Hollis soldiers, who had been a sergeant in the Hollis company at Bunker Hill, was taken prisoner in the assault on Quebec, and died in captivity.

In the year 1776, and afterwards, till near the close of the war, New Hampshire furnished three battalions of regular troops, known as the first, second and third N. H. Continental regiments, commanded severally by Colonels Cilley, Hale and Scammel. Dr. John Hale, and his son-in-law Jonathan Poole, were respectively surgeon and assistant-surgeon of the first N. H. regiment, from 1776 to 1780. The private soldiers in these regiments were at first enlisted for a single year. Besides the surgeon and his assistant, Hollis furnished to these regiments 21 men, including officers, a part of whom enlisted in the first New Hampshire under Col. Cilley, the rest in the third under Col. Scammel. The history and doings of these regiments, and of their gallant colonels, are too familiar to our readers to need or permit comment here. The private soldiers from Hollis in these regiments were paid, by the town, £24 each for the year's service, or £2 per month.

About the middle of July, 1776, a regiment of N. H. Volunteers was enlisted to reënforce the army in Canada, and placed under the command of Col. Joshua Wingate. In the third company of this regiment, of which Daniel Emerson, Jr., of Hollis was captain, were 25 Hollis soldiers, supposed to have been in service for six months, and who were paid by the town £12 each, or at the rate

of £2 per month. In consequence of the successful retreat of the continental troops from Canada, this regiment went no farther north than Ticonderoga.

Afterwards, in the month of August of this year, the N. H. Committee of Safety ordered that a small regiment of New Hampshire troops, under the command of Col. Pierce Long, then stationed at Newcastle, should be recruited and its ranks filled. Near the last of 1776 this regiment was ordered to New York to the defence of Ticonderoga. In its third company, commanded by Capt. Timothy Clements, were 12 Hollis soldiers, who were paid by the town £12 each, and supposed to have served six months.

Near the last of September, 1776, another regiment of N. H. Volunteers was enlisted, commanded by Col. Nahum Baldwin, to reënforce the continental army then at White Plains. In the second company of this regiment, under Capt. William Reed, were 21 Hollis soldiers. They were paid by the town £5 7s. each. It does not appear how long they were in the service, but probably some less than three months.

In December of this year, another New Hampshire regiment was raised to reënforce the army in New York, commanded by Col. David Gilman. In the second company of this regiment, commanded by Capt. William Walker, were 14 Hollis soldiers, supposed to have been in the service two months, and who were paid £4 each by the town.

In addition to the foregoing lists, it appears from the report made by the selectmen of Hollis to the legislature after the war, that 4 other Hollis soldiers served for some months in the garrison near Portsmouth, and were paid £4 10s. each.

It appears from the foregoing data, that in 1776 Hollis furnished soldiers for the army as follows :

For Arnold's Expedition to Canada	. . .	4
In the 1st and 3d N. H. Continental Regiments	. . .	23
In the Regiment of Col. Wingate	. . .	25
In Col. Long's Regiment	. . .	12
In Col. Baldwin's "	. . .	21
In Col. Gilman's "	. . .	14
Garrisons at Portsmouth	. . .	4

Making in all the second year of the war, 103 or nearly one in twelve of the whole population of the town.

HOLLIS IN 1777, THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

From the town records :

"Annual Town Meeting, March 3, 1777.

"Voted and chose for Committee of Safety, Capt. Noah Worcester, Ensign Stephen Ames, Capt. Daniel Kendrick, Oliver Lawrence and Jacob Jewett. Also

"Voted, That we will stand by the Committee of Safety and defend them, and do all we can to assist them in the cause of liberty."

THE HOLLIS QUOTA OF CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS.

Under the acts of Congress reorganizing the continental army for 1777 and the years following, New Hampshire was required to furnish three regiments of regular troops to serve for three years or during the war. The number of men to be furnished by the several towns in the state was allotted to the respective regiments of the state militia in proportion to the number of the enrolled militia in each town. The number required of each town was called the town's "quota," and it was made the duty of the town to keep its quota constantly filled. In this apportionment the number of continental soldiers set to Hollis was *thirty*; and this number continued to be the Hollis quota till near the end of the war. It is shown by the "Return" of Col. Moses Nichols, the commander of the regiment of militia to which Hollis was attached, made early in 1777, that the 30 soldiers allotted to Hollis were enlisted in the spring of that year, 20 of whom enlisted for three years, and the remaining 10 for eight months. Twenty of them were enlisted in the first N. H. regiment, under Col. Cilley; the rest, with one exception, in that of Col. Scammell.

From the town records :

"Special Town Meeting, April 2, 1777."

"*The Hollis Quota for the Continental Army.*"

"*Voted* To give each man that shall enlist for three years or during the war to make out our Quota of thirty men, £46, including the Continental and states Bounty."

"*Voted* To raise the money for the soldiers by Tax."

"*Voted* That the Selectmen shall give security to each man that enlists for the sum that is to be paid him by the Town."

It appears from the "Great Return" before referred to, made by the selectmen to the legislature after the war, that each of these men was paid £20 by the town, making in all £600.

PATRIOTIC PLEDGES OF HOLLIS MINUTE MEN.

The original paper, dated May 15, 1777, of which a copy is presented below, is in the hand-writing of its first signer, Capt. Reuben Dow, of the Hollis company at Bunker Hill. There are appended to it the autograph signatures of 47 Hollis "Minute Men." At the time it was written, Gen. Burgoyne, with his Hessian, tory and Indian allies was on his march from Canada to Ticonderoga, and a formidable British fleet was menacing the coasts of New England. The document merits a place in this narrative as expressive of the fearful dangers to the country, then imminent, and also as a memento of the dauntless courage and patriotic devotion of its signers.

“Hollis, May 15, 1777.

“Whereas it appears that the enemies of the United States of America are laying Every Plan in their Power to ruin and destroy us, and it being hourly expected that a fleet and army will arrive in some part of our coasts in order to prosecute their wicked purposes, and we apprehend it to be the duty of all the Inhabitants of these states to be in the greatest readiness and preparation to exert themselves in the Defence of this Country in this time of Danger; Wherefore we whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise and engage to equip ourselves immediately with arms, ammunition, &c., and be ready at a minute's warning by night or by day to go to and assist our Brethren wherever they may be attacked; and upon an alarm, we will immediately appear on the Parade at the Meeting House in Hollis, and be under the command of such officer or officers as we may choose ourselves, or the major part of us, and that each of us will be provided with a good horse in order that we may the sooner get to the place attacked.”

THE ALARM OF BURGOYNE'S INVASION.

Near the last of June of this year, on the receipt of the news of the advance of Gen. Burgoyne upon Ticonderoga, a company was enlisted at Hollis, commanded by Capt. Daniel Emerson, to aid in the defence of that place, in which there were 50 Hollis “Minute Men.” This company, after a rapid march to Walpole, N. H., sixty-five miles, upon the receipt of some false reports from Ticonderoga, was ordered to return to Hollis, where it arrived on the 4th of July. The next day the company had orders to march a second time for Ticonderoga, and having reached Cavendish, Vt., one hundred miles, upon hearing of the capture of Ticonderoga, had orders a second time to return home, and was disbanded on reaching Hollis. The wages of these men, for the time they were absent, were 3s. per day, and 5d. per mile for travel.

HOLLIS SOLDIERS AT THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

After the return home of the Hollis company under Capt. Emerson, a second company was immediately organized, mostly of Hollis men, of which John Goss was captain and David Wallingford was lieutenant, both of Hollis. It appears from the return of Col. Nichols, and Hollis revolutionary documents, that inclusive of officers there were 39 Hollis soldiers in this company. The regiment to which the company was attached was commanded by Col. Nichols, and belonged to the brigade of New Hampshire troops under Gen. Stark, raised by the state to reënforce the northern army after the capture of Ticonderoga. The company marched for its destination on the 20th of July, and was discharged on the 29th of September, having been in the service two months and nine days. Thirty-four of the men were paid by the town £7 each, making £238. This company was in the battle of Bennington, fought Aug. 16, 1777. Two Hollis soldiers also served in the garrison at Portsmouth for a part of this year.

Nine of the men in Capt. Emerson's company afterwards enlisted in that of Capt. Goss. Making the proper deduction of that number, it will appear that Hollis in 1777, for a part or the whole of that year, furnished 112 different soldiers—a number nearly equal to one in eleven of its population.

1778. RECRUITS FOR THE CONTINENTAL QUOTA.

In January, 1778, ten men were lacking to fill the Hollis continental quota, owing to the expiration of the time of service of those who had enlisted for eight months the year previous. At a special town meeting, held on the 19th of January of that year, to supply this deficiency, as appears by the record of it, it was "*Voted*, That the Militia Officers, Selectmen and Committee of Safety agree with the Men to supply the place of our Eight-Months Men as cheap as they can, and give the security of the town for their service in the Continental Army." One of these recruits enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment; the remaining nine in the first N. H. regiment, for two years, and each of the nine was paid by the town, severally, from £42 6s. 8d. to £50.

At the annual meeting of the town in March, of this year, Capt. Noah Worcester was again chosen chairman of the Committee of Safety, and the town "*Voted*, That the Selectmen take care of the Continental Soldiers families if they stand in need."

At a special town meeting on the 6th of April, 1778, "*Voted*, To raise £830 to be levied by tax to pay the charges of our ten Continental Men."

In June of this year three Hollis soldiers enlisted in Capt. Ezekiel Worthen's company, in a regiment commanded by Col. Peabody, raised by the state for the defence of Rhode Island. These men were in the service near seven months, and were severally paid £6 by the town."

THE HOLLIS COMPANY TO RHODE ISLAND IN 1778.

About midsummer of this year the state raised a brigade of troops for the defence of Rhode Island, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Whipple. The first company of the regiment of Col. Nichols, belonging to this brigade, was enlisted in Hollis. As appears by the returns of Col. Nichols, now at Concord, this company, inclusive of officers, all from Hollis, consisted of 43 men, and was commanded by Capt. Daniel Emerson. The men were in the service, as shown by the returns, from the 6th to the 28th of August, and 42 of them were paid by the town £1 3s. each. It is supposed that the men of this company were all mounted, as it appears from Col. Nichols's report that they were allowed pay for the service of 43 horses at £10 for each horse.

It will appear from the foregoing data, that including the town's quota of 30 continental soldiers, Hollis, in 1778, had 76 men in the service for the whole or a part of that year.

The Star-spangled banner

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's gleam,
Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O! say, does that Star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

O'er that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, & half-discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the Star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling & glave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes & the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry & peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto - In God is our trust.
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Washington,
Oct 21 - 40

T. Key

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

AUTOGRAPH COPIES, ADDITIONAL VERSES, &C.

Communicated by Rear-Admiral GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N.

IN my paper on the Star-Spangled Banner, published in the REGISTER for January, 1874 (*ante*, xxxviii. 40), I say a fac-simile of a MS. of the song, published in "Autograph Leaves of our Country's Authors," in 1864, was from a copy in the possession of the author's daughter, Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore. Subsequently to that publication, under date of April 25, 1874, Mrs. Howard wrote me :

"I do not think I ever had an autograph of the Star-Spangled Banner. My father gave his children, from the time they could speak, the habit of committing poetry to memory, and in that way only has the song been preserved to me. Except in one or two words, Mr. Keim's version, as you have it, is the one I have ever remembered."

Henry May Keim, Esq., of Reading, Pa., after reading my paper, under date of Jan. 8, 1874, wrote me :

"You say a fac-simile of Mrs. Howard's copy of the Star-Spangled Banner was made for the Baltimore Sanitary Fair in 1864. A fac-simile of *my* copy was made for the benefit of the same fair in 1864, and I was under the impression it was the only one. I have searched diligently for the correspondence I had with my cousin Brantz Mayer, who, with Mr. Kennedy, took a great interest in the fair, relative to the matter, but cannot find it."

Thus we are certain there are in existence at least three autograph copies of the song, viz. : 1st, the copy presented to James Mahar, and dated June 7, 1842, printed in the National Intelligencer and in my "History of our Flag ;" 2d, the copy presented and addressed to Gen. Geo. Keim in 1842, now in the possession of his son, and which was printed in the REGISTER for January, 1874 ; and 3d, the copy dated Oct. 21, 1840, a fac-simile of which illustrates this article. It was first published in fac-simile in the American Historical and Literary Curiosities (plate lv.) by John Jay Smith, who stated the original was in the possession of Louis J. Cist. This copy differs from Mr. Keim's only in the first line of the last stanza, which reads, "*And where is that host,*" instead of "Where are the foes," as in the later autographs.

A San Francisco paper says that the only original likeness of Francis Scott Key is in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Turner, a resident of that city, and that a life-sized bust has been made from it in plaster, which is said to be a very successful piece of work. I have a letter from Mrs. Turner's daughter, in which she says her

mother believes her portrait to be the *only* likeness of her father from life extant. I have, however, seen a youthful portrait of him in Col. Etting's National Museum in Independence Hall, said to be an original.

I learn from a recent newspaper that Samuel Sands, the printer boy who first put the song in type for the columns of the *Baltimore American*, is still living in a green old age.

A recent letter addressed by Mrs. Caroline Purdy, of Baltimore, to Mrs. Appleton, daughter of Col. Armistead, furnishes us with the names of the makers of the flag which inspired Key's song. Mrs. Purdy says :

"I take the liberty of sending you a few particulars about the flag [Fort McHenry]. It was made by my mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, *and I assisted her*. My grandmother, Rebecca Young, made the first flag of the Revolution under Gen. Washington's directions, and for this reason my mother was selected by Commodore Barney and General Striker (family connections) to make this star-spangled banner, which she did, being an exceedingly patriotic woman. The flag being so very large, my mother was obliged to obtain permission from the proprietor of 'Claggett's Brewery,' which was in our neighborhood, to spread it out in their malt-house, and I remember seeing my mother down on the floor placing the stars. After the completion of the flag, she superintended the topping [i. e. heading] of it, having it fastened in the most secure manner, to prevent its being torn away by balls. The wisdom of her precaution was shown during the engagement, many shots piercing it, but it still remained firm to the staff. Your father, Col. Armistead, declared that no one but the maker of the flag should mend it, and requested that the rents should be bound around. The flag I think contained four hundred yards of bunting, and my mother worked many nights until 12 o'clock to complete it in a given time. I would recall myself to your recollection as a manager of the Aged Woman's Home, when you were here. I am widowed and childless, and now find myself in my seventy-sixth year in feeble health."

The flag of Fort McHenry was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in the Naval Department of the U. S. Government Building.

The song having been inspired by a special incident, is not suited to all times and occasions as a national song should be, and to supply its deficiencies additional stanzas have from time to time been written. Notably among these is the following stanza written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, at the request of a lady during our civil war, there being no verse alluding to treasonable attempts against the flag.

"When our land is illumined with liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strikes a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile
The flag of her stars, and the page of her story !
By the millions unchain'd
Who our birthright have gained,
We will keep her bright blazon forever unstained ;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

Eminently appropriate to the present Centennial times and the spirit with which Great Britain has entered into them, are the following stanzas, written fifty years ago, but which are known to few of the present time.

“ But hush’d be that strain ! They our Foes are no longer ;
 Lo, Britain the right hand of Friendship extends,
 And Albion’s fair Isle we behold with affection,
 The land of our Fathers—the land of our Friends !
 Long, long may ye flourish, Columbia and Britain,
 In amity still may your children be found,
 And the Star-Spangled Banner and Red Cross together
 Wave free and triumphant the wide world around ! ”

Benjamin Rush, Esq., for whom they were written, and from whom I obtained them, writes me :

“ The circumstances under which these additional stanzas to the Star-Spangled Banner first came to my hand were briefly adverted to in the Preface to my edition of my fathers’s book, entitled, ‘ Recollections of the English and French Courts,’ published in London in 1871, where I then was. The stanzas were also published ; but that need not interfere in the least with your desire to insert them in the second edition of your History of the Flag, wherein I should say they would appropriately come in. The name of the author by whom they were composed, was George Spowers, Esq., and this has never been published. I think it eminently due to him now that his name should be given to the public, considering not only the beauty but the admirable sentiments of the stanzas. He had seen in my hands a manuscript copy of the original song, and asked me to lend it to him, which I did. A day or two afterwards he returned it to me with these stanzas. I was quite a boy at the time, at school with my two brothers, at Hampstead, near London, while my father was residing in London as minister of the United States. It must have been about the year 1824.”

RECORD OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, INSPECTION AND SAFETY, MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1776.

Copied by permission of SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, Esq., City Clerk, from the original record-book in the archives of the City of Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 444.]

1776.

July 21.

[Page 21.] AT a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber, July 21,
 M^r Wendall in the Chair—

Number of Persons in y^e Town fit to bear Arms. The Persons appointed to procure the Names of every Person in their respective Ward, made return of their doings to this Committee, whereby it appeared that there were [] Persons in the several Wards capable of bearing arms from 16 to 65 years of age.

Maj^r Barber to order, on y^e Common. Maj^r Barber & Cap^t Proctor appointed to order and form the several companys that may appear on the Common tomorrow.
 Voted, that in case a sufficient number of Men to answer the requirement of the General Court, should not voluntarily inlist on

1776. the morrow, the Committee then draught from the several Wards
 July 21. such Persons as they apprehend most suitable to make up such
 Votes as to draughting deficiency.
 men.

Voted, that the Roll be called over in the several Wards, which shall appear in the Common to morrow, at 11 O'clock, Forenoon.

Voted, that Coll^o Barber and Major Proctor be desired to form the Militia when mustered, into a hollow Square, or Circle, as they shall judge to be most proper, and when this is done that the Law for draughting a number of men be read, by M^r Cooper, who must then acquaint the several Wards of the number of men that appear, and that every twenty fifth man of them is to be Inlisted, or in failure thereof to be draughted at the discretion of the Committee, after which he is to address [Page 22] the Body, in order to encourage their turning out freely in defence of the Rights & Privileges of their country.

List of men
to be
draught^d.

Voted, that Major Reveire, Maj^r Barber, Cap^t Proctor, Cap^t Pulling, M^r Boyer & M^r Mourton be a Committee to prepare a List of suitable Persons to be draughted, in case of any failure in the Inlistment of the same to be Reported to this Committee.

Voted, that this meeting be adjourned to to Morrow morning, 8 o'clock.

July 22^a.

The List of suitable Persons to be draughted for the Service in case a sufficient number is not enlisted laid before the Committee.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of tomorrow.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety, July 22^d, 3 o'clock,

A draught
of men to
be made.

The Body having agreeable to their desire been dismissed from the Common, and required to attend again at this time—Voted, that the Committee wait till 6. O'clock this Evening, and if the number required, being [] effective men, should not be enlisted, that the Committee immediately after adjourn to the Council Chamber, and then proceed to draught the number wanted out of the List reported by the Committee.

Adjourned to tomorrow morning 9 o'clock in the Forenoon.

July 23.

Comm^o to
apply to
Council.

Met according to adjournment, 9 o'clock A.M. The Committee having made further enquiry [Page 23] with respect to the Scotch Sea Men, M^r Gray, Cap^t Mackay and Coll^o Barber were appointed a Sub Committee to wait on M^r Bowdoin, President of the Council, and to lay the Evidences of the behavior of the Scotch Seamen before him.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber,

Cap^t Proctor, appointed on the Committee to wait on the President of the Hon^{ble} Board relative to the Scotch Seamen in the room of Cap^t Mackay—

Adjourned to tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock.

24.

Wednesday, Septem^r [*sic*] 24, 11 O'clock, A.M. Met according to Adjournment.

Several Returns made of the Absentees on the late Muster Day laid before the Committee.

Mr. Constable Thomas directed to call upon the gentlemen who headed the several Wards, on the late Muster Day, and to desire their attendance this Evening.

1776. Adjourned to 6 O'clock this Evening.

July 24. July 24. 6 O'clock, met according to adjournment.

John Detten, agreeable to his desire, was furnished with a Certificate signed by the chairman & clerk for his passing from hence to Philadelphia.

Several Gentlemen who headed the Wards on the late Muster Day, attended, and laid the return of Delinquents before the Committee.

25. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber, July 25,

Voted, that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that Capt McDaniel, in a Vessel of Mr Connors, may be permitted to sail from hence without danger to this or the other States of America.

Adjourned to the afternoon.

[Page 24.] At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber, July 25, 1776,

The Committee attended to receive the Returns of the Absentees on the late Muster day, and to examine the same.

Adjourned to tomorrow 11 O'clock in the Forenoon.

26. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber, July 26,

Delinq'nts It appearing from one of the returns that Joseph Eustis & on y^e Mus- Samuel Harris neglected appearing in the Common on the late ter day muster of the militia of this Town, the following Order was issued, Notified. Viz^t

To George Thomas, one of the Constables of the Town of Boston.

You are required to Notify Joseph Eustis, Moses Carpenter and Samuel Harris, Mastmakers, that the Committee of Correspondence, Safety and Inspection for said Town will sit at the Council Chamber this Evening, 6 O'Clock, when said Persons may have opportunity to shew cause, if any they have, why they did not attend the muster of the Alarm & Training Band Lists, on Monday last, the 22^d inst, agreeable to a Resolve of the Great & General Court, and after due warning given them for that purpose. By order of the Committee of Correspondence, &c.

Boston, July 26, 1776.

JOHN BROWN, Chairman.

Adjourned to 6 O'clock this Evening to meet at the Council Chamber.

Fryday Evening, 6 O'Clock, afternoon. Met according to Adjournment.

Mr Eustis appeared & made excuse for not [Page 25] attending in the Common the late Muster Day—he was desired to attend again on Monday next, 11 O'Clock, when the Officers of his Ward, who complained, are to be present.

29. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety, at the Council Chamber, July 29, A.M.

Mr W. Skinner attends.

The Committee being informed that Mr William Skinner, who lately went from this place to Hallifax, had returned from thence, Mr Constable Thomas was sent to him to require his attendance.

Mr Skinner attended, and was examined as to the manner of his return, and what had been his conduct since he had resided at Hallifax.

Adjourned to 4 O'Clock in the Afternoon.

[To be continued.]

SERVICES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DURING THE
HEROIC AGE OF THE REPUBLIC.

A paper read before the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, Dec. 2, 1874,
by ELIAS HASKET DERBY, Esq., of Boston.

THE Scotch who emigrated from the Province of Ulster to New Hampshire and there planted the settlement of Nutfield, of which Londonderry formed a part, carried with them to America the same intrepidity which they and their ancestors had shown thirty years before at the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne. Their colony prospered. Their queen bees were busy and sent out new swarms. They planted new towns in western New Hampshire, Belfast in Maine, Londonderry in Nova Scotia, Holderness on the upper waters of the Merrimac, Peterborough, Dublin and other towns on the hills of Cheshire, and Hillsborough. Their sons were trained in the forests and in the long wars with the French and Indians. Among them was Rogers, the celebrated partizan, a man of herculean strength, who once drew a highwayman from his horse on Hounslow Heath through a carriage window, and took him prisoner into London. A brave man, but more loyal to the king he served than to his country. In the first third of the last century, and soon after this colony was planted, John Stark and George Reid were born there. Trained in the French wars, they were ready to take a prominent part in the Revolution. Each of them organized a company of minute men, and many of their soldiers had seen service on the borders of Canada, and some at Louisburg. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached these hills, a large body of men marched at once to besiege Boston. Such was the reputation of Stark, that he raised fifteen companies for the first regiment, chiefly from the towns within the bend of the Merrimac, between Litchfield and Exeter. George Reid commanded one of the companies, and at a later period became colonel of the regiment. Many of the troops thus raised were from the stock which settled Nutfield. A second regiment was raised by Col. James Reed on the hills of Cheshire and Hillsborough, in part from the same stock. Col. Poor raised a third regiment in another portion of the state, and Col. Sargent, who had removed from Gloucester to the Granite State, raised four additional companies.

New Hampshire had then but 75,000 inhabitants, and Londonderry, with 2,500, was the second town in the state. The troops from New Hampshire took their station near the eastern end of the army which wound its coils around Boston, from Chelsea through Cambridge to Roxbury.

Col. Stark, with the first regiment, encamped at the Royall House in Medford, the estate of a loyalist who had fled to England, a large

brick mansion with fine gardens around it, in which I have often played when a school-boy, and in which the box borders stood almost as high as my head. Col. James Reed, with his regiment, was stationed near Charlestown Neck, on the borders of the Ten-Hills Farm. Its owner, Temple, had also left for England as a loyalist, and there he made large claims for groves cut down by rebel troops. Here too have I played in boyhood on the breastworks thrown up by our soldiers.

On the 17th of June of the memorable year 1775, the regiments of Stark and Reed were thus encamped within an hour's march of the battle-field of Bunker Hill, and both took part in the battle. The histories of Bancroft and Frothingham, while they give us graphic sketches of the battle and some estimates of the numbers engaged in it from Massachusetts and Connecticut, give us no estimate of the number from New Hampshire, and we must deduce it from official records and reports, and other reliable evidence, to give her the prominence to which she is entitled.

On the 15th of June, 1775, there were ten companies in Reed's regiment, and on their rolls 486 names. I can find no record of the number at that time in Stark's regiment, but Gen. Dearborn was in the battle and commanded a company in this regiment. He wrote a brief sketch of the fight for the *Portfolio* in 1817, and therein assures us that it had thirteen companies. The companies in Reed's regiment averaged over 48 men, and by their average Stark's must have contained 630 men.

On the 3d of July following, Stark's, Reed's and Poor's regiments from New Hampshire report 1,560 names on their rolls, and 1,200 men as fit for duty. This was after the loss of 93 men on the seventeenth by the regiments of Stark and Reed. From these data we may safely infer that on the morning of that day the effective force of Stark and Reed was at least 900 men.

Besides these men who marched to the battle-field of Bunker Hill before the fight began, New Hampshire had many sons in the regiment of Col. Prescott himself, who reached the field and toiled at the redoubt on the night before the battle. This regiment was raised in Pepperell, Groton, and other adjacent towns both of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Worcester, the historian of Hollis, informs us that Pepperell and Groton, with Hollis, Rindge and Merrimac in New Hampshire, formed part of the old township of Dunstable, which was granted by Massachusetts, but subsequently divided by the line of New Hampshire when that was determined. These towns were settled by emigrants from the same district, and were in close affinity. Hollis bordered on Pepperell. Col. Prescott married the sister of Col. Hale, of Hollis. Capt. Dow, who commanded a company in Hollis, was a neighbor of Col. Prescott, and the records of his company of 59 men show that he joined Prescott's regiment and marched with him to Bunker Hill, where he lost eight

men killed and one mortally wounded, out of the 42 lost by the whole regiment. Worcester also states that 17 men from Londonderry, 11 from Merrimac, 6 from Brookline, and at least 16 from other towns of New Hampshire besides Hollis, were in Prescott's regiment, and lost two men killed in the battle of the 17th of June. After a close analysis of the evidence, we may conclude that more than one hundred men from the Granite State marched with Prescott to the field, and if we add them to those who marched with Stark and Reed, we have a thousand men from New Hampshire present when the fight began, besides the four companies under Sargent, who were urgent to join their comrades but were held back by Gen. Ward, and did not reach Charlestown Neck until the redoubt was taken. I was led at first to suppose that New Hampshire had not more than nine hundred in the field, when the British advanced to the attack, out of fifteen hundred then on the ground; but the evidence I have discovered and analyzed shows that when the British attacked there were less than five hundred of the original party of Prescott from Massachusetts and Connecticut, with twice that number from New Hampshire, ready to receive the foe. This evidence shows, however, that between four and five hundred volunteers, chiefly from Massachusetts, joined Prescott during the fight, and sufficed to replace those who fell during the conflict or the retreat. Let us now follow Col. Prescott to the field.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

On the 16th of June a report reached the Council of War at Cambridge, that Gen. Gage was about to occupy the heights of Charlestown, and the council decided to anticipate his movement. Late in the evening of that day, Gen. Ward, the commander-in-chief, despatched Col. Prescott, of Massachusetts, with a thousand men to occupy Bunker Hill. In his detachment were included two hundred men from Connecticut and one hundred from New Hampshire. At a late hour this corps, preceded by its officers with dark lanterns, and followed by several wagons with tools for intrenching, very quietly crossed Charlestown Neck. They took with them one day's rations and a very small supply of bullets and powder. On their way they passed Bunker Hill, and by some mistake of their engineer were led to Breed's Hill, forty feet below it, and in close proximity to Boston. The engineer marked out a redoubt eight rods square, and a short breastwork leading from the redoubt towards the Mystic. Beyond it was a lane north-east from the redoubt and forty rods distant from it. At the dawn of day the redoubt and breastwork were unfinished, but the troops had worked assiduously through the night; the works already furnished some protection, and the men continued to toil upon them although assailed with shot and shell from batteries on the opposite shore of Boston, and with missiles from cannon in ships of war and floating

batteries in Charles River. Shell were also thrown upon the summit of Bunker Hill to prevent further intrenchments, and the causeway across Charlestown Neck was enfiladed by cannon in floating batteries and in the Lively sloop of war, to keep back supplies and reinforcements.

As the day advanced it became apparent that Gen. Gage designed to attack the new works. British troops were in rapid motion, and before noon a flotilla of boats and barges conveyed a large body of troops to Moulton's Point in Charlestown, where they landed under the protection of several ships of war. At this time the troops of Prescott were exhausted by fatigue and hunger; they had labored assiduously and been long under fire. At the call of Gen. Putnam for tools to fortify the eminence behind them, many left with the intrenching tools. Col. Prescott had sent out parties to protect his right flank; he had also sent out a company of artillery and another of infantry to guard his left flank, and these had fallen back; he then despatched Col. Knowlton with four lieutenants and one hundred and twenty men from Connecticut, to occupy a fence along the lane which led towards the Mystic, a low wall surmounted by two rails. Gathering the new-mown grass which lay in windrows before them, they suspended it from the fence and then carried the rails from the opposite side of the lane to the wall, and interwove the grass between the two fences, thus rearing a frail barrier against the bullets and bayonets of the foe. At this time, says Prescott in a letter to John Adams, "I had with me but one hundred and fifty men in the fort." But the enemy halted at the Point and sent back for more troops, thus losing the most favorable moment for the attack. Col. Prescott also, when the landing was accomplished, sent Maj. Brooks to Cambridge for reinforcements. Down to this moment Gen. Ward had sent no aid to Prescott; doubtless he had expected that Gen. Gage would not attack his redoubt, or would land at Charlestown Neck and place his forces between it and the camp at Cambridge, and aim to bring on a general engagement. This he was anxious to avoid, as he had but five rounds of ammunition per man in his army. Gen. Gage was afterwards severely censured in England and recalled for not taking such a step, and Gen. Ward was uncertain what course to take until apprised of the landing at Moulton's Point. "At this time," says Bancroft in his vivid sketch of the battle, "Prescott had remaining with him but seven to eight hundred men, worn with toil, watching and hunger; his flanks were unprotected, and he saw no signs of reinforcements." We may infer from Prescott's letter that the historian's estimate of his forces is a high one, and must have included those who had fallen back under Putnam. Upon the arrival of Maj. Brooks at Cambridge, Gen. Ward at once ordered several regiments to march to the relief of Prescott, and among them the regiments of Stark and Reed, then close at hand. They were destitute of powder. It was too

valuable to be trusted to new levies until they went into action. Stark's troops marched at once to their arsenal, and each man received a spare flint, fifteen bullets and a gill cup of powder for his flask or horn. Their fowling-pieces have few or no bayonets, and were of different calibres. A little time is lost in fitting or exchanging bullets, or in hammering them down to suit their guns. By 1, P.M., the regiment of Stark is on its march, and is joined on its way by that of Reed, and they bear to the weary men under Prescott the important accession of at least nine hundred hardy troops in homespun dresses, without a cartridge and with few bayonets, but with some experience in war under popular and veteran officers, and they are fresh for the conflict.

The Committee of Safety, Washington, and the American historian, all agree that the whole force of the Americans engaged in the battle did not at any time exceed fifteen hundred men. Bancroft informs us "that the whole number of Americans on the ground who crossed the causeway seasonably to take part in the fight, according to the most solemn assurances of the officers who were in the action, to the testimony of eye-witnesses and cotemporary inquiries, and to the carefully considered judgment of Washington, did not exceed fifteen hundred."

If they are right in their conclusions, and if records may be trusted, the two regiments under Stark and Reed, and the New Hampshire men under Prescott, whose strength we have given, must have formed two-thirds of the force in the conflict, and had there been any deficiency in their numbers, their energy, efficiency and freshness would have counterbalanced it.

Should it be urged that there were volunteers from Connecticut and Massachusetts under Little, Clark, Nixon and others, who reached the ground before the retreat, it may be replied that they did not more than replace those who fell in the combat. The histories of the battle give us estimates of the numbers from Massachusetts and Connecticut under Prescott, and speak respectfully of the provincials, and in some places of the New Hampshire forces at the rail fence, but leave us to infer their numbers from their rolls and reports. While I would not detract from the fame of Prescott, or those who fought under him, or from that of Putnam, Warren, Otis, Winthrop and Pomeroy, who volunteered their aid, I would bring out in bold relief the numbers, courage and services of the sons of New Hampshire, who formed our main strength in this battle. The honor and the character of such men is dear to their descendants, and, in the language of Webster, "forms a part of the regalia of the republic."

Before 2, P.M., Stark with his regiment reached the narrow causeway which crossed Charlestown Neck, less than a mile from the redoubt. His march and bearing on that day are thus described by Gen. Dearborn, one of his captains :

"When we reached Charlestown Neck we found two regiments halted in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire across it of round, bar and chain shot from the *Lively* frigate, from floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery lying in the river *Mystic*. Major McClary went forward and said to the commanders that if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass. This was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. Stark, who was moving with a very deliberate pace. I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes upon me and observed, 'Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth two fatigued ones,' and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner."

When Col. Stark reached the battle-field, he observed the British troops, now reinforced, were preparing to advance, and were marshalling a large body of light infantry and grenadiers to turn the left flank of the Americans. Col. Knowlton, with four lieutenants and his hundred and twenty men from Connecticut remaining with him, was posted at the south end of the grass fence. With his eagle eye Col. Stark saw at a glance the point of danger, and directed his men to extend the grass fence to the beach on the *Mystic*, and rear a stone wall across the beach to the water, taking stones from the beach and adjacent fences. He then placed his large force in three rows behind the fence and wall, directing the first rank with the best marksmen to fire, and the second and rear ranks to load rapidly as they knelt upon the ground; then stepping in front of his line he planted a stake sixty yards in advance of his fence, and returning to his men told them he should shoot the first man who fired before the British passed the stake.

The American troops were now posted; Prescott in the redoubt, with flanking parties on the right and behind the breastwork; Knowlton at the southerly end of the rail fence, with his men from Connecticut, with a slough in the open ground between him and the breastwork; and Stark with two regiments extending from Knowlton's position to the water.

Putnam, Pomeroy and Warren now cheer on the men to action. Prescott has tendered the command to his senior officers, but they prefer to serve as volunteers. At 3½, P.M., British reinforcements have landed, and Lord Howe has arrayed his men for the attack. He has placed on his right ten companies of light infantry, and ten of grenadiers, the élite of the British army, sustained by large battalions of the 51st and 52d regiments to assail the grass fence and wall and attempt to turn the left flank of the Americans. On his left he has placed three battalions of the 38th, 43d and 47th regiments, with two battalions of marines. Between his wings are two batteries of artillery to assail the breastwork and

fence as he advances, and he moves onward with at least 3,000 men. Lord Howe, with his brilliant staff around him, is in full uniform, and in white-silk stockings, as if for a ball, enters on the dance of death. Two British maps of the battle-field, drawn after the fight, have been preserved and published. One may be found in the Portfolio for 1817, corrected by Gen. Dearborn; the other appears in Frothingham's interesting history of the siege of Boston. One of these indicates not only the chief points and lines of defence, but also the position and name of each corps of the British troops. The British force now moves on through the tall grass, levelling or surmounting the fences as it proceeds—the grenadiers and light infantry marching in single files twelve feet apart toward the fence and wall, the artillery advancing and thundering as it advances, while five battalions, moving more slowly, approach the fence, breastwork and redoubt, forming an oblique line. The best troops of England assail the New Hampshire line, doubtless expecting those half-armed provincials in homespun clothes will fly before the nodding plumes and burnished arms of the light infantry, and before the flashing bayonets and tall caps of the grenadiers; but they remain behind their grass fence and wall as still as death, while the British deploy into line, and in their excitement fire a little over the heads of their foes, cutting the boughs of the apple trees behind them. They pass the stake planted by Stark, and then comes a fire so intense, so continuous, so well-directed, that officers and men go down before it, or after a brief struggle recoil, leaving half their line behind them. Again they rally, again they are met with a similar fire of musketry. Nearly every officer and every aid of Gen. Howe is either killed or wounded. Most of those brave grenadiers and light infantry have fallen before the grass fence and the stone wall. Stark and Reed have lost but ninety-three men; but in front of the company from Derryfield, under Capt. John Moore, at the stone wall on the beach, ninety-six dead bodies of the foe are counted. In the memoir of Stark, published recently in New Hampshire by his grandson, it is stated that his forces were assailed by the Welsh Fusileers, a crack regiment which had fought with distinction at Minden; that they entered the field at Bunker Hill 700 strong, and the next morn but 83 answered to the roll-call. The Welsh Fusileers were the 23d regiment of the British line, the Prince of Wales' regiment; at least two of its companies were present, and fought and fell in advance, as they were veteran troops, and probably Stark's men saw their badges and gave their name to the attacking force. Such was the havoc made by the marksmen that many of the companies lost all their men but four or five. Gen. Gage is supposed to have underrated his losses at least a third, but in his report of the battle he sets the losses in twenty of the flank companies at four hundred and fifty men, and includes in his list the flank companies of the Welsh Fusileers. While the right flank of the Brit-

ish has thus gone down before the marksmen of New Hampshire and the small force from Connecticut, the struggle has been most intense upon the beach, and but a few small parties of the grenadiers and light infantry are left to take part in another attack. The troops on the British left have attacked the redoubt and breastwork where Prescott is in command, and his troops under cover. Twice have the assailants been mowed down by the well-directed fire of his troops, twice have they recoiled from the attack. Charlestown is in flames; some of the British have been driven back to their boats; cheers rise from the American lines; the enemy has been repulsed, the day is ours. But the provincials have no bayonets, and the enemy have heard the cry from the redoubt, "Our ammunition is giving out." The British muster for a third assault. The grenadiers and light infantry have been nearly annihilated. The New Hampshire line cannot be broken. The British battalions with the marines and artillery, and a few grenadiers who have come over as reinforcements, assail the breastwork, the redoubt, and right flank of the Americans. Few guns are heard on either side; the powder has given out in the redoubt. The British rely on the bayonet; they reach the eastern end of the breastwork. The artillery comes up to a point some forty rods from the grass fence, and rakes the line of the breastwork. They have penetrated at the weak point of the American line between the slough and the redoubt. They drive in the right flank of the Americans and nearly surround the fort. They climb the parapet, and the bayonet is met with the sword of the officer and the butt-end of the fowling-piece. Warren falls, and Prescott, after deeds of gallantry, gives the word to retreat. His gallant band, as they rush through the sally-port, receive a murderous fire from the enemy who have flanked the redoubt, and more fall in the retreat than in the battle. As the British enter the redoubt, Stark's men urge him to assail their flank; but Stark, without bayonets and with but one or two rounds of ammunition, represses their ardor, and the New Hampshire men retire unconquered, over Bunker Hill. There they meet a large body of provincials who have taken no part in the fight and thrown up no defences, and at the causeway encounter other regiments who arrive too late for the battle, and among them the four companies from New Hampshire, under Col. Sargent, who has during the day sent their requests to Gen. Ward for leave to join Stark and Reed, but receives his orders too late for service. With these men and a few rounds of ammunition a little earlier, Stark and Reed might have turned the fortunes of the day. They bring off, however, their forces, who have held the foe at bay, who have twice defeated him and nearly annihilated his best corps, in good condition. Their chief loss is in two gallant officers, Majors Moore and McClary, both men of courage and devotion to the country. The voice of McClary has rung like a clarion through the ranks during the day; he falls by a chance shot after the fight is over.

The men from the granite hills under the separate commands of Stark and Reed, return like victors from the field. They have held their ground until the redoubt was taken and the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut are retiring. They have proved that the regular troops of England were not invincible. They have taught them to respect the yeomanry of New England.

A British letter after the battle, in commenting on the struggle before the grass fence and wall, says: "How could we penetrate? Most of our grenadiers and light infantry the moment of presenting themselves lost three-fourths and many of them nine-tenths of their men; some had only eight or nine of a company left; some three, four or five only." Another letter says, "It was the strongest post ever occupied by any set of men." Bancroft says, "The little handful of brave men" (with Prescott) "would have been effectually cut off but for the unfaltering courage of the provincials at the rail fence and the bank of the Mystic. They had repulsed the enemy twice, and now held them in check until the main body had left the hill; not till then did the Connecticut companies under Knowlton and the New Hampshire soldiers under Stark quit the station which they had so nobly defended. The retreat was made with more regularity than could be expected from troops who had been so short a time under discipline."

Let it never be forgotten that most of the troops thus commended were from the granite hills of New Hampshire. Col. Sargent, who commanded the four companies that reached the causeway too late for the battle, strongly endorses this commendation, although he may not do full justice to the men of Connecticut, or volunteers who came up during the fight, when he thus writes: "These two regiments, Stark's and Reed's, did all that was done that day of any consequence, although the fatigue party stood their ground better than could be expected after a hard night's labor." We must make some allowance for his sympathies with the New Hampshire troops, but he appreciated aright the courage, coolness and sagacity of the men and their leaders. He was a native of Massachusetts.

THE PART TAKEN BY NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE AND THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON.

Let me pass on to other important events of the Revolution, to the additional troops sent by New Hampshire to the siege of Boston when the Connecticut troops withdrew, and let me dwell on other victories won in great part by men from the hill-sides of Rockingham, Hillsborough and Cheshire, for which New Hampshire has not received the honor to which it is entitled. The regiments of New Hampshire had followed Washington to the South. The foe had taken New York, had overrun New Jersey, and was severing the North from the South. The provincial

army was exhausted ; many troops had left for their homes. The residue, half-clad, half-fed, and wholly unpaid, were anxious to reach their homes in the north. The sons of New Hampshire had clung to the father of their country, but their terms of service were expiring, and they were about to move homeward, when Stark appealed to their patriotism, and they again enlisted. He reminded them of Canada and Bunker Hill, and offered to guarantee the arrears due them for services, and they were ready for one fight more. It was then that Washington planned his campaign against the Hessians. Three expeditions were to cross the Delaware. Two were composed of troops from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It was a tempestuous night of winter ; a freshet had broken up the ice of the Delaware and impeded the passage. The southern troops declined to cross, but Washington had with him the New Hampshire regiments under Sullivan, and the regiment of Col. Glover from my native county of Essex. The men of New Hampshire had faced the chilling blasts of the White Mountains ; they were not appalled by ice or snow. The men of Marblehead had fished on the stormy banks of Newfoundland, the dangerous coasts of Labrador, had followed the seals over ice-fields, and struck the whale in the Arctic and Antarctic seas. They would not succumb to a southern storm, or to the ice of a southern river. Pushing aside the ice-blocks with their feet, they ferried Washington across the Delaware. When they marched for Trenton the men from New Hampshire were in front. Stark led the advance guard ; their path was marked by stains from bleeding feet ; their powder was wet by the storm, and bayonets were wanting ; but they rushed upon the cantonments of the Hessians, and took a regiment prisoners. History relates that a whole company surrendered to seventeen half-clad and bare-footed men under a sergeant from the granite hills, and were deeply chagrined when they looked upon their captors. With the same troops Washington by forced marches passed Cornwallis with superior numbers, captured another regiment, compelled the British to evacuate most of New Jersey, and revived the fainting spirits of the country.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Let me allude to another conflict, most important in its results, in which New Hampshire was the chief actor—the fight at Bennington.

Congress had failed to recognize the gallantry of Stark at Charlestown and Trenton. It had passed him by and appointed a junior officer brigadier general. Like most brave men he was sensitive to any slight or indignity, and at once resigned and retired to his native hills. But he was appreciated at home, and when Burgoyne came up the lakes with his Hessians and Indian allies, and sent his detachments across the New Hampshire Grants to sweep away the horses and cattle on the bank of the Connecticut, when “Donald came pranking up the brae with twice five thousand men,” his Pro-

vince called upon Stark to repel invasion, and tendered to him an independent command. He at once responded. His former comrades who were not in the army left the harvest-field and flocked to his standard. Langdon, of Portsmouth, tendered the means to equip them, and in less than a fortnight his troops had reached the vicinity of Bennington. Lieut.-Col. Gregg, of Londonderry, was in the advance, and reported a large body of Indians and Hessians in front. Col. Warner, who had been defeated by Fraser and Reidsel, came in, and a clergyman from Massachusetts with his flock also joined the New Hampshire militia, and was eager for the battle. Stark, after marching his troops several times around a hill to impress the Hessians with his strength, prepared for action as soon as a storm which had set in was over. The enemy were a large detachment of regular troops well armed and equipped, nearly equal in number to his own men. They occupied intrenchments defended by bayonets and cannon. Stark relied on neither; he had but one bullet-mould in his camp, and his men were busy through the night in casting bullets, or hammering them out with stones to fit the bores of their guns. At length the sun shone out. Stark divided his little force into four parties, rushed upon his foes from four points at once, and killed or captured nearly their entire force. Within an hour after his victory he defeated another large detachment marching to the relief of those he had captured, and took many prisoners. By this brilliant train of victories he cut off many of the best troops of Burgoyne and the supply of horses and provisions essential to his success. The victories of Stark brought New England and New York to the aid of Gates and Schuyler, and Stark encamping with his troops in the rear of Burgoyne, cut off his retreat to Canada, and thus paved the way for his subsequent surrender, in effecting which the regiments from New Hampshire took a distinguished part. In the history of America there is no record of any victory of irregular or half-armed troops over regulars, disciplined, and armed and defended by intrenchments, which compares with this exploit of Stark and his heroes from the Granite Hills. I have pictured to you the achievements of this State and of these Hills in which the Scotch-Irish race was predominant. The battles I have painted were among the most decisive of the war.

The first taught our yeomanry that they could meet the disciplined troops of England with confidence. The others revived the faltering spirits of the nation. The last insured the capture of Burgoyne, which gave us the French alliance and secured our independence. Are these achievements of this people duly appreciated by the nation? Where are the monuments to Stark and Reed? to McClary and Moore, and other heroes who fought or fell in the battles I have pictured? Should not a column rise to record their heroic deeds and their devotion to their country, like that reared in the ancient fortress on Loch Foyne? Were they not the bulwarks

of civil if not of religious liberty? Col. Stark, now recognized as a general of the Revolution, sleeps on the borders of the ancient town of Londonderry.

“Beside his native silvery stream
The hero's relics deep are laid;
No more of battle days he'll dream;
Fame claims no more; her debt is paid.
Yet o'er his grave her laurels bloom,
And crown with brightest wreaths his tomb.”

NOTES TO THE PRECEDING ADDRESS.

NOTE 1.

GEN. GAGE in his official report of the battle of Bunker Hill says the light infantry were directed to attack the enemy's left, “to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 52d battalions.” These orders were executed with perseverance under a heavy fire.

In Col. Swett's plan of the battle, the grenadiers are represented in front of the New Hampshire troops on a line about seventy yards distant from the grass fence, followed by the 5th and 52d regiments a little east of the slough between Prescott's intrenchments and the fence. On the same plan twelve companies of light infantry are represented near the beach of the Mystic, with the numbers of their regiments opposite to each. At the head of the light infantry is a company of the 23d. It is near the beach, and about eighty yards distant from the stone wall reared by Stark's regiment. In Gage's report all the British regiments are termed battalions. This term may be accounted for from the fact that a company of light infantry and a company of grenadiers had been detached from each regiment to serve on the extreme right; the eight companies left in each regiment were consequently termed battalions. The detached companies were on the right, as shown by the plan of Col. Swett and confirmed by Gage's reports of the battle and of the losses of twenty companies of grenadiers and light infantry. Beside these there were sixteen companies in the 5th and 52d regiments supporting them, and we may infer from a variety of evidence that the thirty-eight companies comprised at least fifteen hundred men. A park of six pieces of artillery appears on the plan of Col. Swett, advancing between the two flanks of the British forces a little in the rear, and nearly opposite the southerly end of the grass fence where the Connecticut troops were posted. The main attack of Lord Howe was upon the north end of the fence to turn the flank of the Americans, and here his chief loss was incurred.

A doubt has been raised as to the presence of the Welsh Fusileers in the battle, because they are not named by that title either in the plans or official reports. They were known in the official reports by the designation of the 23d regiment of the line, and there is conclusive evidence that this regiment was in Boston, and that a portion or the whole of it took a leading part in the battle. In the diary of Thomas Newell, of Boston, kept during the siege, and cited in Frothingham's history, page 364, it is stated that this regiment, the Welsh Fusileers, arrived in Boston in August, 1774, and encamped on Fort Hill. In Col. Swett's plan, above referred to, the 23d is marked at the head of the line. At page 13 of Col. Swett's history, it is stated that three companies of the Welsh Fusileers were in Boston before

the battle, and at page 51 of his history he states that the grenadiers of this regiment lost all but eight men in the battle.

The 23d, or Welsh Fusileers, was the Prince of Wales' regiment; the 5th was Lord Percy's; the 52d was the Royal Irish; all the troops on the British right were the élite of the British army. Like the guards at the present day, it does not appear that any flags were used in this battle, and it is stated by Col. Swett that "Yankee Doodle" was played for the first time by the Americans on this occasion.

NOTE 2.

Major McClary of Stark's regiment was killed after the retreat by a chance grape-shot. He was one of the bravest and handsomest men in the army, of immense strength, six feet six inches high, well proportioned, and with a voice that rung through the ranks during the battle. Doubtless this voice and his aspect made some impression on the regiments halting in the causeway, when he called on them to move on or make way for New Hampshire. It has been suggested that some of Stark's regiment were detained by Gen. Putnam to fortify Bunker's Hill; but it appears by a deposition of Reuben Kemp, who accompanied this regiment, which is cited by Col. Swett in his history, that although Gen. Putnam did detain some of Stark's troops on their way to the field to work on his entrenchments, in ten or fifteen minutes the drums beat to arms, and they marched with Gen. Putnam to the grass fence, and were present during the battle. The historian Bancroft states that from the arrival of the New Hampshire troops down to the retreat, not more than four hundred and fifty men reached the battle-field, and these were men who came up in companies, or parts of companies, under Little, Nixon, Brewer, Moore, Whitcomb and others. This was about the number of Americans who fell in the combat. Col. Prescott, in his letter addressed to John Adams, August 25, 1775, a few weeks after the battle, states that his force was composed "of about 1000 men, consisting of 300 of his own regiment, Col. Bridge and Lieut. Brickett with a detachment of theirs, and 200 Connecticut forces commanded by Capt. Knowlton." "Having thrown up a small redoubt, found it necessary to draw a line about 20 rods in length from the fort northerly, under a very warm fire from the enemy's artillery. About this time, the above field officers, being indisposed, could render me but little service, and the most of the men under their command deserted the party." He then states "that after the enemy landed they began to march to the attack in three columns, and I commanded my Lieut. Col. Robinson and Major Woods each with a detachment to flank the enemy." He adds, "I was now left with perhaps 150 men in the fort."

According to Col. Prescott's account, he had but 300 men in his own regiment, and drew his flank guards from them; consequently they could not have exceeded 300. If to these 300 we add the 150 men left, and the 120 who had marched out with Knowlton to the rail fence, and allow 30 for the artillerists who did not retreat, his whole force at the time when Stark's men arrived could not have exceeded 600 men, and of his troops at least 100 were from New Hampshire. If we count in these troops and all those who arrived before the final retreat, the numbers who were engaged in the battle, according to the best evidence to which I have access, were:—From New Hampshire, 1,000; from Massachusetts, 765; from Connecticut, 220. Total, 1,985.

The average number engaged at any one time was doubtless less than

1,500. The number of British, including marines, who were engaged in the battle, must have exceeded 3,000 at a low estimate. Col. Stark raised more than half the troops which were in the service of New Hampshire at the siege of Boston, and seems to have had grounds for his complaints when Folsom, Poor and Sullivan were promoted over him. They were doubtless men of more polish and education, but of less experience in war.

At the battle of Bennington the troops that fought under Stark were militia or minute-men fresh from the harvest fields of New Hampshire, assembled within a fortnight prior to the battle. At this time the Province of New Hampshire had in addition to these troops a brigade of three regiments in the army under Gates and Schuyler. Poor commanded the New Hampshire brigade, and under him were Cols. Reed, Cilley and Scammel, who were distinguished through the war. This brigade lost many men and won great renown in the battle of the 7th of October which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne. It repeatedly charged the British light infantry and artillery, and took their cannon at least six times during the day. At the battle of Bennington, Stark had but one piece of cannon with no balls. He loaded it with powder only as a signal for the attack, and to impress the Hessians with the idea that he had artillery. A large portion of the militia assembled by Stark were from Londonderry; and young McGregor of that town bore the despatches of Gen. Stark to Gen. Gates, announcing his victory, and encountered serious dangers on the way.

NOTE 3.

To ascertain the number of men from New Hampshire enrolled in Stark's regiment who fought at Bunker Hill, various books and pamphlets were consulted by me in the valuable libraries of the Boston Athenæum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. It appears by Kidder's History of the First New Hampshire Regiment, that Col. Stark received his first commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. Having raised eight hundred men at the tap of the drum, he organized them into fourteen companies, each having sixty officers and men, on the 26th of May, 1775. A large part of these men had followed him from New Hampshire. This history further states that on the 30th of May following, it was arranged at Exeter, N. H., that his regiment should comprise twelve companies. In the provincial papers of New Hampshire recently published, is a letter from Col. Stark, of May 29th, 1775, which states that he encloses a list of troops enlisted for the service of that state, but this list has disappeared. In the same collection of state papers is a letter from Col. James Reed, of June 15th, 1775, in which he observes that he had on that day drawn from Stark's regiment two companies under Capt. Thomas and Capt. Whitcomb. An official report from Gen. Folsom to Matthew Thornton, the president of the New Hampshire Congress, dated a week after the battle, states that Col. Stark then had under his command thirteen companies, one of which had recently joined him. It also appears by the provincial papers, that Col. Stark had a difficulty with a paymaster from New Hampshire because he did not provide for his extra companies.

The evidence is conclusive that Col. Stark, on the day of the battle, had either twelve or thirteen companies in his regiment. Gen. Wilkinson, in his sketch of the battle published in 1816, observes that he walked over the field the day after Charlestown was evacuated; he was accompanied by Cols. Stark and Reed in his tour of observation, and doubtless gives their

account of the battle. He sets the British force engaged at 3,000 men in sixty-four companies, and estimates the yeomanry of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts who opposed them, at 1,500 men. He says the foe suffered most severely in front of the stone fence and rail fence across the beach and on the bank above it. He states also that in the two first attacks the British line advanced obliquely, inclining toward the fence and wall, which were the chief points of attack; that in the third attack the grenadiers turned the north-east end of the breast-work running northerly from the redoubt, but were obliged to abandon it by the company of Capt. Dearborn stationed at the rail fence, who were aided by the troops in the redoubt; that the grenadiers subsequently entered the redoubt at the north-east corner. He further states that Col. Stark charged his men not to fire till they could see the half-gaiters of the British troops, nor until they had passed a certain mark he had placed in front of them.

Gen. Dearborn in his memoir, published about the same time, states that the Americans in this battle had not more than fifty bayonets, and that the cannon balls provided on both sides were too large for the cannon, and confirms the statement that the Welsh Fusileers took part in the battle and lost heavily.

The last volume of the Provincial Papers of New Hampshire contains a statement that after the battle of the 17th of June, twenty companies of the New Hampshire troops, under Stark and Reed, preferred claims for many guns lost in the fight; quite a number of these companies claim for one or two guns only, from which the inference may be drawn that two or three companies may have lost no guns in the contest. From the various accounts referred to, it appears that many distinguished men on both sides were present during the action. On the British side were Gens. Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne and Lord Rawdon; on the American side, Gens. Warren, Putnam, Gridley and Pomeroy, Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, Govs. Brooks, Eustis and Pierce, with Judge Winthrop of the Committee of Safety, who claimed that he suggested the idea of the grass fence. On the morning after the battle Mr. John Winslow, of Boston, counted ninety-six dead bodies in front of the stone wall on the beach.

Here was stationed Capt. John Moore, of Derryfield, with troops raised on the site of the present city of Manchester and its vicinity, once a part of Londonderry. On that day Capt. Moore was promoted to be major, and Lieut. McLaughlin to be captain in Stark's regiment, doubtless for gallant conduct in the field. It has been intimated that the last was an ancestor of Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts. Gen. Heath, in his sketch of the battle, says the fence was nobly defended.

NOTE 4.

The 23d regiment, or Welsh Fusileers, was one of the most distinguished of the British army. It was conspicuous not only at Minden and Bunker Hill, but also at the battle of Waterloo and other battles, and is described in poetry, as

"The Welshman's bold battalion,
Which the sun of Albuera
Lighted to a field of glory—
Lighted to a field of war."

MEMORANDA FROM THE REV. WILLIAM COOPER'S INTERLEAVED ALMANACS.

Copied by the late THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M.D., Librarian of Harvard University,
and communicated by his successor, JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, A.M.,
of Cambridge, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxx. p. 441.]

- 1728
- Feb. 4. Baptiz'd *John* Tylor.
- " 11. " *Jeremiah* Allen.
- " " *Violet*, a negro woman of M^r W. Tylor's.
- " 13. Died Dr. Cot. Mather.
- " " I went to Cambridge, to M^r Greenwood's Installaⁿ.
- " 18. Baptiz'd *William* Bartell.
- " 19. Dr. Mather buried. I was one of the bearers.
- " 21. At the burial of M^r Fyfield's child.
- " 25. Baptiz'd *Ann* Cox.
- Mar. 3. " *Lydia* Barnard.
- " 8. At the funeral of the Rev. M^r Miles.
- " 9. At the funeral of Jn^o Campbel, Esq., and M^{rs} Lambert, Cox's mother.
- " 11. At the burial of a stranger fm. the widow Meinzie's.
- " 21. General Fast.
- " 23. Mr. Allen's child buried.
- " 26. At the burial of a Stranger on M^r Wendall's acc^t.
- " 27. Mr. Welsteed ordained.
- Apr. 4. At the burial of M^r Sam^l Adams.
- " 14. Baptiz'd *Mary* Emmons.
- " " *Andrew* Sympson.
- " 21. " *James* Moody.
- " " *Sarah* Balch.
- " " *Eliz^a* Coit.
- " " *Eliz^a* Vinal.
- " " *Mary* Brown.
- " 28. " *Samuel* }
" *Abigail* }
" *Eliz^a* } Durham.
" *Mary* }
" *Ann* }
" *Thomas* Dorr.
" *Jonathan* Crouch.
- May 9. Ann Peirce died.
- " Mr Chauncey Married.
- " 11. At the burial of Ann Peirce & M^{rs} Bray's child.
- " 12. Baptiz'd *Samuel* Larmon.
- " 15. At the funeral of M^r Parsons.
- " 24. At the burial of Master's child.
- " 27. At the burial of Ridgeway's child.
- " 28. At the burial of M^{rs} Kneeland.
- June 2. Baptiz'd *John-Mico* Wendall.
- " *Jonas* Fitch.

- June 2. Baptiz'd *Nathanael* Doubleday.
 " 7. At the burial of Mr Wain.
 " 8. At the funeral of Capt. Matthias Bant.
 " 9. Baptiz'd *Rachel* Haley.
 " 16. " *Hannah* Cock.
 " 17. Visited the Schools.
 " 22. At the funeral of M^r Amory.
 " 23. Baptiz'd *Eliz^a* Hubbard.
 " 30. " *Thomas* Bulfinch.
 " " *Zechariah* Hubbard.
 July 2. At the funeral of M^r Royal's nephew.
 " 4. Poor M^r Woodbridge found this morning kill'd in the common.
 " 6. Invited to his funeral, but did not attend.
 " 10. At the funeral of M^{rs} Brown.
 " 12. At the burial of M^r Jos. Allen, Ætat. 73.
 " 19. Gov^r Burnett bro^t to town with great pomp.
 " 21. At the burial of M^{rs} Baker.
 " 30. At the funeral of M^{rs} Leblond.
 Aug. 4. Baptiz'd *Mary* Arthur (adult).
 " " *Priscilla* Smith.
 " " *Adino* Bulfinch.
 " " *Nathan^l* Bulfinch.
 " " *Hannah* Howard.
 " 7. At the burial of Warden's child.
 " 11. Baptiz'd *Love* Marks.
 " " *Esther* Marks.
 " " *Jonathan* Sewall.
 " " *John* Nowel.
 " " *Hannah* Sprague.
 " 18. " *Katherine* Tylor.
 " " *Thomas* Gibbens.
 At the burial of Arthur Hail.
 " 19. At the burial of Jn^o Williams, & one Foster, an aged woman.
 " 25. Baptiz'd *John* Draper.
 " 28. At the burial of M^r Dawson's child.
 Sept. 14. At the funeral of M^{rs} Pim.
 " 19. At the burials of one Serjeant, of Cape-Cod, & a child of Pitts's.
 " 24. At the funeral of Judge Mienzies.
 " 26. At the burial of M^r Coit's child.
 " 30. Capt. Crocker's child buried.
 Oct. 7. At the burial of Milleken's child.
 " 13. Baptiz'd *Ann* Green.
 " " *Thomas* Tyley.
 " " *Abigail* Mobberly.
 " " *Abigail* M^c Kullock.
 " 20. " *Mary* Chushing. [Cushing?]
 " " *Samuel* Young.
 " 27. " *Mary* } Loveridge. Gemini.
 " " *Martha* }
 " 30. At the funeral of M^{rs} Coffin's child.
 Nov. 2. At the funeral of M^{rs} Vibert's daüter.
 " 7. General Thanksgiving.
 " 27. At the burial of M^{rs} Finne.
 " 28. " the widow Pain.

Admissions to full communion since the Earthquake, Oct. 29, 1727.

Nov^r 5.Joseph Edwards
Mary Storer

Dec. 3.

Mary Welsh
Rachel ThwingJan^y 7, 1727-8.Mary Blair
John Pierce
Susanna Pierce
Sam^l Franklin
John Perry
Margaret Parker
Rebecca Ransford
Charity Whitehouse
Samuel Sprague
Richard Billings
William Hasey
Eben^r Kilby
Abigail Erwine
Susanna Allin
Hannah Jackson
Rebecca Parker
William Davis
Hannah Davis
John Reed
Jane Macum
Mary Brown
Rebecca Peabody
John Wass
Hopedill Foster
Mary Walker
Dorcas Snow

Feb. 4.

William Blair
Joseph Scott
Judith Bulfinch
Mehet. Scott
Eliz^a Hall
Agnis Addison
Hannah Mullins
Eliz^a Thompson
Sarah Uran
Jerush. Fayrweather
Thos. Mullins, Jun^r
Deborah Pain
John Jeffries
Sarah Stoddard

1729.

- Jan^y 11. Funeral of Deacon Draper, who died the 8th.
 " 17. Invited to funeral of old Mr Royal, and a young Gentleman,
 a stranger fm. M^r Cushings.

Eliz^a Allen

Sarah Thompson

March 3.

Esther Plaisted
Joseph Davis
Tim. Batt
Sam^l Butler
Mary Kilby
Mary Tompson
Eliz^a Blancher
Mary Hawks
Ursula Knap
Marry Kenny
John Ridgaway
Rebec^a Ridgaway
Lawrence Dows
Sarah Boucher
Jane Young
Rebec^a Knowlton
Mary Ford

April, 1728.

Tho. Webber, Jun^r
Tho. Warden, Jun^r
Anne Warden
Nathan^l Milleken
Abigail Milleken
Eliz^a Milleken
Sarah Wain
Eliz^a Hubbart
James Addison
Joseph Sherbourn
Mary Morrice
Josiah Torrey
Eliz^a Pitts
Mary Melvil
Sarah Pain

May, 1728.

Eliz^a Melvil
Abigail Durham

June, 1728.

Lydia Sweat

July, 1728.

Hannah Convers

August, 1728.

Mary Moore

Sept^r, 1728.Eliz^a Adams

- Jan. 23. Hannah born, ab^t 4 in the morning.
 “ 29. Invited to the burial of Welsh's child.
 Feb. 2. Baptized 6—*Hannah* Cooper.
 Rebecca Ransford.
 Charles Lenox.
 Experience Willis.
 Eliza Gibbons.
 Sarah Ellis.
 “ 3. Invited to funeral of M^r W. Tylor's child.
 “ 4. Church meeting. M^r Phillips chosen Deacon. Votes 46. M^r P.
 had 26, M^r Jos. Fitch 19, M^r Jon. Clark 1. This was the
 second time of voting.
 “ 6. Invited to the burial of Haley's child.
 “ 8. Baptized 3—*Pitts* Hall.
 Lucy Hail.
 Susanna Brixser.
 “ 20. Mr Draper's child buried.
 “ 23. Baptiz'd *Jemima* Landen.
 “ 28. Kept as a fast by the Old South, on acc^t of taking down their
 old & building a new meeting house.
 Mar. 3. Hannah went to nurse Pool.
 “ 11. At the Burial of Ellis's child.
 “ 17. Mr. Brown's child buried.
 “ 31. Hannah went to nurse Bartell.
 April 6. Baptiz'd 1. *Joseph* Rogers.
 “ 9. At the Burial of old M^{rs} Belcher, widow to Capt.
 “ 20. Baptiz'd 2. *Eliz^a* Winslow.
 Susanna Blake.
 May 10. At the Burial of Maycock's child.
 “ 15. The Lecture turned into a Fast on acc^t of the Measles.
 “ 22. At the Burial of Dr. Perkins's son.
 “ 26. At the Burial of Father Weyman.
 “ 28. At the Burial of Gibbens's child.
 “ 31. At the Burial of M^r Harris's Brother.
 June 4. At the Burial of M^{rs} Coates.
 “ 6. Little Hannah's surprizing Death, bro^t me between 2 & 3 this
 morn.
 “ 7. Burial.
 “ 8. Baptiz'd 3. *John* Hubbard.
 Mary Maycock.
 Josiah Maycum [?].
 “ 20. At the Funeral of Capt. Foster.
 “ 21. At the Burial of M^r Bush's child of N. York, cut for the stone.
 “ 22. Baptiz'd 2. *Ruth* Cunningham.
 Martha Star.
 “ 24. At the Burial of M^r Kneeland's child.
 “ 26. At the Burial of Emmons's child.
 “ 27. At the Burial of Cushing's child.
 “ 29. Baptiz'd 1. *Ann* Cobbet.
 July 1. At the Burials of Mr Snow & Simon Rogers's child.
 “ 4. At the Burial of M^{rs} Lord.
 “ 8. At the Burial of Cox's child.
 “ 10. At the Burial of Maycock's child.

- July 22. At the Funeral of W^m Welstead, Esq.
 " 25. At the Funeral of M^r Adino Bulfinch's child.
 " 26. At the Funeral of M^r Foreland.
 " 28. At the Burial of Gibbens's child.
 " 31. At the Burial of M^{rs} Bruno.
 Aug. 3. Baptiz'd 2. *Eliz^a* Moor.
 Mary Doubleday.
 At the Burial of M^{rs} Badley.
 " 10. Baptiz'd 2. *William Stoddard.*
 Hannah Greenleaf.
 " 13. At the Burial of Clark's child.
 " 17. Baptiz'd 1. *Richard Billings.*
 " 20. At the Burial of M^r Step. Willis.
 " 31. Baptiz'd 2. *Jonathan Sewall.*
 Mary Torry.
 Sept. 5. The Burial of Barron's child.
 " 7. This night died Gov^r Burnet, between 10 & 11.
 " 9. At the Burial of Mr. Lowder's son.
 " 12. Gov^r Burnet buried.
 " 13. At the burial of Nowel's child.
 " 22. At the funeral of M^r Cunningham's child.
 Oct. 5. Baptiz'd 2. *Abiah Davenport.*
 Mary Fullerton.
 " 8. At the Burial of M^{rs} Rebecca Bridge.
 " 10. At the Burial of the Rev. Mr Harris.
 " 14. At the Burial of Mrs. Hasey.
 " 19. Baptiz'd 5. *Walter Fayrweather.*
 Eliz^a Wendal.
 Eliz^a Quincy.
 Eliz^a Edwards.
 Sarah Treleven.
 " 20. At the Funeral of M^r Joseph Fitch.
 " 23. At the Funeral of M^r W^m Stoddard's child.
 " 31. Our Friday Lecture turn'd into a Fast on acc^t of Small Pox.
 Nov. 5. At the Funeral of M^{rs} Edwards.
 " 7. At the Burial of Father Pike, ab^t 88.
 " 20. At the Burial of M^r Gee's child.
 " 25. At the Burial of M^r Nath^l Cushing.
 " 26. At the Burial of M^{rs} Eglestone's child.
 " 29. At the Burial of M^r Galpine, a useful good man.
 Dec. 3. At the Burial of Mary Rix, ætat. 55.
 " 7. Baptiz'd 1. *Mary Foster.*
 " 11. At the Funeral of Col. Payne, of Bristol.
 " 14. Baptiz'd 2. *Hannah Haley.*
 John Durham.
 " 16. At the Burial of M^{rs} Perkins's child.
 " 17. At M^r Peabody's ordination.
 Mr Bulfinch's child's funeral.
 " 2[1]. Baptiz'd 2. *Lydia Draper.*
 Abraham Morine.
 " 25. Capt. Keeling's Funeral.
 " 26. At the Burial of Salisbury's child.
 " 28. Baptiz'd *John Allen.*

1730.

- Jan^y 1. Died my Hon^d Father Sewall.
Invited to the Burial of ——— Sears.
- “ 16. At the Funeral of Mad^m Saltonstall, *Ætat.* 65.
- “ 22. At the Burial of M^{rs} Heath.
- Feb. 1. Baptiz'd 1. *Ebenezer* Storer.
- “ 2. At the Funeral of Mad^m Clark, *Ætat.* 78.
- “ 10. Richardson's Father buried.
- “ 13. At the Burial of ——— Teague [?].
- “ 15. Baptiz'd 2. *Benjamin* Cox.
Sarah Davis.
- “ 21. At the Burial of M^r Mariner's wife.
- Mar. 14. At the Funeral of M^r Jackson's Son.
- “ 21. At Mr Wroes Burial.
- “ 24. At M^r Bulfinch's child's Funeral.
- “ 30. At Master's child's Burial.
- “ 31. At Mr. Morehead's ordination.
- Apr. 3. At the Funeral of M^r David Andrews, at D^r Bulfinch's.
- “ 6. At the Burial of M^r Hubbard's young man, Sherbourn.
- “ 7. At the Burial of ——— Odel.
- “ 8. At the Funeral of Coll. Chearnley's child.
- “ 9. At the Burial of M^r Scot's child.
- “ 16. At the funeral of M^{rs} Robert Lenoir.
Experience Weeks Buried at Dorchester.
- “ 24. Preach'd the Lecture at Newton. Buried M^r Eustis, Mrs. Ful-
ler [Fallet, or what?]
- “ 27. Went to Cambridge. Buried M^r Richardson.
- May 3. At the Burial of Hervey's Dau'ter.
- “ 4. At the Burial of Trail's maid.
- “ 5. At the Burial of Cox's child.
- “ 6. Invited to Burial of Gregory Gunsmith.
- “ 11. At the Burial of M^r W. Tyler's child, & Home's.
- “ 12. At the Burial of Harvey's child.
- “ 19. At the Burial of M^r Mecum's child.
- “ 21. At the Burial of M^{rs} Gookin's Son, *Æt.* 18.
- “ 23. The Funeral of Maycock's child.
- “ 24. Preach'd at Newton. Baptiz'd *Abigail* Gardiner.
- “ 25. Mr Tay buried.
- “ 26. Mrs Mary Morris buried.
- “ 27. Allen's child buried.
- “ 28. Fitch's child buried.
- “ 29. Mr Gregory buried.
- “ 30. Haley's child buried.
- June 6. Rand and his child buried.
- “ 9. My wife deliv'd of a dau'ter, Judith, a few minutes before 10
A.M.
- “ 14. Judith Baptiz'd by M^r Cotton. [Newton.]
Roach's child buried. [Newton?]
- “ 21. Baptiz'd 1. *Mary* Fletcher.
- “ 23. At the Funeral of M^r Greenleaf's child.
- “ 25. The Burials of M^r Green's dau'ter, Deshaun, & Potwain's dau'ter.
- “ 28. Emmons's child buried.
- “ 30. At the burial of Tyley's child.

- July 1. Mortimer's child buried.
 " 4. At the Burial of Potwine's child.
 " 5. At the Burial of Brixce's child.
 " 14. At the Burial of Warden's child.
 " 18. At M^{rs} Gee's Funeral, a Bearer.
 " 21. At the Funeral of M^{rs} Tay.
 " 24. John Hubbard's child buried.
 " 26. Preach at Newton, and baptize *John Clark*.
 Aug. 2. Baptiz'd 1. *Ebenezer Hayward*.
 " 8. Gov^r Belcher arrives.
 " 9. Baptiz'd 1. *Abigail Bullfinch*.
 " 10. Gov^r B. comes to Town.
 " 18. At the Funeral of M^{rs} Ballard.
 " 19. At the Burial of M^{rs} Williams, once Maddis.
 " 23. Baptiz'd 2. *Isaac Bechum*.
 Daniel Gibb [?]
 " 29. At the Burial of M^{rs} White from the Almshouse.
 " 30. Baptiz'd 2. *Edward Davis*.
 William Maycock.
 Sept. 3. Mrs. Tylor's Funeral.
 " 6. Baptiz'd 3. *John, Joseph, Ebenezer Brown*.
 At the Burial of Warden's Son.
 " 11. At the Burial of Warden's other child.
 " 16. At the Burial of Michael Hamilton.
 " 23. Mr. Giles Buried.
 Oct. 2. At the Burial of old M^r Warden.
 " 3. At the Funeral of Mrs. Baily.
 " 11. Baptiz'd 1. *Abigail Hempton, Adult*.
 At the Burial of Brown's child.
 " 12. Buried Masters & Edwards their children [at Newton?]
 " 14. At the Burial of Sarah Wells.
 " 15. Died my Hon^d Father Stoddard, ab^t 8 in the morn, æt. 80.
 " 18. Baptiz'd 3. *Charles-Hobby Hubbard*.
 Benjamin Giles.
 Mary Tuckerman.
 " 19. At the Burial of M^{rs} Vryling.
 " 20. Attended the Funeral of F. Stoddard.
 " 25. Baptiz'd 3. *Abiah Brown (Adult)*.
 Edward Scot.
 Mary Young.
 " 27. Mrs. Colman died this night ab^t 1 o'clock very suddenly.
 " 31. At the Funeral of Mrs. Colman.
 Nov. 8. At the Funeral of M^{rs} Hubbard, wife of Zeek.
 " 9. At the — M^r T. Boylston's Dau'ter.
 " 10. ———— Mr. Charles Morris.
 " 23. Burial of Mrs Sen. Ransford, a pious blind woman.
 Dec. 2. At the Burial of our old Friend M^{rs} Phillips, Æt. 72.
 " 13. Baptiz'd 4. *Ann Wendall*.
 Lydia Coit.
 John Waters.
 John Fullerton.
 " 27. Baptiz'd 1. *James Young*.

SEALS FROM THE JEFFRIES COLLECTION OF
MANUSCRIPTS.

Communicated by the COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY of the NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annexed descriptive list of seals attached to the correspondence and papers of David Jeffries, Esq. (*ante*, xxx. 20), treasurer for many years of Boston in the last century, simply presents to whomever may feel an interest the fact that such seals would seem to have been used as their own by the several persons whose signatures appear either as the writers of the letters or as executing the instruments. The propriety of their using them it is not of course for us to determine; but we can see no reason to question their right. We were deeply impressed with the value of the information their being so used would convey where any doubt existed in the minds of present generations as to the arms borne by their progenitors. The members of the Heraldic Committee devoted many hours to their examination and preparing the list, and studying out in Burke's General Armoury, and by the help of other sources of knowledge, what they were, when defaced, and to what branch of the particular name attached they belonged.

More than this would have been quite apart from our province, unless such duty had been imposed upon us by the Society.

In preparing the following descriptions the committee has been greatly assisted by Walter Lloyd Jeffries, a great-great-grandson of David Jeffries, Esq., who inherited and preserved these manuscripts.

The seals marked * have been described in the *Heraldic Journal*.

THOMAS C. AMORY, *Chairman*.

KNIGHTLEY ALDERNS. 5th March, 1674; letter to John Cooke, merchant at Oporto. *Seal*, an anchor between the letters E and L.

DANIEL ALLEN, Physician of Boston, Representative 1693 and 1694. Boston, Jan. 14, 1689; deed of a house and land to Charles Lidget, P. Bowdon being a witness. *Arms*, a cross potent, over all a bend, in chief sinister a bezant. *Crest*, an Indian full length facing forward, in dexter hand a bow, in sinister hand an arrow. Tinctures not indicated.

P. BARBERIE. New York, July 29, 1714; invoice of goods to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co., signed by "De Lancey, Barberie & Moore." A note on the reverse is signed by P. Barberie for self and Stephen DeLancey, and by John Moore, Jr. The letter is written by Barberie. *Arms*, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased. *Crest*, a griffin's head erased. Tinctures not indicated.

These are not the De Lancey arms as given in the *Heraldic Journal*, and are probably those of Barberie or possibly Moore.

SAMUEL BARRON. London, 28 Feb. 17 $\frac{11}{12}$; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Arms*, two swords in saltire between four fleurs-de-lis.

Barron of Wiltshire bears, sa. two swords in saltire ar. pomels and hilts or, between four fleurs-de-lis or.

JOHN BRAND. See Sharpe.

Captain EDWARD BRATTLE, son of Thomas Brattle, one of the founders of the Old South Church; Representative 1671, 2, 9; Artillery Co. 1672. Letters to David Jeffries & Co., Marblehead, March 30, 1715, and Mr. John Jeffries, Marblehead, Aug. 19, 1713. *Arms*, Ermine, three plates. in centre of shield a mullet. The marks which we call *erm.* may possibly be intended for *or*, but their shape is more that of *erm.*

The Arms of his brother Thomas, which differed from the above, are described in the Heraldic Journal.

Sir JUSTUS BECK, Bart., created a baronet Nov. 1, 1714, the first baronetcy conferred by George I. The title became extinct in 1764. London, 26 January, 17 $\frac{16}{17}$; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Arms*, quarterly, 1st a blackbird, 2d and 3d a mullet, 4th a dolphin embowed. *Crest*, within a pair of wings a raven. Tinctures not indicated. Burke gives the arms as "Quarterly, 1st or, a blackbird sa.; 2d and 3d sa. a mullet or; 4th, az. a dolphin embowed, or. *Crest*, within a pair of wings or, a raven ppr."

ANDREW BELCHER, II. C. 1722; son of Gov. Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts. Milton, Aug. 8, 1763; letter to David Jeffries, Esq. *Round Seal*, an antique female head.

*Judge JONATHAN BELCHER, Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia; II. C. 1728; brother of Andrew Belcher. Two letters to his nephew David Jeffries, written from Halifax, and dated Dec. 21, 1757, and Sept. 22, 1760. *Arms*, or, three pales gu. a chief vairé. *Crest*, a greyhound's head erased erm. gorged with a collar and ringed. *Motto*, Loyal au mort.

These are the arms of Belcher, of Gilsborough, co. Northampton, England, who bore the collar on the crest gules, and the ring or.

JOHN BRANDON. London, April 19, 1744; letter to Madam Noyes. *Arms* broken off. *Crest*, a lion's head erased and crowned. Tinctures not indicated.

The family of Brandon, of Suffolk, bears barry of ten ar. and gu. a lion rampant or, ducally crowned per pale of the first and second. *Crest*, a lion's head erased, or, ducally crowned per fesse ar. and gu.

*DUNCAN CAMPBELL, bookseller, of Boston; came from Scotland 1688, and got a commission from England as postmaster of the Colonies. New-York, Sept. 16, and April 14, 1701; letters to Major Benj. Davis. *Arms*, Gyrony of eight or and sa. *Crest*, a boar's head couped.

These arms are borne by many of the name in Great Britain, among them the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Bredalbane, &c.

JOHN CARKETT. Bytheford, Aug. 20, 1711; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Arms*, a chevron between three martlets. *Crest*, a martlet. Tinctures not indicated.

Cargill of Scotland bears, gu. a chevron between three martlets or.

ROBERT CARRICK. Newcastle, July 19 and Sept. 6, 1746; letters to David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, ar. a fesse dancetté sa. between three lions passant two and one, of the second. *Crest*, an escallop.

Carrick of Gloucestershire bears, or, a fesse dancetté between three talbots passant sa.

JOHN CASWALE. London, Feb. 13, 1712; letter to "Mr. John Jeffries, merchant in Boston." *Arms*, on a bend three roses. *Crest*, a bust facing forward. Tinctures not indicated.

DAVID CHABOT. Rotterdam, 26th Oct. 1708; letter to "Mr. Thomas Clarke, merchant in Boston." Two clear impressions. *Seal*, a monogram of several letters, above it a coronet, below it a chabot anéant.

Arms of Chabot of France, or, three chabots gu.

WILLIAM AND SHELDON CHAMBERS, merchants of London. Letters to David Jeffries & Co., dated London, 17 Dec. and 2 Nov. 1708. *Arms*, on a field —, a chevron, or, between three trefoils. *Crest*, a bear passant muzzled.

Capt. JOHN CHAPMAN. So. Carolina, April 3, 1712; letter to Messrs. Jeffries and Shepreeve. *Arms*, a chevron or, between three caps of maintenance jessant-de-lis? Tincture of field not indicated.

There is some doubt about this charge, it is a clear enough impression, but such a charge would be very rare.

WALTER CHAPMAN. Four letters from Kingston, Jamaica, to Mr. Thomas Clarke: three dated June 19 and March 26, 1706 (the date of the third being eaten off), are signed by W. Chapman and P. Miln; the fourth (the date of which is also gone) is signed by Walter Chapman, and all are written in Chapman's handwriting. *Arms*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron between three roses; 2d and 3d, paly of six. *Crest*, an Indian plumed, kneeling with spear in rest. Tinctures not indicated.

WALTER CHAPMAN. See Miln.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY or JOHN TAYLOR. London, March 3, 1718; invoice of goods to David Jeffries & Co., written by Chauncey for Taylor, and indorsed, "Mr. Taylor's Invoice." *Arms*, lower part of shield broken off—upper part shows a chief charged with a lion rampant. *Crest*, out of a ducal coronet a demi-griffin rampant crowned, with wings extended. Tinctures not indicated.

THOMAS CHOLWICH. Rivierra, 22 Jan. 1679; letter to John Cooke, of Oporto. *Arms*, three chevrons, in chief a label. *Crest*, over a prince's helmet a lion's jambe erect and erased supporting a —? Tinctures not indicated.

Cholwich of England bears, per pale sa. and ar. three chevrons counter-changed. *Crest*, a lion's jambe erect and erased sa. supporting an ancient carved seal per pale or and arg.

BENJAMIN CLIFFORD. Danvers, 24 March, 1755; letter to David Jeffries, Esq. *Round seal*, the figure of a lady holding a flower.

SAMUEL COGGAN. Lisbon, May 19, 1712; letter to David Jeffries & Co. *Round seal*, a lion rampant renversé.

ELIZABETH COOKE. Exon, 29 May, 1674; letter to her husband John Cooke, of Oporto, and also on a scrap of paper torn from a letter. *Arms*, a chevron, in chief a crescent; impaling, a chevron between three pine-apples. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN COOKE. Lix^a, July, 1673; letter to Joel Kingston. *Arms*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2d and 3d, plain field. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN COOKE. Exon, March, 1675; letter to "Mr. John Cooke & Company, merchants in Oporto." *Round seal*, a skeleton holding in dexter hand an arrow, in sinister hand an hour-glass.

RICHARD CROSSMAN. 5th March, 1682; letter to John Usher, Esq. *Arms*, a cross fleury. *Crest*, a bull's head erased.

JOHN CROWTHER. London, 6 Aug. 1677; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. *Arms*, bottom of shield broken off—top shows two fawns' heads coupé. *Crest*, out of a coronet a fawn's head coupé. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN CROWTHER. London, Oct. 9, 1672, and Aug. 14 and July 28, 1674; letters to John Cooke of Oporto. *Seal*, a double-headed eagle displayed.

ARCHIBALD CUMMINGE, Preventive Officer; Port St. John's, Newfoundland, 8th May, 1711; clearance papers of the Pearl, galley, eight guns, owned by David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, three garbes. Tinctures not indicated. *Crest*, over a helmet the letters A. C.

The families of Cummin of Aylr, Cuming of Religas, and the ancient Cumins (or Comyn), Lords of Badenoch, bore, az. three garbes or.

*S. CURWEN. Brompton, Yeoman's Row, Jan. 10, 1782; letter to John Jeffries, M.D. *Arms*, ar. fretty gu. a chief, az. *Crest*, an unicorn's head erased.

These are the arms borne by the Curwens of Workington, co. Cumberland.

JOHN CUSTIS. Accomack, April 4, 1687; letter to John Usher, Esq. *Arms*, a chevron between three ravens (?) (These birds resemble ravens, but there is some doubt as to what they are intended for.) Tinctures not indicated.

ADDINGTON DAVENPORT. H. C. 1689, Judge of the Supreme Court. Feb. 9, 1724; letter to "the Hon. John Usher, Esq., Lt. Gov. of New Hampshire." *Crest*, a holy lamb trippant. His arms are described in the *Heraldic Journal*.

Mrs. SARAH DAVIE, 3d wife of William Davis, apothecary, of Boston, and stepmother of Maj. Benj. Davis. Her name is written "Davie," but the address is "Davis." Savage says the names are convertible. Letter to Maj. Benj. Davis, of Boston, no date. *Arms*, on a fesse three lozenges. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN DAVIS. Fayal, May 2, 1705; letter to "Mr. David Jeffries, merchant in Boston." *Round seal*, a crown.

STEPHEN DE LANCEY. See BARBERIE.

THOMAS DONGAN, Governor of New-York. New-York, Nov. 19, 1684; letter to "Mr. Usher in Boston." *Arms*, ar. a fesse or, between three fleurs-de-lis. *Crest*, out of a baron's coronet a demi lion rampant.

*JOSEPH DUDLEY, Governor of Massachusetts, 1702-20. May 7, 1686; power of attorney from Joseph Dudley, Samuel Shrimpton and Richard Wharton, to Jonathan Tyng of Dunstable, to receive lands from Wananan-sett, Sachem of the Merrimack Indians. *Arms*, a lion rampant queue fourchée. *Crest*, a ducal coronet, above it something illegible. Tinctures not indicated.

Dudley of England bore, or, a lion rampant queue fourchée, vert.

There is also in a bible formerly owned by Gov. Joseph Dudley, a copy of his book plate, showing the same arms as in the seal above, and for crest a lion's head erased. Motto, "Nec gladio nec arcu;" and below the arms, "His Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq., Governor of New England, 1702."

PHESANT EASTWICK, of Portsmouth. Portsmouth, Sept. 28, 1687; letter to John Usher, Esq. *Arms*, a chevron between three bucks statant. Tinctures not indicated.

ROBERT ELLIOT, Councillor of N. H. 1683-6, 92-8 and 1699-1715. Newcastle, Dec. 21, 1714; letter to David Jeffries, Esq. *Octagonal seal*, the letter "N" surrounded by an illegible motto.

JOHN EYRE, H. C. 1718, son of John Eyre and Catherine Brattle. Portsmouth, July 19, 1736; letter to his sister Catherine Noyes, wife of Oliver Noyes and widow of David Jeffries. Very clear impression. *Arms*,

ar. a chevron ermines between three escallops gu. *Crest*, a demi-lion rampant.

These are the arms of Eyre of Suffolk.

WILLIAM FOXLEY, merchant. Hamburg, 22d Dec. 1676 and 28 Jan. 1689; letters to John Cooke of Oporto. *Arms*, on a chevron three escallops. *Crest*, a man's head couped at the neck. Tinctures not indicated.

NATHANIEL FRYER, Councillor of N. H. 1683-6; County Treasurer, 1668 to end of the Mass. government; Councillor, 1692-1702; Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, 1692-5. Portsmouth, Jan. 11, — (year eaten off); letter to "the Hon. John Usher, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of their Maj. Province of New Hampshire; Commander in Chief and Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c." *Round seal*, a very clearly cut antique head.

GEORGE FULFORD, merchant of London. London, 22d Nov. 1674, and 23d March, 1675; letters to John Cooke of Oporto. *Round seal*, a heart pierced by three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire.

GEORGE FULFORD, apparently same as above. London, 30th Nov. 1674; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. *Round seal*, a lion rampant.

GEORGE FULFORD, apparently same as above. London, 1st Jan. 1674; letter to John Cooke, &c. *Arms*, two bars gemelles between three dexter hands couped at the wrist, two in chief and one in base; a martlet in chief for difference. *Crest*, over a gentleman's helmet and wreath, a dexter hand couped at the wrist. Tinctures not indicated.

PAUL GERRISH. Portsmouth, 1719; letter to Mr. Henry Sharpe, painter in Boston. *Arms*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2d and 3d, three plates. Tinctures not indicated.

This seal is badly broken, and there is a little doubt about the 2d and 3d quarterings, but we think this is right.

ROBERT GIBBES. Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1709; letter to Mr. David Jeffries. *Round seal*, three arrows arranged perpendicularly; not on a shield.

L. GREENWOOD, or GEO. HULK. London, March 15, 1685; bond of David Jeffries, Jr. to his cousin Jonathan Leigh, merchant of London, witnessed by Greenwood and Hulk, to one of whom the arms probably belonged, as they are not those of either Leigh or Jeffries. *Arms*, three clarions. Tinctures not indicated.

WILLIAM HANDLEY. Letter to Mr. David Jeffries. Savannah, in Georgia, 3d July, 1769. *Arms*, a fesse between six mascles, three and three. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN HINCKS. Came over 1672; member of Provincial Council, 1683; of Andros's Council, 1687; President of the Council under Allen, 1695; suspended by Usher, 1697; recalled by Partridge, 1698; turned out by Allen and formally replaced by Lord Bellmont, 1699; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1699-1707. Newcastle, Feb. 26, 1694; letter to "Mr. David Jeffries, merchant in Boston." *Arms*, a fesse between three roses. *Crest*, a bust facing forward. Tinctures not indicated.

JOHN HODSDEN. Charleston, South Carolina, April 27, 1741; letter to Mr. David Jeffries, Jr. *Arms*, a greyhound statant. Tinctures not indicated.

ROBERT HOLDEN, of London, master of the Granville frigate. Boston, 9th Dec. 1703; power of attorney to Benjamin Davis, apothecary. Crooks Island, 7 April, 1704; letter to the same. The first has a crest, an antelope's head erased and collared ppr. The letter has a shield too much broken to be read, surmounted by the same crest.

The English family of Holden, of Cruttenden, bear this crest, and for

arms, az. on a chevron or, between three spur-rowels ar. five gutteés sa., in chief a crescent of the third.

ANN HUBBARD. See Kay.

NATHANIEL HUBBARD, Judge of Admiralty and of the Supreme Court. Bristol, July 4, and Dec. 11, 1729; letters to "the Hon. John Jeffries." *Seal*, a heart between two branches in saltire, not on a shield.

CLEMENT HUGHES. Portsmouth, May 18, 1716, and April 12, 1717; letters "to Mr. John Jeffries of Boston." *Crest*, a demi-lion rampant and langued.

GEORGE HULK. See Greenwood.

EDWARD HULL, of London. London, Feb. 9 and May 28, 1695; letters to "the worship^{ull} John Usher, Esq., at his house in Boston." *Arms*, ar. a chevron erm. between three lions (or talbots?) heads erased. *Crest*, within a wreath a lion (or talbots) head erased.

EDWARD HULL, same as the above. London, 20th Aug. 1698; letter to same address as above; remarkably clear impression. *Arms*, on a chevron, between three demi-lions passant three bezants, on a chief two piles. Tinctures not indicated.

The English family of Hull of Surrey, bear, ar. on a chevron az. between three demi-lions passant gu. as many bezants; on a chief sa. two piles of the first.

GEORGE IRWIN. Boston, 1759; letter to David Jeffries, Esq. *Crest*, a demi-lion rampant.

GEORGE JAFFREY, of Portsmouth, H. C. 1702, Speaker of the New Hampshire house, Councillor, &c. &c. Portsmouth, Aug. 4, 1730; letter to his brother-in-law, the Hon. John Jeffries of Boston. *Round seal*, a demi-lion rampant, not on a shield or wreath.

GEORGE JAFFREY, of Portsmouth, son of the above, Councillor and Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; treasurer of New Hampshire, 1776. Portsmouth, May 9 and 17, Sept. 11 and Dec. 8, 1749; letters to the Hon. John Jeffries: and Aug. 10, 1749, July 9, 1758, and Feb. 18, 1762; letters to his brother-in-law, David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, paly of six ar. and sa. over all a fesse of the first charged with three mullets of the second. *Crest*, the sun rising through a cloud ppr.

These are the arms borne by the Jaffreys of Kings Wells, Scotland.

GEORGE JAFFREY, the above. Portsmouth, March 13, 1753; letter to David Jeffries, Esq., asking him to have prepared, for the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Solly, eight "scutcheons," to be of the Solly and Jaffrey arms impaled.

This seal is that of Solly. See that name.

GEORGE JANVRIN. Portsmouth, April 25, 1754; letter to Mr. David Jeffries. *Round seal*, a ship between two castles.

GEORGE JARVIS. London, July 18, 1712; letter to Mr. Henry Sharpe, painter in Boston. *Round poorly cut seal*, a stag trippant renversé.

*DAVID JEFFRIES, merchant of Boston, son of David Jeffries, of Castle Green, Esq.; came to New England 1677. Portsmouth, Sept. 16, 1718; letter to Mr. John Jeffries of Boston: Portsmouth, Aug. 20, 1718; contract with Elihu Gunnison to build two ships: and Boston, March 14, 1692-3; letter to Lt.-Gov. Usher. *Arms*, sa. a lion rampant or, between three scaling ladders of the second. *Crest*, a castle or, the two end towers domed.

These are the same arms as those borne by the family of Jeffries, of Clifton, Homecastle, co. Worc., England, and have been described in the Heraldic Journal from silver of a much older date.

DAVID JEFFRIES, same as above. Several letters to Hon. John Jeffries, with a round seal showing a bird. See also GREENWOOD.

DAVID JEFFRIES, son of the above, H. C. 1708. Boston, Sept. 3, 1711; letter to his brother, Mr. John Jeffries, merchant in London. *Round seal*, not a coat of arms. Three lions courant between two boughs, surrounded by an illegible motto.

DAVID JEFFRIES, son of the preceding, H. C. 1732, town treasurer of Boston. Letter to his mother, Portsmouth, July 17, 1740. *Arms*, illegible. *Crest*, a castle, the two end towers domed. Tinctures not indicated.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, merchant of London. London, 18 Dec. 1674; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. *Arms*, three plummets. *Crest*, a demi-griffin rampant, holding in his paw a plummet. Tinctures not indicated.

Jenning, Lord Mayor of London, 1508, and of Yorkshire, bore ar. a cheveron gu. between three plummets sa.

NATHANIEL KAY. Newport, R. I., Feb. 23, 1727; letter to "the Hon. John Jeffries." *Arms*, two bendlets, impaling erm. a chevron. *Crest*, a bird. Tinctures, except of field of 2d coat, not indicated. Mrs. Kay speaks of her brother, Nathaniel Hubbard (who was an executor of her will together with John Jeffries). It seems likely that the second coat is that of Hubbard.

Several families in England of the name of Kay bore ar. two bendlets sa. The Kays of Edith-Weston, co. Rutland, and Woodsome, co. York, bore these arms, and for crest a goldfinch ppr.

DAVID LAW. New-York, July 17, 1704; letter to Benjamin Davis of Boston. *Round seal*, two hearts pierced by an arrow and surmounted by a crown.

JONATHAN LEIGH, merchant of London. London, 23d January, 1712; quit-claim to his cousin David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, a lion rampant. *Crest*, a demi-lion rampant. Tinctures not indicated.

The family of Leigh, of West Leigh, in High Leigh, co. Chester, bore, or. a lion rampant gu. *Crest*, a demi-lion rampant or holding a pennon.

JONATHAN LEIGH, same as the above. London, March 2, 1717; letter to John Jeffries, Esq. *Round seal*, a lion rampant.

*Col. CHARLES LIDGET, of Boston, imprisoned with Andros. May 12, 1686; power of attorney from John Usher, Charles Lidget and Thaddeus Mackarty, to Jonathan Tyng to receive lands from Robert Tufton Mason. *Arms*, ar. a fesse wavy or, between three estoiles. *Crest*, a bust couped at the shoulders facing forward. See also Usher.

SAMUEL LILLIE, merchant of Boston. Obligation to David Jeffries and Charles Shepreeve, Boston, 25 Aug. 1709. *Arms*, or, a fesse cotised, in chief three lilies (?). *Crest*, a lily (?).

Miss FELICIA MACDONOUGH, daughter of Thomas MacDonough, Esq., the first British Consul at Boston. Hingham, Dec. 1813; letter to John Jeffries, M.D. *Seal*, a bust of her father in official uniform.

THADDEUS MACKARTY, Artill. Co. 1681; died 1705. Power of attorney, &c. See Lidget. *Arms*, ar. a buck trippant. *Crest*, an arm erect grasping a sword impaling a lizard.

McCarthy, Earl of Clancarty, bears ar. a buck trippant gu. attired or. *Crest*, an arm embowed grasping a lizard.

Capt. MCGILL. At sea 21st July, 1712, lat. 26° 30"; letter to Messrs. Jeffries & Shepreeve. *Seal*, an Indian full length, in dexter hand a bow, in sinister hand an arrow. Very like the Colonial seal.

JOHN MCKETCHNIE. Bowdoinham, March 24, 1767; letter to David

Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, a pale between two lions rampant. Aug. 4, 1762; letter to same address. *Crest*, a stork statant.

MARSTON of Hemmelhemsted. On an old piece of paper a drawing of the arms and crest, and below it, in the handwriting of David Jeffries, Esq., "Marston of Hemmelhemsted in the County of Hertford, A°. 1639." *Arms*, az. a chevron embattled or, between three lions' heads erased and crowned or. *Crest*, a lion's head erased, per chevron az. and or, crowned and langued gu.

PATRICK MARTIN, notary public. Charleston, S. C. June 2, 1711; act of protest. *Arms*, a chevron between two fleurs-de-lis, in chief a crescent. *Crest*, a bird rising to fly. Tinctures not indicated.

ALEXANDER MAYNARD. Avierro, Feb. 10, 1674; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. *Arms*, three sinister hands couped at the wrist, in chief a crescent for difference. Tinctures not indicated. Maynard of Brixden, co. Devon, bore, ar. three sinister hands couped at the wrist gu.

GEORGE MAYNARD. Lix^a., March 25 and Nov. 11, 1673, and Jan. 16, 1674; letters to John Cooke of Oporto. *Arms*, a chevron between three sinister hands couped at the wrist. *Crest*, a stag statant. Tinctures not indicated. A letter, dated "Lixbon, 12th 8ber, 1675," has three impressions from different seals, one of which shows the chevrons to be or.

Maynard. Viscount Maynard bears, ar. a chevron az. between three sinister hands couped at the wrist gu. *Crest*, a stag statant or.

— MAYNARD. Exon, 13 June, 1678; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. The signature of this letter is eaten off, but the arms prove it to be from some member of the Maynard family. See above. *Arms*, three sinister hands couped at the wrist. *Crest*, a stag statant. Tinctures not indicated. Handwriting different from either G. or A. Maynard.

WALTER MICO. London, March 5, 1680; letter to Isaac Waldron of Boston. *Arms*, three Moors' heads couped, sidefaced. *Crest*, an arm couped holding a sword. Tinctures not indicated.

Mico of London, according to Burke, bore arms, or, three Moors' heads couped sidefaced sa. filleted round the temple ar. *Crest*, a hand issuing out of the clouds, holding a sword ppr. hilt and pommel or, charged on the blade with a Moor's head ppr. the point embrued of the last.

PATRICK MILN. See Walter Chapman.

PATRICK MILN. Kingston, Jamaica, June 4, 1707, and Feb. 3, 1706-7; letters to Thomas Clarke, merchant of Boston; signed by both Miln and Chapman. *Arms*, or, a cross molines between three mullets. *Crest*, an escallop. Tinctures of charges not indicated.

Milne of Scotland bears, or, a cross molines az. pierced of the field, between three mullets sa.

JOHN MOORE, Jr. See Barberie.

J. MOUTY, merchant at Lisbon. July 3, 1708; invoice of goods to David Jeffries, Esq. *Crest*, a bull passant guardant.

SAMUEL MUNCKLEY. Exon, Oct. 29 and Dec. 9, 1711; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries and Charles Shepreeve. *Merchant's mark*, on a shield an elongated figure 4, with a six pointed star at end of cross-bar, between the letters S and M, in base a fret.

THOMAS NEWTON, Attorney General at the witchcraft prosecutions, Judge of the Admiralty, Secretary of N. Hampshire, &c. Boston, Jan. 28, 1689; letter to the Hon. John Usher, Esq.; shield badly broken. *Crest*, an arm vambraced and embowed, grasping a —? [It is hard to say what this was meant for; perhaps a wand, or perhaps a shin-bone.]

Newton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, bears, two shin-bones in saltire. *Crest*, an arm vambraced and embowed, grasping a shin-bone.

BELCHER NOYES, son of the Hon. Oliver Noyes by his 1st wife Ann Belcher. Chowan, N. Carolina, Feb. 19, 173½. *Seal*, very good impression of an antique male head.

CATHERINE NOYES, daughter of John Eyre and widow of David Jeffries, 2d wife of Oliver Noyes. July, 1722; obligation in relation to the Waldron mortgage to David Jeffries. *Round seal*, Cupid holding a bow in his left hand.

OLIVER NOYES, son of the above. London, March 12, 1746; letter to Catherine Noyes. *Crest*, a holy lamb trippant.

WILLIAM PENNY, merchant. Exon, June 6, 1678; letter to John Cooke of Oporto. *Round seal*, a phoenix.

NATHANIEL PIERCE. Portsmouth, May 8, 1752, Sept. 5, 1751, and Feb. 15, 1750. Letters to his brother-in-law, David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, an eagle displayed. *Tinctures* not indicated.

MAJOR ICHABOD PLAISTED, one of the Council of Mass. July 21, 1710; Lin. Dec. 1712, and Sept. 28, 1711; Portsmouth, Nov. 18, 1708, and April, 1713, and Barwick, Nov. 26, 1713; letters to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Arms*, a cross between four garbes. *Tinctures* not indicated.

ICHABOD PLAISTED, same as above. Dec. 6, 1706; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Seal*, a bird statant renversé. There are several letters with this seal.

ICHABOD PLAISTED, same as above. Portsmouth, July 20, 1711; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries and Charles Shepreeve. *Seal*, Cupid standing before an altar on which three hearts are burning, in sinister hand a bow, in dexter upraised hand a heart burning; motto, "Un me sufít."

JOHN PLAISTED, Speaker of N. H. House, 1695; Judge Supreme Court, 1699; Chief Justice, 1716; Portsmouth, Sept. 28, 1721, and same date 1722; letters to Messrs. John and David Jeffries. *Arms*, erm. three elephants' heads erased, ar. *Crest*, an elephant's head erased, ar.

MARY PLAISTED, wife of the above. Portsmouth, Nov. 9, 1716; letter to Messrs. Jeffries and Shepreeve. *Seal*, a lion passant renversé.

Capt. JOHN POUNCE. Lix^a. 12th May, 1712; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Arms*, a ———? over all an inescutcheon charged with five shields in cross. *Tinctures* not indicated. [The first charge is composed of four bars arranged in a square, the ends overlapping.]

WILLIAM REDFORD. Portsmouth, Sept. 3 and Oct. 8, and Newcastle, Nov. 19, 1694; letters to Governor Usher. *Arms*, three bars and a canton. *Crest*, out of a coronet a lion's head erased and langued. *Tinctures* not indicated.

Sir JOHN ROGERS, Bart. Plymouth, Eng., Jan. 7, 1690; letter to David Jeffries, Esq., announcing his elevation to a baronetcy. *Arms*, a chevron between three bucks courant. *Crest*, a buck courant. *Tinctures* not indicated.

Burke gives as his arms, ar. a chevron gu. between three bucks courant sa. atired and gorged with ducal coronets or. *Crest*, a buck courant sa.

*GURDON SALTONSTALL, Governor of Conn., 1707-24. New London, June 1 and 7, 1699, and July 13 and Sept. 1700; letters to Benj. Davis. *Arms*, a bend between two eagles displayed. *Crest*, a pelican's head vulning its breast. *Tinctures* not indicated.

Burke gives as the arms: or, a bend between two eagles displayed sa. *Crest*, as above, azure.

THOMAS SANDFORD. London, Feb. 14 and March 5, 1727; letters to Mr. Thomas Clarke. *Arms*, per chevron ar. and erm., in chief two boars' heads coupéd. *Crest*, a boar's head coupéd.

Burke gives as the arms of Sandford: per chevron sa. and erm., in chief two boars' heads coupéd or. *Crest*, a boar's head coupéd or.

HENRY SHARPE, painter, of Boston. 1713; bond to David Jeffries, Esq., signed by John Brand and Henry Sharpe. Two impressions of a *round seal*, an antique helmeted head.

Col. SAMUEL SHRIMPTON, one of the Council of Safety, 1689; power of attorney to Jonathan Tyng [see Dudley]. *Seal*, an antique male head.

ENGLISH SMITH. Nov. 8, 1684; letter to Governor Usher. *Arms*, quarterly, 1st and 2d, a chevron between three torteaux; 3d, an estoile; 4th, a lion rampant. *Crest*, between the horns of a crescent, a torteaux. Tinctures not indicated.

Rev. JOHN SMITH. New York, Feb. 14 and Aug. 6, 1728; letters to Mrs. Noyes. *Arms*, ar. three spears in pale (sa.?), a chief chequy ar. and (sa.?). *Crest*, a sea lion passant.

RICHARD SMITH, a member of Andros's Council. Rochester, 18th Feb. 1687; letter to Lt. Governor Usher. *Arms*, a chevron between three leopards' faces. Tinctures not indicated clearly, but the chevron looks as if it might be or.

SAMUEL SOLLY, Councillor of New Hampshire. Sandwich, March 17, 1752, and London, April 18, 1751; letters to David Jeffries, Esq., the latter speaking of buying him a portrait of his gt. gr. father David Jeffries, Esq., father of David Jeffries, whose seal we have above. See also George Jaffrey. *Arms*, vert a chevron or, between three sole fish anéant, of the second. *Crest*, a sole fish anéant.

Sole of Bobbing Place, co. Kent, bore, ar. a chevron gu., between three sole fish hauriant, within a bordure engrailed, gu.

S. STARKEY. Nov. 15, 1695, and three letters in 1696; letters to Colonel Lidget. *Arms*, a stork statant. *Crest*, a stork's head erased, holding in the beak a snake. Tinctures not indicated.

The English family of the name bear, ar. a stork, sa. membered gu. *Crest*, a stork's head erased, per pale ar. and sa., holding in the beak gu. a snake vert.

WILLIAM STONESBRIE. London, March 9, 1678; quitclaim to Isaac Waldron. *Round seal*, a lamb with a cross over its shoulder.

HILLARY STRINGER, "Dep^y Comp^r and Survey^r of his Maj^{ties} Customs" in Virginia. March 29, 1687; letter to the Hon. John Usher, Esq. *Seal*, a harp.

HILLARY STRINGER, same as the above. April 10, 1676; letter to Mr. John Usher. *Seal*, a peculiar crustacean-like animal.

TAYLOR. See Chauncy.

*TEMPLE. Boston, April 4, 1710; Clearance papers of the Brigantine Pearl, written in Latin; signed by "David Jeffries, D. Collect^r," and sealed with what he calls his official seal; but the arms are really those of Temple. *Arms*, two bars, each charged with three martlets. *Crest*, on a ducal coronet a martlet. Tinctures not indicated.

The full blazon of the arm is "ar. two bars sa., each charged with three martlets or. *Crest*, on a ducal coronet a martlet or.

T. THACHER. Oporto, May 13, 1712; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries & Co. *Seal*, a double-headed eagle displayed.

ARTHUR THAYER. Dorchester, Feb. 9, 1791; letter to John Jeffries, M.D. *Arms*, a chevron between three ravens, impaling a lion rampant

renversé. *Crest*, a martlet holding in its beak a rose. Tinctures not indicated.

CHARLES TRUBSHAW. 4th May, 1698; letter to "Mr. David Jefferys." *Arms*, quarterly, 1st and 4th three mullets, 2d and 3d plain field. Tinctures not indicated.

PRUDENCE and RICHARD TURNER. Exon, Nov. 10, 1711; letter to Messrs. David Jeffries and Charles Shepreeve. *Arms*, a chevron ermine between three (?), on a chief a lion passant. *Crest*, a griffin passant. Tinctures, except of chevron, not indicated.

JONATHAN TYNG. See Wanalansett.

UNKNOWN. On the covering of a missing letter, directed to "The Hon. John Jeffries, Esq." *Crest*, a griffin's head erased and langued.

UNKNOWN. London, Aug. 6, 16— [Signature and rest of date eaten off]; letter to Mr. John Usher. *Arms*, too much broken to be read. *Crest*, a demi-griffin rampant.

Rev. JOHN USHER. Letter to John Jeffries, Esq. Bristol, 2 Nov. 1733. *Seal*, a crown over a rose and thistle.

*Col. JOHN USHER, Member of Andros Council; Treasurer, &c., of N. Eng. 1686; Lt. Governor of New Hampshire, 1692-7 and 1704-15; Artill. Co. 1673; Representative, 1672; Col. of the Boston Regiment, &c. &c. April 26, 1723; letter to his son-in-law David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, ar. three lions' jambes sa. *Crest*, a lion's jambe sa. holding a wand ar.

These are the arms of Usher of Fetherston, co. York.

Col. JOHN USHER, same as the above. Power of attorney to Jonathan Tyng (see Lidget).

Here Col. Usher used the Lidget arms, as already described, but from a different seal from that used by his brother-in-law Col. Lidget.

*MARGARET VASSALL, daughter of William Vassall of Boston, Esq. Bristol, Eng., Jan. 23, 1786; letter to John Jeffries, M.D. *Arms*, azure, in chief a sun, in base a chalice or. *Crest*, a vessel masted, rigged and flagged ppr.

These are the well known arms of the Vassalls of New England, and through them of the present family in England.

RICHARD WALDRON, Representative in Boston, 1691 and 2; of the Royal Council of N. H. 1691; Militia Officer and Judge. Portsmouth, 16th May, 1687; letter "To the Hon. John Usher, Esq." *Arms*, three bulls' heads cabossed. Tinctures not indicated.

WANALANSETT, "Sachem of the Merrimack Indians; son and heir of old Passaconaway, Chief Sachem of the Merrimack Indians, &c."

Oct. 10, 1685; two deeds of land to Jonathan Tyng. Against his marks are seals showing a martlet, probably the Tyng crest.

SAMUEL WENTWORTH, merchant of Portsmouth. Portsmouth, 1757; letter to his cousin David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, a chevron between three leopards' faces. *Crest*, a griffin passant. Tinctures not indicated.

The Wentworths of N. England, as well as the Wentworths Earls of Strafford, the Wentworths of Wentworth Woodhouse, &c., bore sa. a chevron between three leopards' faces or. *Crest*, a griffin passant or.

R. WEST. London, Aug. 22, 1694; letter to Col. Lidget. *Arms*, a fesse dancettée.

The Wests, Earls De la Warr, bore ar. a fesse dancettée sa.

STEPHEN WESENDONEK. London, 15th March, 1694; letter to Lt. Gov. Usher. *Seal*, an antique male head.

RICHARD WHARTON. Power of attorney, &c. [See Dudley.] *Arms*, a maunch. *Crest*, a bull's head coupé. Tinctures not indicated.

The English families of the name bear the same charge, but vary the tinctures; the Whartons of Cumberland bear sa. a maunch ar. Crest, a bull's head erased sa. armed or.

B. WILLIAMS, merchant of London. London, 1st January, 1689; letter to David Jeffries, Esq. *Arms*, Barry of twelve, on a chief three lions rampant. Tinctures not indicated. Another letter without date from the same person to Col. Lidget has for *seal* a monogram surrounded by a circular wreath of flowers.

THOMAS WIBIRD (?) From a fragment of an account of the "Pinke Mary, Thos. Wibird, Master, 1707." *Arms*, on a field a cross fretty. Tinctures not indicated.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE GERRISH MANUSCRIPTS.

Communicated by MRS. ISABELLA JAMES, of Cambridge.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 82.]

II.—PARDON BY GOV. CRANFIELD.

THE Gerrish MSS. contain the original of the following document, with the autograph of the notorious Gov. Cranfield. It is interesting as a relic of Gove's insurrection in 1683. See Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, vol. i. pp. 157 and 158. The name is there printed Hely; in the original it is twice written Holy.¹

New Hampshire in }

New England }

By the Govern^r

Whereas His Most Excel^t. Ma^{ty} our Soverⁿ Lord Charles y^e Second King of Engl^d Scott^d France & Irel^d Defend^r of y^e ffaith &c. Hath by His Royal Commission under the Great Seal of England bearing date y^e 9th of May in y^e 34th year of His Ma^{ty}. Raign among

Edw. Cranfield. other things required & comāded me Edward Cransfield Esq^r. His Ma^{ty} Lieuten^t. Govern^r. and Comānd^r. in

chief of this Province to do & execute all things in due manner that shall belong to my Comānd & the Trust by his Ma^{ty}. reposed in me according to such further Powers & Instructions as shall at any time thereafter be granted & appointed me under His Ma^{ty}. Signet & Sign manual: And whereas by His Ma^{ty} Royal Instructions signified in His Ma^{ty} Letter bearing date y^e ffourth day of Setemb^r last I am impowered to pardon and remit to such persons as at a Court held by special Comissⁿ. of Oyer & terminer for the Trial of Edward Gove & them were convicted of Treason as Conspirators with the sd Gove or so many of them as I shal see cause, All their s^d Crimes & offences of Treason & conspiracies & all penalties & forfeitures thereby incurred with such conditions & limitations or as amply & fully as to me shal seem meet. I therefore the s^d Edward Cranfield in pursuance of the said Royal Comission & Instructions, Do hereby pardon & remit to William Holy of Hampton in y^e sd. Province Labourer. One of the persons convict of Treason at the sd. Court held by special Comissⁿ. of Oyer & terminer viz: the ffirst day of ffebr^a. last past in y^e year of y^e Lord 1682, All his s^d crimes & offences of Treason & Conspiracy, & all maⁿer of Treasons & Conspiracies, & all penalties & forfeitures for the same. Given under my hand & the Seal of y^e Province y^e Eighth day of ffebr. 1683.

To Will Holy of

Hampton Labour^r.

¹ We have before us a copy of this document by another correspondent, who reads the name, in both instances, *Hely*.—ED.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN PEMBROKE, MASS., BY THE REV. THOMAS SMITH, 1755-1787.

Communicated by H. H. EDES, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

THE following list is thought to contain a complete record of all the marriages solemnized by the Rev. Thomas Smith during his ministry in Pembroke. It was copied by me from what appeared to have been Mr. Smith's original minutes, kept in a book of accounts, still in the possession of his descendants, where I discovered them by accident during a visit to the present owner of the volume. From these minutes returns were made in due form to the town clerk, at proper intervals, as indicated in the following pages, which are as near a *fac-simile* of the original record as modern type can make them. The manuscript was in some places nearly illegible by reason of the fading of the ink, and of the careless manner in which these minutes were jotted down. Several entries about which a doubt existed as to my own rendering, were drawn off and sent to Mr. George H. Ryder, the present town clerk of Pembroke, with a request that he would verify or correct my transcript by the town books. To this request a most courteous reply was returned, which enables me to present in print an accurate copy of the entire manuscript by which the proof has been corrected.

The Rev. Thomas Smith, whom the biographical dictionaries dismiss with a few lines when mentioning him at all, was a man of note in his day and generation, and sprang from an honored ancestry; while the family into which he married was of even more distinguished extraction. His emigrant ancestor was the Rev. JOHN SMITH,¹ who was early located in Barnstable, where in 1643 he married Susannah Hinckley, a sister of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, joined the church Oct. 13, 1644, and still later was settled over the parish as its pastor; but "being disliked" by his gubernatorial brother-in-law,—so the record reads,—he withdrew to Long Island, thence to New Jersey, and finally returned to the Old Colony, succeeding, in 1658, the Rev. William Leverich in the Sandwich pulpit. His ministry was harassed by dissensions and party strife, and he laid down his charge in 1688, at the age of seventy-four, after a service of thirty years.²

¹ By a deposition of his, taken in the settlement of some probate matters, quoted in Freeman's History of Cape Cod (ii. 80), it appears that he was son of Thomas Smith, of Brinspittae (a place I fail to locate upon any map at my command),* said to be about five miles from Dorchester, in Dorsetshire; was now, "February 8, 1651, in Barnstable * * * only son and heir, supposeth his age about 37 it being, next May, 21 years since he came out of England," and that he had sisters Hannah and Tumson then living in England. It would seem, therefore, that he was born in or about 1614, and came to New England in 1630.

² Vide Freeman's History of Cape Cod, i. 80.

* Adams's "Index Villaris" (ed. 1680) gives Brinspudel in Dorsetshire, Lat. 50° 49', Long. 2° 20' W., probably the place now called Bryant's Piddle, a tything in the parish of All Piddle.—ED.

Mr. Smith was the father of thirteen children, the last of whom was JOSEPH SMITH, who was born December 6, 1667. He lived at Barnstable, where, April 29, 1689, he married Anna Fuller, who died July 2, 1722. By her he had fourteen children¹—among whom was Thomas, the minister at Pembroke—and died March 4, 1746.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH was born in Barnstable, Feb. 6, 1705–6, and graduated at Harvard College in 1725. In 1729 he succeeded the Rev. Daniel Greenleaf as pastor of the church in Yarmouth, where he labored for twenty-five years. In 1754 he requested a dismission, "leaving for lack of competent support," and accepted a call to Pembroke, where he was installed as the successor of the Rev. Daniel Lewis,² Dec. 4, 1754. His ministry continued thirty-four years, during which time the meeting-house was enlarged. He preached until his sight failed, and died July 7, 1788, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Rev. Morrill Allen, lately deceased, one of his successors in the Pembroke pulpit, speaks of him as a fine scholar, and the most distinguished man who had ever been settled in the town.

Mr. Smith was married Aug. 28, 1734, to Judith Miller, who was born Aug. 23, 1716. She brought him these twelve children, and died July 31, 1785.

i. Mary,	born May	18, 1735, in Yarmouth.	
ii. Josiah,	" Feb.	26, 1738,	"
iii. Joseph,	" Nov.	22, 1740,	"
iv. Thomas,	" July	24, 1742,	"
v. Joshua,	" July	27, 1744,	"
vi. Nathaniel,	" May	29, 1746,	" d. Dec. 26, 1746.
vii. Judith,	" Nov.	4, 1747,	"
viii. Thankful,	" Feb.	26, 1749,	"
ix. Nathaniel,	" Feb.	16, 1752,	"
x. Edward,	" May	16, 1754,	"
xi. Catharine,	" March	21, 1756, in Pembroke.	
xii. Christopher,	" Dec.	22, 1757,	"

The Rev. JOHN MILLER, who was early of Roxbury, and by some writers is thought to have been of Dorchester likewise, came to New England in 1634, bringing his wife Lydia and son John. He was bred at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his A.B. in 1627, and in the *Magnalia* is included by Mather in his "*first classis*." While in Roxbury he was an elder of Eliot's church. From 1639 to 1641, he was an "assistant" to the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, at Rowley, where he also filled the office of town clerk. In the latter year he received and declined a call to the Woburn church, and in 1642, on account of his health, declined a mission to Virginia,

¹ *Vide ante*, vol. iii. 275.

² We hope to present to our readers, in the April number, a transcript of Mr. Lewis's original record of admissions to the Pembroke church from its foundation in 1712, to the close of his ministry in 1753, together with other interesting items relating to the church.—ED.

on which it was proposed to associate with him the Rev. George Phillips, of Watertown, and the Rev. William Thompson, of Braintree. The same year he was a grantee of Newbury. Johnson, in his *Wonder-Working Providence*, says that he remained in Rowley till called to Yarmouth, whither he went about 1646, as the successor of the famous Marmaduke Matthews. After the death of his wife, which occurred in Boston, Aug. 7, 1658,¹ he seems to have preached "where any temporary want existed," until about the time of the settlement of Groton, whither he appears to have gone with the first settlers of the town, or to have followed them immediately, for a vote of the inhabitants, passed March 18, 1662-3, requested the Rev. John Miller "to continue with them," if he was "moved" to do so; while by another vote of the same date, lands were assigned to him. His ministry in Groton was short, as he died June 12, 1663, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Willard, who was ordained July 13, 1664. He is said to have been a man of high literary attainments.

Mr. Miller had several children born at different places; but it is his son JOHN MILLER, born in England, in March, 1631-2, in whom we are most interested. On the 24th of December, 1659, he was married to Margaret Winslow, daughter of the first Josiah Winslow, and niece of Gov. Edward Winslow, who was born July 16, 1640. He settled in Yarmouth, where he filled various offices of trust, and was frequently its representative in the General Court. He was the father of eleven children, and died in the home of his adoption in June, 1711, at the age of 79.

JOSIAH MILLER, son of John and Margaret (Winslow) Miller, was born in Yarmouth, Oct. 27, 1679, and was very prominent in the public affairs of the town. Aug. 13, 1708, he married Mary Crosby, who was born April 14, 1678, and died in Pembroke, Feb. 15, 1772, at the advanced age of nearly 94 years. Her husband had died more than forty years before in Yarmouth, April 15, 1729. Judith Miller, before mentioned as the wife of the Rev. Thomas Smith, was their daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| — Newel to Rebecca M ^c Farland..... | <i>Folio</i> |
| Dec ^{br} 1755. James Bonny to Keturah Bishop. | 132 |
| 1756. July 22 ^d . Hudson Bishop to Abigail Stetson. | A |
| John Ford J ^{nr} to Mary Baker. | |
| Ebenezer Cain to Mary Tubbs. | |
| 1757. Thomas Tyrrel to Lucy Taylor, Feb. 14. | |
| 1757. Nov ^{br} 17 th . Jethro Hector to Sylva Molatto. | |
| 1757. Ichabod Richmond to Abigail Ford. | |
| 1757. Dec. 29. Nehemiah Ramsden to Rebecca Chamberlain. | |
| — Packard to Ruth Bonny. | |

¹ Lydia, wife of Mr. John Miller, minister of Yarmouth, died, at the house of Thomas Bumstead, of Boston, the 7th of August, 1658.—(Boston Records.)

- March 7th. 1758. Prince Keen to Elizabeth Ford.
 July 20. 1758. Job Clap to Penelope Hatch.
 Novembr 6th. David Philips to Lydia Hatch.
 1759. Jan. 4th. Benj. Samson to Deborah Cushing.
 1759. May 20th. Robert Barker to Betty Turner.

 1759. October 1st. Isaac Lane to Sarah Hatch.
 July 30th. Edward King to Alice Perry.
 Nov^{br} 12. John Chubbuck to Lydia Crooker.
 Thomas Church to Huldah Soul, Febr. 24, 1760.
 1760. June 15th. Josiah Smith to Mary Barker.
 1760. July 10th. Charles Josselyn to Rebec Keen, y^e 3^d.
 1760. Sept. 14th. Ichabod Bonny to Mary Turner.
 1760. October 15. W^m Hearsey to Patience Bisbe.
 1760. October 27. Isaack Little to Lydia Hatch.
 1760. Asa Bearse to Mary Randal 3^d, Nov^{br} 27.
 1761. Freedom Chamberlain to Deb. Turner, Jan. 8th.
 1761. Ichabod Thomas to Ruth Turner, Jan. 22^d.
 1761. Mathew Stetson to Mary Randal, Feb. 5.

 1761. Ebenezer Barker to Priscilla Loring, April 2^d.
 1761. Abishar Stetson to ——— Crooker, April 16th.
 1761. Joseph Taylor to Thankful Clark, May 3^d.
 1761. Pool Spear to Christina Turner, May 10th.
 1761. Joshua Turner J^{nr} to Betty Benker, June 22^d.
 1761. Thomas Randal to Deborah Barker J^{nr} Sept. 10.
 1761. Nathaniel Cushing to Lucy Turner, Sept. 24.
 1761. { Isaac Ford to Lucy Josselyn.
 { Perez Sampson to Mary Taylor, Octbr 1st.
 1761. { Lemuel Bonny to Lucy Bonny.
 1761. { Nathaniel Stetson to Sarah Bishop, December 3.
 1762. Janry 7th. Joseph Dwelle to Mary M^cgoon.
 1762. Feb. 18. Asa Keen to Zilpah Hatch.
 1762. W^m Hayford to Betty Bonny, March 11.

 1762. Caleb Howland to Deb. Oldham, May 2^d.
 1762. Jesse Lapham to Mercy Randal, Nov^{br} 25.
 1763. Feb^r 24th. Jedediah Dwelle to Lydia Soule.
 1763. April 28. Diman Perry to Nabbe Cushing.
 Carried to Town Clck.

 1763. June 2^d. J^{no} Mitchel to Rispha Richards.
 1763. Oct^{br} 13th. Robert M^clathlin to Mary Keen.
 Oct^{br} 18th. Adam Turner to Chloe Bonny.
 1763. Nov^{br} 28th. Isaac Hatch to Sarah Cushing.
 1764. Febr 22^d. Jonathan Turner to Hannah Ford J^{nr}.
 1763. Decem. 6th. Danil Tubbs to Hannah White.
 1763. Will Standish to Abigail Stetson, Decemb^r 8.
 1764. March 8. Seth Fuller to Deborah Ford.
 1764. March 22^d. Sylvanus Cook [of Kingston] to Sarah Barstow.

 1764. Thomas Curlew to Mary Russel, July 18th.
 1765. Abel Russel to Lydia Garnet, May 7th, 1765.
 1765. Abner Megoon to Ruth Briggs, Oct. 14.
 1765. Ezra Lawrence to Mol Geofry, Sept. 26.
 1765. Nath Winslow to Sarah Hatch J^{nr}, Nov. 21st. *Folio*
 1766. Tho^s Lincoln to Lydia Randal, Febr 13th. 132
B

John Jordan to Chloe Tubbs, Feb. 23.

Daniel Bonny to Elizabeth Burton, May 15.

Robert Page to Susannah Bennet, May 26.

1766. Elisha Hatch to Bettsy Howland, August 7th.

1766. Nov. 13. Rev^d Isaiah Dunster to Mary Smith.

December 8. Amariah Goodwin to Thankful Russel.

1767. Jan. 8th. Thomas Barker to Olive Ford.

29 Jan. Ichabod Bearse to Eunice Witherel.

7 April. Stephen Richardson to Mercy Darling.

1767.

October 29. Zelek Basset to Huldah Garnet.

Dec. 10. Lemuel Church to Susannah Baker.

Dec. 24. Sam'l Jennings to Keziah Bearse.¹

Amos Withrel to Ruth Stetson.

Mrch 1. Apollos Cushman to Eleanor Keen.

Mrch 10. Japhet Crooker to Lydia Turner.

Mrch 18. Joseph Turner to Elizabeth Crooker.

May. Windsor to

June 14. Nathaniel Turner to Sarah Rogers.

July 7th. James Glover to Rachel Bonny.

Nov. 24. Stockbridge Josseyln to Olive Standish.

1769. May 23^d. Joseph Peirce to Oliff Fish.

June 15th. Daniel Oldham to Withrell.

Nov^{br} 16. Ebenezer Beerse to Lydia Jennings.

Sept. 28. Hezekiah Bryant to Debrah Crooker.

Dec^{br} 25. Joshua Withrel to Mary Standish.

1770.

Jan. 18. Simeon Nash to Hulda Bates.

Feb. 1. { Joseph Ramsden to Elizabeth Barker.
and

15. { Thomas Crooker to Nabby Randal.

Mrch 26. James Cox to Ruth M^cgoon.

June 10. Thomas Cooke to Hannah Lincoln.

Sept. 16. John Thomas to Sarah Loring.

Octo. 22. Zadock Reed to Lucee Garnet.

Nov. 22. Shubael Butler to Hannah Garnet.

Caleb Barstow to Sylvina M^cgoon.

1771.

April 25. Melzer Curtis to Keziah Hall.

May 30. Caleb Tilden to Joanna Barker.

Sept. 1st. Nath^l Loring J^{nr} to Sarah Baker y^e 3^d.

Octo. 31. David Crooker J^{nr} to Ursula Turner.

Nov. 20. Benj. Barns to Luciana Ramsden.

Nov. 21. Isaack Brewster to Leonice Soul.

Philip Turner to Judith Hatch.

Dec^{br} 1st. Ephraim Lindsay to Ann Bonny.

1772.

Janry 16th. W^m Reading to Elizabeth Bates.

Mrch 19. Benj. Cox to Deborah Russel.

April 30. Isaiah Cushing to Lydia Fish J^{nr}.

¹ This entry and that following are opposite "Dec. 24."

- May 17. Moses House [of Marshfield] to Lydia Russel.
 Octo. 1st. Ebenezer Man to Ursula Randal J^{nr}.
 1773.
 August 5. Lemuel Crooker to Rachel Foster.
 August 19. Constant Little to Sarah Barker J^{nr}.
 Sept. 5. Zebulun Buker to Debrah Randal.
 Ditto. Maurice Tubbs to Betty Randal.
 Octo. 16th. Isaac Tubbs to Hannah Crooker.
 Decembr 30. Diman Perry to Susannah Lincoln.
 John Randal to Sarah Eames, June 9, 1774. *Folio*
 1774. Sam^l Rider to Peggy Keen, June 19, 1774. ¹³³
 Sam^l Chandler to Rebecca Darling, Octo. 27th, 1774. ^A
 Abel Nash to Susannah Tracy, Decem. 15th.

all in ye
Back page
have been
returned
to ye Clerk

Eben Crook-
er to Cloe
Gardner,
Nov. 25, 1773.
omitted in
former
list.

1775.
 Jan. 11th Eleventh. Asher Keen to Desire Witherel.
 Feb. 21st. Ebenezer Withrel to Rebecca Macfarland.
 Joseph M^cgoon to Sarah M^cgoon.

- 23^d Novmbr. Andrew Bradford to Mary Turner 3^d.
 1776.

- Feb. 1st. Isaack M^cgoon to Lydia M^cFarland.
 March 14. Isaiah Stetson to Susa Bonney.
 Ditto 28. Nathaniel Randal to Deborah Stetson J^{nr}.
 May 5. Job Turner to Sarah James.
 May 16. Eliphalet Bishop to Elizabeth Tubbs.
 Nov. 7th. James Sprague J^{nr} to Lydia Barker.

1777.
 Janry 13. Elijah Baker to Mary Wittemore.
 Jan^{ry} 23. William Cushing to Abigail Turner J^{nr}.
 March 13. Caleb Lapham to Sarah Fish.
 Sept. 14. Philip Turner to Mercy Turner.
 Nov^{br} 20. Elisha Briggs to Laurentia Hall.
 Dec. 25. Sam^l Loring to Prudence Chapman.

1778.
 Mrch 15. Nathaniel Fish to Mary Leavit.
 June 25. Abiel Sherman to Lydia Walker.
 Octo. 1st. Benjamin Highland to Content Lincoln.
 Decembr 3^d. Edward Stevens J^{nr} to Mehetabel Newberry.
 Decembr 24. David Man to Elizabeth Bates.

1779.
 Jan^{ry} 7th. Jacob Tubbs J^{nr} to Desire Crooker J^{nr}.
 Mrch 18. Lemuel Little to Mary Lapham.
 May 20. Jesse Torrey to Mary Chamberlain.
 June 6. Nathaniel Bishop to Abigail Bearse J^{nr}.
 July 8. Joseph Byron to Alice Garnet.
 July 25. Perry Harden to Moll-Swan-Keen.
 August 18. Daniel Russel to Susanna M^cFarland.
 Nov. 2. Ebenezer Whitman 3^d to Ruth Delano.
 Nov. 23. John Lowden to Hannah Gould.
 Nov^{br} 25. Zacheus Fish to Rachel Stetson.
 Dec. 8. Ezra Warren to Saba Tirrel.
 Decem. 23. Alexander Garnet to Ruth Tubbs.

1780.

- Feb. 24. John Briggs J^{nr} to Hannah Bearse J^{nr}.
 May 3^d. Jesse Turner to Bathsheba Lapham.
 June 26. Wait Ford to Hannah Loring.
 July 3^d. Joseph Henney to Sylvina Richards.
 July 6. Sam^l Peterson to Lydia Cowin.
 July 13. Joshua Keen J^{nr} to Lydia Crooker.
 July 26. Joseph Sherman to Sylvester Josselyn.
 Aug^t 17. Isaac Foster J^{nr} to Urania Taylor.
 Sept. 3. Comfort Bates J^{nr} to Nabby M^cgoon.
 Octo. 1. Amos Hatch to Hannah Philips.
 Nov. 23. Charles Ford to Polly Bisbe.
 Nov. 30. Hadly Standish to Nabby Garnet.
 Decem. 7th. Thomas Nash to Betty man.

All y^e above returned to the Town Clerk.

1781.

- Sept. 7th. Bille Ford to Lucene Howland.
 Octobr. 7. Noah Bonney to Nancy Tory—Octo. 7.
 Octobr 25. Joshua M^cgown to Sylvina Stetson.
 Nov. 15. Gideon Thomas White to Sarah Crooker.
 Nov. 25. Tilden Crooker to Priscilla Barker J^{nr}.
 Decembr 9th. Isaac Thomas to Catharine Smith.
 Decembr 13. James Barstow to Sarah Leavit.
 26. Elisha Turner to Sarah Keen.

1782.....*Folio*

- Janry 1. Joseph Smith to Bathsheba Torrey.
 Janry 6. Daniel Baker to Priscilla Loring J^{nr}.
 Janry 31. Thomas Fish to Ursula Crooker J^{nr}.
 July 2^d. Seth Perry to Hannah Josselyn J^{nr}.
 July 4th. Nathan Stetson to Bethia Crooker.
 August 1st. Joseph Bobbins to Lucy Cushing Both of Hanover.
 Sept. 12. Sam^l Webb to Betty Baker.
 Nov. 27. Richard Withrel to Sally Randal.
 Decem 1st. Abel Stetson to Sally Oldham.
 Decem. 12. James Brand to Hannah Ned.

1783.

- Feb^r 20. Isaack Tubbs to Betty Tubbs.
 Feb^r 27. John Young to Leah Bonny.
 July 17. Sam^l Elles to Lydia Josselyn.
 Sept. 18. Luther Samson to Abigail Foord.
 Octobr 2. Isaac Walker to Lydia Dowse.
 Decembr 11. Harris Hatch to Deborah Chamberlain J^{nr}.

1784.

- Janry 22^d. John Chubbuck to Mary Forster.
 D^o. Lemuel Keen to Mary Josselyn.
 April 8. John Tolman to Dorothy Hall.
 April 22^d. Arannah Fullington to Lyllis Stetson.
 May 9th. Jesse Delano to Margaret Leavit.
 July 15. Christopher Thomas to Huldah Dwelle.
 Novmbr 14. Ichabod Thomas J^{nr} to Polly Thomas.
 Novmbr 25. John Josselyn to Lucy Lowden.
 Decembr 16. Isaiah Bonny to Aphia Pompele.

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B

Decembr 30. Isaack Fish to Deborah Fish.

All y^e above Returned to y^e Town Clerk.

1785.

March 2^d. Jacob Peterson to Betse Turner J^{nr}.

March 31st. Winslow Turner to Molly Standish.

April 24. Christopher Pierce to Lydia M^cgoon.

June 30. Freedom Chamberlain J^{nr} to Priscilla Josselyn.

Novembr 27. Alanson Carver to Huldah Barstow.

1786.

Febry 23. John Lowden to Ruth Josselin.

March 9th. Seth Sampson to Appie Pompelie.

April 23. Tho^s M^cgown to Priscilla Barker.

1787.

March 15. Lot Foord to Naomi Lapham.

July 26. Benjamin Tolman to Rebecca Lincoln.

1786 December.....*Folio*

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Richard Hite to Suke Osgood.

August. 1787. Uriah Iues to Sarah Samson.

October 28. 1787. Jonathan Bonney to Peggy Torrey.

Novem 29th. 1787. William Briggs to Nabby Briggs.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Communicated by FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., of Melrose.

THE following document is copied from the "Jeffries Manuscripts," by permission of Mr. WALTER LLOYD JEFFRIES, of Boston. It shows that nearly two centuries ago our ancient town was engaged in the importation of slaves from Africa; and further, that some of our wealthiest people were engaged in it. In considering this matter, it is well to bear in mind that this traffic was well-nigh universal, most of the commercial nations being more or less engaged in it. The document also shows that Rhode Island, afterward so deeply involved in the slave trade, was at that time opposed to it.

Boston the 12th of June 1681.

Mr W^m Welstead,

Wee did the last yeare send out W^m Warren M^r of the ship Elizabeth for Guinea & at his returne ordered him to put in to Swansy for intelligence from us how to proceed farther and heareing that the people of Roade Island Vnderstand thereof & all give out there intentions to Ceise her, do give you this as our ordo^r & request that you take the first opp^tunity to proceed for sayd Island & when you have there dispatched y^r buisness (in which be expeditious) go from thence & stand to and agayne at y^e entrance of that harbour, keepeing a good looke out to discover all ships that may be bound in there & if possible speake wth them & if it so happen as that you meett wth sayd Warren give him the letter here inclosed & cause him to returne wth you to Nantasket (where, of before you come in there take in such negroes &c. as he hath of o^{rs}, & come up in the night wth them, giving us notice thereof wth what privacy you can, and we shall take

care for there Landing, what we have farther to ad is to keepe your men Ignorant of your designe & Improve your time what you can in fishing or w^t elce may be helpfull to defray our charges, but not prejudiciall to our mayne designe in meeting wth Warren w^{ch} is the needfull at present From

Yo^r Cordiall frien[ds]

JOHN SAFFIN
JN^o USHER for himself
& EDWD. SHIPPEN
JAMES WETCOMB
AND^r BELCHER.

RECORDS OF HULL, MASS.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, Esq., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxviii. page 69.]

BIRTHS.

Robert Vickre son to Benj. dec'd & Mary Vickre	born	May 18, 1718
John Goold son to John & Lidiah Goold	"	Feb. 23, 1718
Mary Stubs dr. to Rich ^d & Jael Stubs	"	July 3, 1718
Jane Loring dr. to Samuell & Jane Loring	"	Dec. 18, 1718
Mary Bartlet dr. to John & Experance Bartlet	"	Oct. 14, 1718
Hannah Binney dr. to John & Hannah Binney	"	Oct. 18, 1717
Margret Binney dr. to Thomas & Margret Binney	"	April 12, 1719
Elisha Goold son to Joseph & Mary Goold	"	Sept. 7, 1719
Joseph Melton son to Joseph & Bershebe Melton	"	July 21, 1717
Joseph Melton son to do	"	March 17, 1719
John Loring son to John Sen'r & Eliz th Loring	"	Feb. 25, 1719
Mathew Loring son to Mathew & Lydia Loring	"	Nov. 22, 1719
Jonathan Colyer son to Gersham & Eliz th Colyer	"	May 3, 1719
Samuel Jones son to Samuel & Susanna Jones	"	June 9, 1719
Jacob Goold son to John & Lidiah Goold	"	Jan'y 10, 1720
Elizabeth Lobdell dr. to Joseph & Eliz th Lobdell		
[altered from Feb. 26, 17 ²⁰ / ₂₁]		" Jan'y 16, 17 ¹⁹ / ₂₀
Ann Haden dr. to John & Ann Haden	"	Feb. 16, 1719
Elizabeth Benson dr. to Joseph & Rebecca Benson	"	May 5, 1720
Caleb Loring son to Caleb & Susanna Loring	"	Jan'y 21, 17 ¹⁹ / ₂₀
Elizabeth Smellige dr. to Zachariah & Eliz th Smellege	"	June 8, 1720
Sarah Gains dr. to Thomas & Barthsheba Gains	"	Aug. 1, 1720
Experence Loring dr. to John & Eliz th Loring	"	Aug. 9, 1720
Samuel Loring son to Samuel & Jane Loring	"	Feb. 3, 17 ²⁰ / ₂₁
Mary Vickre dr. to Thomas & Mary Vickre	"	Feb. 11, 17 ²⁰ / ₂₁
Paul Benny son to Thomas & Margret Benny	"	March 2, 1721
Bridget Delle dr. to John & Mary Dele	"	March 2, 1721
James Bartlet son to John & Experence Bartlet	"	Dec'r 7, 1720
Joseph Bosworth son to Joseph & Mary Bosworth	"	Dec'r 11, 1716
Ephraim Bosworth son to do	"	Aug. 30, 1720
Robert Bosworth son to do	"	Sep. 15, 1722
Lydia Melton dr. to Joseph & Bathsheba Melton	"	April 8, 1721
Susanna Loring dr. to Caleb & Susanna Loring	"	June 5, 1721
Mathew Danford son to Mathew & Eliz th Danford	"	July 1, 1721
Dorcas Benney dr. to John and Hannah Benney	"	June 20, 1721
Mary Jones dr. to Solomon & Mary Jones	"	Sep. 6, 1721

Experence Nichols dr. to Roger & Bethiah Nichols		
	[altered from 1721] born	April 6, 1720
Israel Nichols son to do	"	Sep. 17, 1721
Mary Goold dr. to Joseph & Mary Goold	"	May 21, 1721
John Soper son to John & Ruth Soper	"	Sep. 1721
Ousaly Chamberlin dr. to Joseph & Eliz th Chamberling	"	Sep. 22, 1720
William Colyer son to Gershom & Eliz th (Colyer)	"	June 21, 1721
Mary Webber dr. to Seth & Eliz th Webber	"	Jan'y 23, 17 ²¹ / ₂₂
Zachariah Smellidg son to Zac'h & Eliz th Smellige	"	Feb. 4, 1722
John Loring son to John & Eliz th his wife	"	June 26, 1722
Mary Dason dr. to Joseph & Mary Dosson	"	Oct. 25, 1721
John Gains son to Thomas and Bathsheba Gains	"	July 21, 1721
James Goold son to John & Lydiah Goold	"	Jan'y 21, 17 ²¹ / ₂₂
Isaac Bartlet son to John & Experience Bartlet	"	Feb. 3, 17 ²¹ / ₂₂
Beniaman Jones son to Ben ⁿ & Sarah Jones	"	Sep. 26, 1722
Hannah Stubs dr. to Richard & Jael Stubs	"	Oct. 21, 1722
Beniaman Melton son to John & Mary Melton	"	Sep. 18, 1722
Jacob Jones son to Samuel & Susanna Jones	"	1722
Mary Soper dr. to Beniam ⁿ & Mary Soper	"	Nov. 12, 1722
Mary Soper dr. to Beniam ⁿ & Mary Soper	"	Nov. 13, 1722
Thomas Vickere son to Thomas & Mary Vickre	"	Dec. 23, 1722
Joseph Spere son to Joseph & Mary Spear	"	April 10, 1720
Jacob Jones son to Samuel & Susanna Jones	"	March 18, 1722
Cathorn Sam dr. to James & Cathorn Sam	"	April 18, 1722
John Dele son to John & Mary Dele	"	Feb. 20, 17 ²² / ₂₃
Nicholes Lobdell son to Joseph & Eliz th Lobdell	"	Feb. 22, 17 ²² / ₂₃
Joan Goold dr. to Joseph & Mary Goold	"	Feb. 20, 17 ²² / ₂₃
Mathew Loring son to Samuel & Jene Loring	"	March 17, 17 ²² / ₂₃
Barnabos Binney son to John & Hannah Binney	"	March 22, 1723
Gershom Spere son to Joseph & Mary Spere	"	April 7, 1723
Joseph Binney son to Thomas & Margret Binney	"	April 10, 1723
Jeones [James?] Soper son to John & Ruth Soper	"	June 20, 1723
Rachel Jons dr. to Solomon & Mary Jons	"	July 1, 1723
Joseph Tower son to Ambros & Mary Tower	"	Sep. 5, 1723
John Danford son to Mathew & Eliz th Danford	"	Sep't 8, 1723
Mary Sam dr. to James & Cathern Sam	"	Aug. 28, 1723
Sarah Jons dr. to Beniam ⁿ & Sarah Jons	"	Nov. 28, 1723
Betty Webber dr. to Seth & Eliz th Webber	"	Jan'y 18, 17 ²³ / ₂₄
John Benson son to Joseph & Rebecker Benson	"	March 5, 17 ²³ / ₂₄
Beniam ⁿ Benson son to Joseph & Rebecker Benson	"	March 5, 17 ²³ / ₂₄
Joseph Dorson son to Joseph & Mary Dorson	"	Feb. 20, 17 ²³ / ₂₄
Mercer Bartlet son to John & Experience Bartlet	"	Dec. 26, 1723
Rachel Haden dr. to John & Ann Haden	"	March 15, 17 ²³ / ₂₄
Joseph Smaledges son to Zech ^h & Eliz th Smaledges	"	April 11, 1724
Mary Bosworth dr. to Lemuel & Mary Bosworth	"	May 4, 1724
Barthsheba Gains dr. to Thomas & Barthsheba Gans	"	Sep. 4, 1724
Betty Chamberlin dr. to Joseph & Eliz th Chamberlin	"	Sep. 4, 1724
Sarah Jons dr. to Solomon & Mary Jons	"	Oct. 22, 1724
Martha Labden dr. to Joseph & Eliz th		
	[altered from Nov. 1]	Oct. 30, 1724
Hannah Loring dr. to John & Elizabeth Loring	"	Dec. 5, 1724
Caleb Gold son to Joseph & Mary Goold	"	Dec. 20, 1724
Jael Stubs dr. to Richard & Jael Stubs	"	Dec. 26, 1724

[To be continued.]

(Continued from vol. xxx. page 183.)

1712.		Baptized — Page 312 —	
March	30	Sufannah D. of M ^r Calvin, & m ^{rs} Katharine Galpin Galpin Mercy of William & Marcy Rogers — — Rogers	
April	13	Abigail D. of Stephen & Ford — — Ford. David S. of m ^r . John & Sarah Edmunds — — Edmunds Christoph ^r S of m ^r Christoph ^r & Mary Goodwin Goodwin	
May	27	John S. of M ^r . John & Margarit Dammon — — Damon	
	18	Mary D. of M ^r Eleazer & Sufannah Johnfon — — Johnfon. Jonathan S. of m ^r . Jonathan & Katharine Kettle Kettle. Mary D. of m ^r Richard & Elizabeth James — — James.	
	25	Rebecca D. of m ^r . Daniel & m ^{rs} Rebecca Rufsel Rufsel.	
	1	John S. of m ^r James & Miller — — Miller.	
June	8	Nathaniel. S. of m ^r Samuel & Sarah Huehifon Huehifon Johannah D. of m ^r Benj. & Lucy Phillips — — Phillips	
	15	John S. of m ^r John & Eliz Sprague — — Sprague	
	22	Benjamin S. of M ^r Stephen & Mercy Badger — — Badger	
		John S. of John Rand jun ^r & Anne his wife. Rand.	
	29	Abiel S of Samuel Wood (deceaf'd) & his widow[Wood Hañah	
July	6	Michael Bently, S. of John & Hannah Morgan Bently Mary D. of m ^r William & Hannah Patten — — Patten.	
	13	John S. of m ^r . Samuel & Rachel Knight — — Knight John S. of m ^r John & Sarah Piñey — — Pinney	
	20	Joseph S. of m ^r Joseph & Elizabeth Philipps — — Philipps, Rebekah D. of m ^r Francis & Mary Bafset — — Bafset.	
	27	Joseph S. of m ^r Joseph & Sarah Frost — — Frost. Hannah D. of John & Hannah Morgan — — Morgan	
1712		Baptized — Page 313 —	
M.	D		
Augft	3	Jonathan S. of m ^r Thomas & Sibyll Greaves — — Greaves Jofhua, S. of m ^r Peletiah & Elizabeth Whitamore Whitamore Sarah D of m ^r William & Abigail Kettle — — Kettle	
	10	Lawrence S. of m ^r Jonathan & m ^{rs} Katharine Dows Dows Thomas. S. of m ^r William & Abigail Smith — — Smith. John S. of m ^r Samuel & Frothingham. — — Frothingham. Ruth D. of m ^r Nathaniel & Hannah Frothingham. Frothingham.	
	24	Sufannah D. of m ^r . John & Sufannah Tucker — — Tucker Annah D. of m ^r . Timothy & Goodwin — — Goodwin.	
	31	Samuel S. of m ^r . Samuel & Hannah Counts — — Counts.	
Sept:	7	Peachy. S. of m ^r William Rowse (& Mary his wife) Rowse.	
Octob ^r	21	Aquila. S. of Aquila & Sarah Paul — — Paul.	
	12	James s. of James & Hannah Lowden — — Lowden. Abigail D. of Benj: & Hurd — — Hurd.	
	19	Samuel S. of m ^r . Maximilian & Sarah Dows — — Dows	
Nov ^r	2	Bethiah w. of m ^r John Taylor jun ^r — — Taylor Joseph S. of Oliver & Anna Atwood — — Atwood	
	16	Joseph S. of m ^r Caleb & Abigail Crofsewel — — Crofewel	
	23	Sarah D. of m ^r Jacob & Eliz. Hurd — — Hurd Mildred D of m ^r . Zechariah & Mildred Davis — — Davis	
Decem ^r		John S. of m ^r . John & Bethiah Taylor — — Taylor.	
	14	Thomas S. of m ^r John & Bethiah Taylor — — Taylor. Abigail D. of m ^r . Joseph & Sarah Rand. — — Rand.	
	28	m ^r John Lewis [an Adult perfon] — — Lewis.	

1712 13	D	Baptized	— Page 314 —	
Mo				
January	4	Mehitabel D. of m ^r Caleb & Anna Call	— —	Call.
		Jofias S of m ^r James &	— —	Webber
		William S of m ^r Elias & Abigail Stone	— —	Stone.
	25	Mary D. of m ^r Samuel & Mary Whitehead	— —	Whitehead
		Mary W. of m ^r . James Kettle	— —	Kettle
Feb. 1.	1	Ebenezer S. of m ^r Ebenezer & Mary Hartshorn		Hartshorn
	8	Hannah D. of John & Login	— —	Login
	15	Mary D of m ^r James & Mary Kettel	— —	Kettel.
	122	Sufanna D of m ^r John & Sufanna Frothingham		Frothingham.
March	8	Hannah D of m ^r Benj. & Hannah Andrews	— —	Andrews
		Thomas S of m ^r Thomas & Mary Harris	— —	Harris.
	15	Rebecca Mafton (Adult perfon)	— —	Mafton.
1713	29	Anne. D of Henry & Hannah Bodge	— —	Bodge.
April	5	Deborah D. of m ^r Samuel & Deborah Nurfe	— —	Nurfe.
		Sufannah D. of m ^r . Philip & Deborah Coteler	— —	Coteler
		Mary D. of William & Hannah Teal	— —	Teal
	12	Katharine D of M ^r . Richard & Parnel Foster	— —	Foster.
	19	Thomas S. of m ^r . Tho: & Mary Frothingham	— —	Frothingham
		Anne D. of m ^r . Jofeph & Anne Newel	— —	Newell.
May 24	24	Lydia D. of m ^r Richard & Mary Boilstone	— —	Boylstone
		Lydia D. of m ^r Jofeph & Mary Wood	— —	Wood.
	31	Mary D. of m ^r . Michael & Relief Gill	— —	Gill.
June	7.	James S. of m ^r . Samuel & Trumble.	— —	Trumble
	14	Abiel D. of m ^r . Nathaniel & Howard	— —	Howard

1713	D	Baptized	— Page 315 —	
M				
June	21	Margarit D. of m ^r Edward & Mary Sheaf	— —	Sheaff
		Elizabeth D of m ^r Jofeph & Eliz. Philipps	— —	Philipps
	28	Hannah D of Edward & Hañah Sowerbutts.	— —	Sowerbutts
July	5	Chambers S. of m ^r Daniel & m ^{rs} . Rebecca Rufsel		Rufsel
	5	Richard } & } Mary }	Twins of Charles & Eliz Huñewel	Hunnewel.
	19	M ^r . William Pinfon	— —	Pinfon
		Ralph S. of m ^r Ralph Moufal jun ^r , & Mary his wife		Moufal.
	26	Samuel S. of Jofeph	Froft —	Froft.
		Timothy S. of m ^r Robert & Cutler	— —	Cutler
		Rebecca D. of m ^r Jeremiah & Margarit Storer	— —	Storer
Auguft	2	Richard S. of m ^r Richard & Mary Miller	— —	Miller
		Margarit S. of m ^r John & Margarit Dañon	— —	Dañon
	9	Jonathan S. of m ^r John & Grace Eads	— —	Eads
		Edward S. of m ^r Miller & Froft	— —	Froft.
		Sarah D of m ^r William & Sarah Pinfon	— —	Pinfon
	16	Mary D. of Jofeph & Sarah Mirick	— —	Mirick
	30	Jofiah S. of m ^r Charles & Burrough	— —	Burrough
Sept.	20	Jofhua S. of m ^r William & Perfis Rand	— —	Rand
Octob	4	Thomas S of m ^r . Thomas & Dorcas Chitty	— —	Chitty
		John S. of m ^r Francis & Mary Bafset	— —	Bafset
	18	Jofeph S of m ^r Joseph Whitamore jun ^r &		Whitamore
Novem ^r	1	Jane D. of m ^r John & Katharine Blaney	— —	Blaney
	29	Mary D of John & Sarah Carter	— —	Carter

— Page 316 —

1713	D			
M				
Novem ^r	D	Thomas S. of m ^r James & Margarit Sherman		Sherman
	6	William S of m ^r John & Johnfon	— —	Johnfon

— Page 316 (Concluded). —

[Nov]	6	Abigail D of m ^r Stephen & Ford	—	—	Ford
		Samuel S. of m ^r Samuel & m ^a Mary Cary	—	—	Cary.
		Sarah D. of m ^r . William & Hannah Patten	—	—	Patten
		Mildred D. of m ^r Zechariah & Mildred Davis	—	—	Davis
Decem ^r	27	Benjamin S. of Jonathan & Fofdick	—	—	Fofdick
1713	14				
Jan	3	Hannah D. of m ^r Thomas & Lord	—	—	Lord
Jan.	10	James S. of William & Mary Sheaf	—	—	Sheaf
	17	Thomas S. of m ^r Ebenezer & Prudence Swan	—	—	Swan
		Joanna. A Negro woman.			
	24	Elfther D. of m ^r George & Elfther Minors	—	—	Minors.
	31	Elifha. S of m ^r Elifha & Doubleday	—	—	Doubleday
Febr.	14	Iohn S. of Simon & Mary Bradstreet	—	—	Bradstreet
		Mary D. of M ^r William & Rand	—	—	Rand
	28	Sarah D. of M ^r . Benj & Pierce	—	—	Pierce
March	14	Sarah D. of M ^r Henry & Sarah Davis	—	—	Davis
		Johannah D. of m ^r John & Johannah Call	—	—	Call
	27	Hephzibah D. of m ^r Samuel &	—	—	Frothingham
1714					
April	4	John S. of m ^r John & Hannah Fulker	—	—	Fulker.
	11	John S of Benjamin & Mary Kettle	—	—	Kettle
		Sarah D. of m ^r Ephraim & Martha Breed	—	—	Breed
		Ebenezer S. of m ^r . Ebenezer & Sarah Fowl	—	—	Fowl
		Ann D. of mr. Thomas & Anne Fofdick	—	—	Fofdick
		Sarah D of m ^r John & Sarah Penny	—	—	Penny

Baptized — Page 317 —

1714	D				
M					
April	25	Abigail D. of m ^r . James & Miller	—	—	Miller
May	16	Sarah Daughter of m ^{rs} Mary Tuck	—	—	
June	13	Elizabeth Wire & her Sifter Sufannah Wire	—	—	Wire
		John S. of Mark & Elizabeth White	—	—	White
	20	Randol Davis, an adult prfon	—	—	Davis.
	27	Mercy D of M ^r John & Eliz Pierce	—	—	Pierce
		Sufannah D. of M ^r James & Sarah Fowl	—	—	Fowl
	4	Jonathan Crowch jun ^r	—	—	Crowch
		John S. of m ^r John & Abigail Rayner	—	—	Rayner
		Mary D. of m ^r Jonathan & Katharine Kettle	—	—	Kettle
July	11	Abigail D of m ^r James Capen	—	—	Capen
		Mehitabel D of m ^r Randol Davis	—	—	Davis
	18	Samuel S. of M ^r Benj. & Mercy Frothinghā	—	—	Frothingham
		Ellener D. of M ^r . Will & Ellener Wyer	—	—	Wyer
	25	Thomas S. of Thomas & Brazier	—	—	Brazier
Auguft	1	John S. of m ^r John & Fowl.	—	—	Fowl.
	8	Thankfull D of m ^r John Sprague	—	—	Sprage
	15	Rebecca D of m ^r James & Mary Auftin	—	—	Auftin.
	22	Mary D. of m ^r Joseph & Lewis	—	—	Lewis
Sept	19	Sarah D of M ^r William & Sarah Pinfon	—	—	Pinfon

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1714	D				
M					
Sept	26	David S. of m ^r Elkanah & & Ofburn	—	—	Of burn
Octo.	3	William S. of William & Hannah Teal	—	—	Teal.
		Daniel S. of m ^r Stephen & Badger	—	—	Badger.
	10	Timothy of M ^r Eleaz ^r & Lydia Phillipps	—	—	Phillipps.

— Page 318 (*Concluded*). —

		Timothy S. of m ^r Timothy & Goodwin — Goodwin
	17	Benj. S. of m ^r John & Sarah Foy — — Foy.
		Elener D. of m ^r Chriftopher — — Goodwin
		Hañah D. of m ^r Richard Miller — Miller
Novem ^r	21	Richard S. of m ^r John & Rand — — Rand
Decem ^r	19	Elias S. of m ^r Elias Stone jun ^r — — Stone
		Sufannah D of Charles & Sufannah White — White
1714	15	
Jan.	2	Thomas S of m ^r Ebenez ^r & Mary Hartshorn — Harts
	9	John S. of m ^r Benj & Abigail Bunker — Bunker
		Benjamin S. of m ^r Richard & Eliz. James — James
	23	Caleb. S. of m ^r Caleb & Anne Call — Call
	30	Joseph S. of Joseph & Rebecca Cafwell — Cafwell
		Thomas S. of Joseph & Whitamore — Whitamore
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r . Joseph & Eliz. Philipps — Philipps.

1714 15 Baptized — Page 319 —

M	D	Samuel Addams (juvenis [?]) — — Addams
Febr	.6	Nathaniel S. of m ^r Jonathan & m Katharine — Dows
		Anderfon. S of m ^r John & Anna Phillips — Phillips
	20	Katharine D. of mr. John & Bethiah Taylor — Taylor
	27	Sarah D of m ^r Joseph & Sarah Graunt — Graunt
		Anne D. of John & Anne Rand — Rand
	6	Thomas, | William, | Anne, } Child ^r of Thomas & Anne Chapman — Chapman.
	13	Joseph S. of m ^r Thomas & Frothingham Frothingham
		Hannah D. of m ^r Theophilus & Katharine Ivory Ivory
		Mercy D. of m ^r Jacob & Eliz. Hurd — Hurd
Aprl	3	Mary Nevers an Adult perfon — Nevers
		Zacharias S. of m ^r . Joseph & Sarah Rand — Rand
	10	Timothy S. of m ^r . James & Hannah Lowden — Lowden.
		Benj. S. of m ^r Benj. & Hannah Andrews — Andrews
		Mary W. of m ^r John & Mary Griffen — Griffen.
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r Benj. & Hurd — Hurd
		Parnel Ford, an Adult Perfon — Ford
	17	William S. of m ^r William & Kettle — Kettel.
	24	Ebenezer S. of m ^r Ebenez ^r & Hannah Breed — Breed
May	1	John S of Henry & Hannah Bodge — Bodge.
		John S of m ^r Thomas & Annah Chapman — Chapman
	8	Sarah D. of the Rev ^d . M ^r . Joseph & m ^{rs} Sarah Stevens Stevens.

1715 Baptized — Page 320 —

May	22	Philipp S. of Oliver & Annah Atwood — Atwood
		Jonathan S. of Joseph & Wood — Wood
		Dorothy D of m ^r Joseph & Dorothy Kidder — Kidder
		Hannah D of m ^r Stephen & Kidder, — Kidder
June	12	Peletiah S. of m ^r Peletiah & Whitamore Whitamore
	19	Benjamin S of m ^r Benjamin & Pierce — Pierce
		Thomas, S of m ^r John & Johnfon — Johnfon
		Sarah D of Jonathan & Sarah Kendall — Kendall.
Iuly	6	Elizabeth D. of m ^r James & Mary Kettel — Kettel

— Page 320 (Concluded). —

August	10	Dudley S. of m ^r Dudley & Mary Wade	—	Wade
		Thomas S. of m ^r James & Eliz Capen	—	Capen
		Margarit D of m ^r Thomas & m ^{rs} Sibyll Greaves		Greaves.
	10	Sufannah D of Jofeph & Ruth Hopkins	—	Hopkins.
	17	Abigail D. of m ^r . Nathaniel & Elizabeth Howard		Howard
	24	Abigail D. of m ^r . Andrew & Abigail Newel	—	Newel
	31	John S. of m ^r . Samuel & Trumble	—	Trumble
	th	James. S. of M ^r Daniel & m ^{rs} . Rebeka Ruffel	—	Ruffel
	7	Rebeka D. of m ^r Edward & Mary Sheaf	—	Sheaff.
		Anne D. of m ^r . Maximilian & Sarah Dows	—	Dows
	14	William S. of m ^r Ebenezer & Prudence Swan		Swan.
	21	Rebecca D. of m ^r Ebenezer & Rebecca Auftin		Auftin.
1715 M Sept Octob ^r Nov ^r . Dece ^{m^{br}} January 1715 | 16		Sarah D. of m ^r Thomas & Sarah Jackson	—	Jackson.
	28	Jofiah D. of m ^r Michael & m ^s . Relief Gill	—	Gill.
		Baptized	—	Page 321 —
	D	Samuel S, of m ^r George & Abigail Darling	—	Darling
	18	Zechariah S. of m ^r Zechariah & Mildred Davis		Davis.
		Hannah D. of M ^r Abraham & Martha Hill	—	Hill.
	25	Mary D. of Adam & Rachel Waters	— —	Waters
	9	Mary D. of Benjam. & Lucy Phillips	— —	Phillips
	16	Daniel S. of m ^r John & Fowl	— —	Fowl
	23	Mary Green, poft Lapfus confefsionem	— —	Green
		Iames, S. of said Mary Green, &		
	6	Mary D. of John & Hannah Morgan	— —	Morgan
A D M. Feb. March	13	Francis D. of m ^r Francis & Mary Bafset	— —	Baffet
		John S. of m ^r John & H Login	— —	Login
	20	Nathaniel S. of m ^r Vincent & m ^s . Hannah Carter		Carter
	27	Mary D of mr. Richard & Mary Miller	— —	Miller
	4	Hannah D of William & Hannah Botrell	— —	Botrell
	11	Abigail D. of m ^r . Eleaz ^r & Sufannah Johnfon	—	Johnfon
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r John & Mary Cary	— —	Cary.
	25	Jonathan-Hammon S. of Stephen & Ford		Ford
	1	Jofeph S. of m ^r Jofeph & Mary Ballard	— —	Ballard
	8	Mary D. of m ^r John & Grace Newel	— —	Newel
	22	John S. of John & Faith Salter	— —	Salter
		Rebecca D. of m ^r Charles & Burroughs	—	Burroughs
A D M. Feb. March		Margaritt D. of m ^r Henry & Sarah Davis	—	Davis
		Anna D. of m ^r Thomas & Harris	— —	Harris
		Baptized	—	Page 322 —
	1715 D	Jofeph. S. of M ^r Jofeph & Eliz Lemōn	— —	Lemōn
	5	Henry S. of Henry & Sarah Pownel	— —	Pownel
	12	John S. of m ^r John & Joaña Call	— —	Call.
		Anne D. of m ^r William & Mary Sheaf.	— —	Sheaf.
	11	Jofeph S. of m ^r Richard & Mary Whittamore		Whittamore
		Mary D of m ^r Ephraim & m ^s Martha Breed	—	Breed
	18	Jonathan S. of m ^r Benj & Abigail Bunker	—	Bunker
	25	Thomas. S. of m ^r Thomas & Dorcas Chitty	—	Chitty

[To be continued.]

THOMAS HALE, THE GLOVER, OF NEWBURY, MASS., 1635,
AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

By the Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, LL.D., of Elizabethtown, N. Y.

1. THOMAS¹ HALE and his wife Thomasine, or Tamosin, and son Thomas, came to Newbury in 1635, according to both Savage and Coffin. They were probably of the party who first settled in that town in that year, on the banks of the "Quascacunquen," or Parker River, though his name is not included among those mentioned by Coffin as forming the first colony, "with a few others whose names are not known with certainty."

Coffin supposes him to have been the son of William Hale, Esq., of King's Walden, Herts, England, born at that place, May 15, 1606. The birth and baptism of this Thomas appear on the family records at King's Walden, but no further entry is found there touching his life or death. No sufficient proof is found to establish conclusively the identity of Thomas of Newbury with this Thomas of King's Walden, though facts are known to make such identity probable. The question is still under investigation, and the English origin of Thomas of Newbury may become the subject of a future paper.

The date of his arrival in America, the name of the vessel in which he came, and the maiden surname of his wife, are all unknown. Coffin, in his "History of Newbury" (page 304), describes him as "æ. 78" at his death in 1682; while the entries in the same author's "Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk" (REG., vol. vi. p. 341), make him "æ. 67" in 1677, and "æ. 50" in 1660. Savage says he was "freeman 7 Sept. 1638" (and see REG. vol. iii. p. 96). But a Thomas Hale was also admitted freeman May 14, 1634 (*id.* p. 92), the same day on which Robert Hale of Charlestown was admitted, and the authority on which Savage makes the last named Thomas to refer to Thomas of Roxbury, the brother of Samuel of Glastenbury, does not appear.

Tradition in the two families makes Thomas of Newbury and Deacon Robert of Charlestown brothers. If so, Thomas of Newbury was not the son of William of King's Walden, for the latter had no son Robert. It is probable that Robert and Thomas were related; and it is a noteworthy circumstance that John² the son of Robert of Charlestown, and John² the son of Thomas of Newbury, married sisters, daughters of Henry Somerby of Newbury.

His name first appears in Coffin, under date of August 10, 1638. "Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed haywards till the town shall appoint new." (p. 28.) "February 23d (1642) a generall towne meeting (of Newbury). By the generall consent of all the freemen the stinting of the commons was referred to Henry Short, Mr. (Edward) Woodman, Edward Rawson, Thomas Hale, and Mr. (John) Woodbridge, according to their best judgments and discretions." (Coffin, pp. 35, 36.)

He removed to Haverhill, probably in 1645. In that year he is named as a "landholder" in Haverhill, and "from Newbury." His name heads the list of the first board of selectmen chosen in Haverhill in 1646. In that year his name first appears on the record of assessments in that town. In 1647 he was chosen by the town and approved by the General Court, with Henry Palmer and Thomas Davis, "to try small causes." The same

year he was appointed by the General Court a commissioner to lay out a road from Andover to Haverhill. In 1648 he was appointed by the town "to keep a ferry." In 1649 he was elected constable, the first chosen in Haverhill. In 1650 he was appointed by the town "to meet men from Salisbury to lay out bounds between that town and Haverhill." In 1651 "Little River" in Haverhill was named as "Thomas Hale's River." (See Mirick's Haverhill, and Chase's Haverhill.)

In or about the year 1652 he returned to Newbury, and continued to reside there till 1657, when he removed to Salem. There he remained till about the year 1661, when he again returned to Newbury, where he continued to reside till his death.

His name appears in the list of proprietors of Newbury, declared by the ordinance of Dec. 7, 1642, as the only persons "acknowledged to be freeholders by the town and to have proportionable right in all waste lands, commons and rivers undisposed," &c. &c.

In Felt's "Annals of Salem," his name appears in the list of "glovers" in 1659. It also appears in the town records of Salem in 1657 as "Sarjent Thomas Hale," and he is several times referred to in those records as "clerk of the market."

After his final return to Newbury, he is found among the active supporters of the Rev. Mr. Parker in his controversies with a portion of his church, while the name of his son Thomas² appears uniformly among the antagonists of Mr. Parker, known as "Mr. Woodman's party."

Conveyances of real estate to and from him appear in the Essex records in 1640, 1652, 1655, 1656, 1666, and 1669, in which he is described as "of Newbury." In conveyances appearing in 1647 and 1648, he is described as "of Haverhill"; in one of Jan. 15, 1652-3, as "of Newbury, late of Haverhill"; and in sundry of 1658, 1659, 1660 and 1661, as "of Salem." In these conveyances he is usually described as "glover," sometimes as "yeoman," and once as "leather-dresser."

He seems to have been an active and public-spirited citizen, held in respect by his fellow citizens in the several towns in which he lived, and his long life was evidently one of active usefulness. By trade a glover, he united with that employment some practice as a surveyor, and his various public employments show him to have been a man of fair education and business qualifications.

He died in Newbury, Dec. 21, 1682. His widow Thomasine survived him just forty days (a "widow's quarantine"), and died in Newbury, Jan. 30, 1682-3. No will appears of record, nor any administration of his estate.

Their children, the eldest said to have been born in England, the others all in Newbury, were as follows:

2. i. THOMAS,² b. 1633; m. Mary Hutchinson.
3. ii. JOHN,² m. first, Rebecca Lowell; second, Sarah Somerby; third, Sarah (Symonds) Cottle.
4. iii. SAMUEL,² b. Feb. 2, 1639-40; m. Sarah Ilsley.
5. iv. APPHIA,² b. 1642; m. Benjamin Rolfe.

2. THOMAS² HALE (*Thomas*¹), born probably in England in 1633. Came with his parents to Newbury in 1635. Married, May 26, 1657, at Salem, Mary, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, who was baptized at North Muskham, co. Notts, England, Dec. 28, 1630. (For Hutchinson pedigree, see REG., vol. xxii. pp. 236 to 254. Also Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., vol. x. pp. 1 to 107.)

His adult life seems to have been spent in Newbury. In 1660 he received from his father a conveyance of his lands on Newbury Neck, a valuable property, and which remained in the family for several generations. This property he conveyed to his son Thomas³ in 1682, the deed providing for sundry payments by the grantee to his brothers and sisters.

In the controversies in the Newbury church, he adhered to the anti-Parker or Woodman party, and with the other adherents of that party, some forty in number, was adjudged by the General Court, in 1671, to have been guilty of scandalous conduct. Fines were imposed by the General Court on all the party except two, Mr. Hale's fine being "one noble" (six shillings and eight pence).

He does not appear to have ever been in public life, and this fact, coupled with his handsome estate, his early conveyance of his homestead to his son, and his comparatively early death, would seem to denote him not a man of robust constitution.

He died in Newbury, Oct. 22, 1688. His widow removed to Boxford with her son Joseph³ about 1692, and there married, Feb. 5, 1694-5, William Watson of Boxford, the father of her son Joseph's wife. Mr. Watson died at Boxford, June 27, 1710. She survived him and died at the same place, Dec. 8, 1715.

Thomas² Hale left a will dated March 20, 1686-7, witnessed by Richard Dole, Sen., and Henry Short, and a codicil dated Feb. 20, 1687-8, witnessed by Daniel Thurston, Sen., and John Poor, which were proven "at an Inferior Court of Pleas holden at Salem, 12 Dec. 1688." The will recites the conveyance of land in Newbury to son Thomas, and gives him one shilling in full of his share; gives to son Joseph lands in "Almsbury," and half testator's lands in Salem Village, £100 in money, "the fowling piece with all that belongs to her, and half the bullets in the house," &c. &c. It requires the executrix to put Joseph "out to some good trade at the age of 18 or 19 years at farthest." It gives to son Samuel lands in Haverhill, half the land in Salem Village, £100 in money, "the musket with all that belongs to it and half y^e bullets that shall be left in the house, and the cut-lash and belt," &c. &c. It gives to each of the daughters £70, including what they had already received. It appoints his wife executrix, and leaves the residuary estate to her. "Also I leave into her hands and to be at her dispose my Indian servant Wott." It appoints "Benjamin Rolf, John Poer and Joseph Isley overseers." In the inventory filed by the executrix is named "an Indian servant," valued at £20.

His children, all born in Newbury, all, except the eldest, living at date of the will, were :

- i. A son,³ unnamed, b. Feb. 17, 1657-8 ; d. Feb. 22, 1657-8.
6. ii. THOMAS,³ b. Feb. 11, 1658-9; m. Sarah Northend.
- iii. MARY,³ b. July 15, 1660; m. — Jewett.
7. iv. ABIGAIL,³ b. April 8, 1662; m. Henry Poor.
8. v. HANNAH,³ b. Nov. 29, 1663; m. William Peabody.
9. vi. LYDIA,³ b. April 17, 1666; m. James Platts.
10. vii. ELIZABETH,³ b. Oct. 16, 1668; m. Samuel Pickard.
11. viii. JOSEPH,³ b. Feb. 20, 1670-1; m. first, Mary Watson; second, widow Joanna Dodge.
12. ix. SAMUEL,³ b. June 6, 1674; m. first, Martha Palmer; second, Sarah (Perley) Hazen.

3. JOHN² HALE (*Thomas*¹), born in Newbury; resided in Newbury; a "housewright" or carpenter by occupation, and known as "Ser-

geant" Hale. Married, first, Dec. 5, 1660, Rebecca, dau. of Richard Lowell of Newbury. She was born in Newbury, Jan. 27, 1642, and died there June 1, 1662. He married, second, Dec. 8, 1663, Sarah, dau. of Henry and Judith (Greenleaf) Somerby of Newbury, who was born in Newbury, Feb. 10, 1645-6, and died there June 19, 1672. He married, third, probably in 1673, Sarah (Symonds) widow of — Cottle,* born about 1647 and died Jan. 19, 1699-1700.

He seems to have been a man of moderate estate. The probate records show no will or letters of administration.

His third wife must have been the "Sarah Hale, aged 33," who testified against Caleb Powell at the March term of the Ipswich Court in 1680, to the effect that Joseph Moores had often said in her hearing, "that if there were any wizards he was sure Caleb Powell was one!" (Coffin, p. 125.) He died in Newbury, June 2, 1707. Children:

By first wife.

13. i. JOHN,³ b. Sept. 2, 1661; m. Sarah Jaques.

By second wife.

- ii. SAMUEL,³ b. Oct. 15, 1664; d. May 15, 1672.
 14. iii. HENRY,³ b. Oct. 20, 1666; m. Sarah Kelly.
 iv. THOMAS,³ b. Nov. 4, 1668; died *s. p.* before 1710.
 15. v. JUDITH,³ b. July 5, 1670; m. Thomas Moody.

By third wife.

16. vi. JOSEPH,³ b. Nov. 24, 1674; m. Mary Moody.
 vii. BENJAMIN,³ b. Aug. 11, 1676; d. Aug. 31, 1677.
 17. viii. MOSES,³ b. July 10, 1678; m. first, Elizabeth Dummer; second, Mary Moody.

4. SAMUEL² HALE (*Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Feb. 2, 1639-40. A manuscript of the late Joshua Coffin says he married, first, March 19, 1669, Lydia Musgrave. I find no other trace of her. He married, second (?), July 21, 1673, Sarah, dau. of William and Barbara Ilsley of Newbury. She was born in Newbury, Aug. 8, 1655, and died in Woodbridge, N. J., Jan. 16, 1680-81.

There was a Samuel Hale borne on the tax lists of Dover, N. H., in 1665 and 1666, who may have been this Samuel. About 1665 to 1670, he emigrated with, or following a considerable colony from Newbury and vicinity, to New Jersey, where they founded a town to which they gave the name of Woodbridge, in honor of Rev. John Woodbridge of Newbury. In this colony Mr. Hale was a leading member. He was elected marshal of the township court in January, 1670-71; was constable in 1680; an associate justice of the same court 1683 to 1692, and then and thenceforward known as "Judge Hale;" was leader of a "squad" in erecting fortifications in 1675; member of various town committees 1682 to 1697; lieutenant in the military company, 1682-1697; "rate gatherer" in 1684; was on committee to obtain consent of Rev. Mr. Shepard to ordination in

* Her maiden name was Symonds; and it has been asserted that she was a daughter of the Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds of Ipswich; but I am informed by William S. Appleton, Esq., who has published in his work entitled "Ancestry of Priscilla Baker," p. 61-102, an account of the Symonds family of Ipswich, that this is not true. The will of Dep. Gov. Symonds, which Mr. Appleton prints, makes a bequest to his "daughter Hale," and names his "sonne John Hale" as an overseer. But Mr. Appleton is convinced that these persons are Mrs. Rebecca (Byley) Hale (step-dau. of Dep. Gov. Symonds) and her husband, the Rev. John² Hale of Beverly, son of Robert¹ Hale of Charlestown.—R. S. H.

1701, and to repair the meeting-house in 1703; on the organization of the church (Congregational) in January, 1708-9, he heads the list of members as one of the three who had been communicants elsewhere, and has the title of "assistant;" was justice of the peace in 1700.

The town record of Woodbridge contains the entry, "Samuel Hale, Esq. departed this life November y^e 5th 1709, Being sixty nine years nine months and three days old. He died of the Small Pox."

Lands were laid off to him by the proprietors of Woodbridge, 207 acres in 1669, 12 acres in 1688, 3 acres in 1696, 22 acres in 1708, and 60 acres in 1709. In 1712 Moses Rolph was "accepted as a freeholder in Woodbridge, in right of his father-in-law, Samuel Hale," by vote of town meeting of freeholders and inhabitants, and further lands were set off to him in that right in 1715 and 1717. Children :

- i. SARAH,³ b. in Woodbridge, Oct. 25, 1675, and baptized in Newbury, Aug. 12, 1677. Probably died young.
18. ii. MARY,³ b. in Woodbridge, Nov. 28, 1678; m. first, — Higgins; second, Moses Rolph.

5. APPHIA² HALE (*Thomas*),¹ born in Newbury, 1642; married in Newbury, Nov. 3, 1659, Benjamin Rolfe of Newbury, a weaver. They lived in Newbury, where their children were all born, and where he died August, 1710, and she died Dec. 24, 1708. Children :

- i. JOHN³ ROLFE. b. Oct. 12, 1660; removed to Woodbridge, N. J., after April 27, 1685, and there married Sarah Moores, July 18, 1688. It is probable that by a former marriage he was the father of "Moses Rolph" (No. 18).
- ii. BENJAMIN³ ROLFE, b. Sept. 13, 1662; grad. Harv. Coll. 1684; ordained minister at Haverhill, Jan. 1694; chaplain to the colonial troops at Falmouth, 1689; m. Mehitable Atwater, March 12, 1693-4. Killed with his wife and two children by the Indians at Haverhill, Aug. 29, 1708. From his daughter Elizabeth,⁴ saved from death at the hands of the savages by the faithfulness and heroism of the "slave Hagar," and subsequently the wife of Rev. Samuel Checkley (Harv. 1715), were descended Rev. Samuel⁵ Checkley (Harv. 1743), Elizabeth,⁵ wife of Gov. Samuel Adams (Harv. 1740), the wife⁶ of Rev. Dr. John Lathrop (N. J. Coll. 1763), John⁷ Lathrop (Harv. 1789), John Lothrop⁸ Motley (Harv. 1831), the historian, and Prof. Thos.⁸ Motley, of Harvard University, and Samuel⁶ Adams (Harv. 1770). Mary,⁴ saved with her sister Elizabeth, married Col. Estes Hatch, of Dorchester.
- iii. APPHIA³ ROLFE, b. March 8, 1667; m. John Jepson.
- iv. MARY³ ROLFE, b. Sept. 16, 1669; d. young.
- v. SAMUEL³ ROLFE, b. Jan. 14, 1672-3; m. Sarah Jepson.
- vi. MARY³ ROLFE, b. Nov. 11, 1674; d. young.
- vii. HENRY³ ROLFE, b. Oct. 12, 1677.
- viii. ELIZABETH³ ROLFE, b. Dec. 15, 1679.
- ix. NATHANIEL³ ROLFE, b. Nov. 12, 1681.
- x. ABIGAIL³ ROLFE, b. May 5, 1684.

6. THOMAS³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Feb. 11, 1658-9; married, May 16, 1682, Sarah, dau. of Ezekiel and Edna (Halsted) Northend of Rowley. She was born in Rowley, Dec. 3, 1661, and died there April 26, 1732. He spent most of his life in Newbury, on the farm on the "Neck," conveyed to him by his father, but in 1726 bought a small piece of land in Rowley, built a house on it and removed thither, "so as to be near the meeting-house," and died there, April 12, 1730.

He was a prominent and highly-esteemed citizen, held commissions in Newbury as justice of the peace and captain in the militia, was a representative in the General Court, 1713-14, and was locally known as "Justice Hale." He was a man of immense size and strength, weighing, according to tradition, over five hundred pounds, and had a voice of proportionate power. He received a handsome estate from his father, and transmitted a much larger one to his children.

By his will, dated April 6, 1730, and proved before Hon. John Appleton, Judge of Probate, May 4, 1730, after providing for his family and making his "dear and loving wife Sarah whole and sole executrix," he provides, "I see cause to leave fifty pounds in the hands of the church of Christ here in Rowley, which they shall have after my wife's decease to let out, and my will is that y^e principall should always remain good and that the interest should be disposed of by them for the releaf of the poore bretheren of the church." He had previously given to the church in his life-time a silver communion service.

Among the provisions of the will is one requiring two of the sons to furnish their mother each year certain quantities of wheat, rye, corn, barley malt, pork, beef, "ten pounds of sheep's wool and ten pounds of flax and two pounds of *cotton wool*." All the other articles they were required to furnish were evidently intended to be such as they produced on their own farms. Is it possible that "cotton wool" came under the same category, and that cotton was then raised in small quantities on the lands of Essex?

It may be noted, too, as somewhat remarkable for that day and for such an estate, that the will makes no mention of any "servants." His son Ezekiel's will, six years later, bequeaths "my negro man Cæsar," and in 1743 the Rev. Moses Hale of Byfield (*post* No. 17) disposes of "two Negroes." Children, all born in Newbury:

- i. THOMAS,⁴ b. March 9, 1683; m. Anna Short; d. Jan. 6, 1746-7.
- ii. EDNA,⁴ b. Nov. 21, 1684; m. George Little.
- iii. MARY,⁴ b. April 28, 1687; m. Moses Little.
- iv. EZEKIEL,⁴ b. May 13, 1689; m. first, Ruth Emery; second, Sarah (Poor) Spafford; d. April 15, 1740.
- v. NATHAN,⁴ b. June 2, 1691; m. Elizabeth Kent; d. 1767.
- vi. SARAH,⁴ b. March 9, 1693; m. Joseph Pearson.
- vii. EBENEZER,⁴ b. April 21, 1695; drowned May 25, 1715, unmarried.
- viii. DANIEL,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1696-7; m. Judith Emery; killed in siege of Louisburg, May 21, 1745.
- ix. HANNAH,⁴ b. June 7, 1699; m. Thomas Wicom.
- x. JOSHUA,⁴ b. 17 March, 1701; m. Hannah Woodman; d. April 20, 1742.
- xi. MOSES,⁴ b. 1703; m. Elizabeth Wheeler; d. June 19, 1762.

Ten of these eleven children left families, and the descendants of all, or nearly all, of these ten are traced to the present time.

The eldest son of Thomas⁴ was Thomas,⁵ whose eldest son was Thomas,⁶ and his only son was Thomas,⁷ in whom terminated an unbroken line of seven Thomas Hales, eldest sons in succession, from Thomas¹ of Newbury. Thomas⁷ enlisted in April, 1777, in Capt. Benjamin Stone's company of the 3d New Hampshire Battalion of continental troops, and was killed in battle at Hubbardton, Vt., July 7, 1777, at the age of 20, and unmarried.

From Thomas⁴ also descended Rev. Dr. Benjamin⁸ Hale (Bowdoin Coll. 1818) (Thomas,⁷ Benjamin,⁶ Thomas,⁵ Thomas⁴), and his brothers Moses Little,⁸ Thomas,⁸ Josiah Little,⁸ Edward,⁸ Ebenezer⁸ (M.D. Dart. Coll. 1829), and Joshua,⁸ and his sister Alice Little,⁸ wife of Rev. John Charles March (Yale, 1825). The children of Benjamin⁸ were Benjamin⁹ (Hobart

Coll., N. Y., 1848), the present lineal representative of Thomas,¹ Thomas⁹ (same, 1853), Cyrus King⁹ (same, 1858), Josiah Little⁹ (same, 1860), and Sarah Elizabeth,⁹ wife of Rev. Dr. Malcolm Douglass, late President of Norwich University, Vt., now of Andover, Mass. Eben Thomas⁸ Hale (Yale, 1862) also descended from Thomas,⁴ through Thomas,⁵ Benjamin,⁶ Ebenezer.⁷

From Thomas,⁴ through his son Oliver,⁵ came Dr. William⁶ Hale, who settled in Virginia, married Miss Sarah Quarles, and became the ancestor of a numerous posterity now scattered through Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida, among whom may be noted Samuel Quarles⁷ Hale of Alabama, and his sons Joseph White⁸ Hale of Montgomery, Ala., and Anthony White⁸ Hale (Oglethorpe Coll., Georgia, 1861), who was killed in the confederate service at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863; Dr. James Overton⁷ Hale of Florida; and Elvira,⁷ wife of Rev. Robert Hodges, a graduate of South Carolina College. Also, in female lines, Anthony⁸ White (Davidson Coll., N. C., 1847) of Sumter, S. C., and William⁸ White (same, 1857), who was in the confederate service during the rebellion, and killed in battle before Richmond, June 30, 1862.

From Ezekiel⁴ Hale descended Rev. Christopher Sargent⁷ Hale (Brown Univ. 1820), and Hon. Ezekiel J. M.⁸ Hale (Dart. 1835) of Haverhill, Mass.

From Dr. Nathan⁴ Hale, a highly respected citizen of Newburyport, came Nathan⁵ (Harv. 1739), Dr. Eliphalet⁵ of Exeter, N. H., and his son Dr. Eliphalet⁶; and in female lines, Hon. Nicholas⁷ Emery (Dart. 1795), Charles Emery⁸ Soule (Bowd. 1842), Nicholas Emery⁸ Soule (Harv. 1845), Augustus Lord⁸ Soule (Harv. 1846), Charles Emery⁹ Stevens (Dart. 1835), and Ivan⁹ Stevens (Dart. 1842), Elizabeth⁷ Emery, wife of Gideon Lane Soule (Bowd. 1818) of Exeter, N. H., Catherine⁸ Emery, wife of Boswell Stevens (Dart. 1804), and Elizabeth Emery Hurd⁹ Stevens, wife of Rev. Seth Warriner Bannister (Amherst, 1835).

Daniel⁴ commanded a company in Col. Samuel Waldo's Mass. regiment in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, and was killed at the head of his company in the trenches before that fortification, May 21, 1745. His descendants are numerous in Essex county, Mass., and elsewhere. Among them are the late Francis Pickard⁸ Hale (Bowd. 1845) of Charlestown, Mass., and Daniel Harris⁸ Hale, Esq., of Rowley, president of the Rowley Historical Society.

The descendants of Joshua⁴ are also found largely in Essex county and in Boston. Among them are Pemberton⁷ Hale of Salem, and Thomas⁷ Hale, and his son Thomas Pemberton⁸ Hale, both of Rowley.

Moses⁴ Hale settled in Rindge, N. H., and died there. His daughters Elizabeth⁵ married Jacob Gould, Eunice⁵ married James Philbrick, and Lucy⁵ married Henry Coffeen. All have left descendants. His son Moses⁵ spent his life and died in Rindge, where his descendants are still numerous.

Col. Enoch⁵ Hale (son of Moses⁴) was one of the most prominent supporters of the Revolutionary cause in New Hampshire, and distinguished both in military and civil life; was a member of the New Hampshire Provincial Congress, Senate and Council. He served in the old French war, and was with Col. Monroe at the capture of Fort William Henry and subsequent massacre there. In the Revolutionary War was colonel of a "Geographical Regiment," and was repeatedly in active service, and acted also as quartermaster general of the state. From him descended Joshua⁶ Hale, Esq., of Newbury, Vt., who rivalled his great-grandfather Thomas³ in phy-

sical size ; Charles⁷ Hale, Esq., of Newbury, Vt., Oscar Cutler⁸ Hale, Esq., of Keokuk, Iowa, William⁷ Hale, Esq., civil engineer, of Essex Junction, Vt., and Henry Clay⁸ Hale, Esq., civil engineer, of Washington Territory.

Col. Nathan⁵ Hale, youngest son of Moses,⁴ born in Hampstead, N. H., Sept. 23, 1743, removed with his father to Rindge about 1760, married, Jan. 28, 1766, Abigail, daughter of Col. John and Joanna (Boynton) Grout of Lunenburg, Mass., was the first constable of Rindge at its organization in 1768 ; moderator at the annual town meetings in 1773, 1774 and 1775 ; captain of a company of minute-men in 1774 ; marched his company to Cambridge on the alarm of the battle of Lexington in April, 1775 ; was commissioned major in the 3d New Hampshire regiment, June 2, 1775 ; Lt.-Colonel in the 2d Battalion, N. H. line, Nov. 8, 1776, and Colonel of the same April 2, 1777. He served at Bunker Hill, in New York under Washington in 1776, at Ticonderoga under St. Clair in 1777 until its evacuation, was taken prisoner at Hubbardton July 7, 1777, was discharged on a limited parol, not to serve again till exchanged, and to return within the enemy's lines within two years if not sooner exchanged, and left Ticonderoga for his home in Rindge, July 20, 1777. He remained at Rindge till June 14, 1779, when, not having been exchanged, he returned within the enemy's lines, pursuant to his parol, and remained a prisoner till his death in New Utrecht, L. I., Sept. 23, 1780. Of his children, Charlotte⁶ married Dr. Abraham Lowe of Ashburnham, and was the mother of Dr. Abraham T.⁷ Lowe (M.D. Dart. 1816), and from her are also descended William J.⁸ Cutler and Abraham L.⁸ Cutler of Boston, Lewis G.⁸ Lowe (M.D. Dart. 1864), Lewis Lowe⁹ Abbott (Yale, 1866) and Joseph Whitin⁹ Abbott (Yale 1868).

Nathan⁶ Hale of Windsor, Vt., and afterwards of Chelsea, Vt., where he died, had children : John Tyler⁷ Hale, formerly of Boston, died at Washington, Iowa ; Raymond⁷ Hale, whose son Col. Oscar Adrian⁸ Hale (Dart. 1860) was a gallant officer in the Union army in the war of the rebellion, and died in South America in 1867 ; Dr. Nathan Grout⁷ Hale of Windsor, Vt. ; Mary,⁷ wife of Col. Ralph Hosford of Thetford, Vt., and afterwards of John White of Woodstock, Vt. ; and Stella Jane,⁷ wife of Chauncey Smith, Esq., of Washington, D. C., whose son Capt. Nathan A. C.⁸ Smith served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Eli-phale⁶ Hale, an honored citizen of Boston, who died at Keene, N. H., had children : Mary Whitwell⁷ Hale, for many years a teacher in Taunton, Mass., a well-known writer of prose and verse, and who died at Keene, N. H., and George Hale, Esq. now of Boston.

Harry⁶ Hale, youngest son of Col. Nathan,⁵ settled first at Windsor, Vt., and afterwards, in 1807, at Chelsea, Vt., where he died June 2, 1861, at the age of 81, after an honored and useful life, both in public and private stations. By his first wife Phebe, daughter of David and Phebe (Spofford) Adams of Rindge, N. H., he had children : Polly,⁷ who married Dr. Hiram Bliss (M.D. Dart. 1825), and whose sons are Henry Hale⁸ Bliss of New York city, Charles Edward⁸ Bliss of Bangor, Me., Hiram⁸ Bliss, Esq., of Washington, Me., and George⁸ Bliss of Waldoboro', Me. ; Mark⁷ Hale, midshipman in the United States Navy ; Louisa,⁷ who married Rev. Elihu Scott, now of Hampton, N. H., whose surviving children are Professor Joseph Gould⁸ Scott of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., Harry Hale⁸ Scott (Dart. 1871), and Julia,⁸ wife of Francis Asbury Smith (Wesl. Univ. 1859) of Elizabethtown, N. Y. ; Phebe Adams⁷ Hale, wife of Stephen Vincent, Esq., of Chelsea, Vt., among whose

children are Dr. Walter Scott⁸ Vincent (M.D. Univ. Vt. 1861) of Burlington, Vt., a surgeon in the Vt. Volunteers, and Ann Eliza, wife of Dr. Story Norman Goss (M.D. Dart. 1857) of Chelsea, Vt., who was also a surgeon of Vt. Volunteers; Thomas⁷ Hale, Esq. (A.M. at Univ. Vt. 1852) of Keene, N. H.; and Henry⁷ Hale, Esq. (Univ. Vt. 1840), of St. Paul, Minn. By his second wife Lucinda, daughter of Capt. Ephraim and Mary (Safford) Eddy of Woodstock, Vt., and who was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and John Alden of Plymouth, 1620, his children were: Abigail Grout⁷ Hale of Chelsea, Vt.; Dr. Safford Eddy⁷ Hale (M.D. Dart. 1841) of Elizabethtown, N. Y., whose son Frederick Churchill⁸ Hale is a lawyer at Chicago; Laura Charlotte,⁷ wife of Rev. William Tyler Herrick (Univ. Vt. 1839), and whose son William Hale⁸ Herrick (Williams Coll. 1871) is professor in Grinnell College, Iowa; Robert Safford⁷ Hale (Univ. Vt. 1842), late M.C. from New York, and whose son Harry⁸ Hale is a lawyer, both residing at Elizabethtown, N. Y.; Rev. John Gardner⁷ Hale (Univ. Vt. 1845) of Chester, Vt.; William Bainbridge⁷ Hale, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., whose sons are Philip⁸ (Yale, 1876) and Edward⁸ now a member of the class of 1879 in Harvard College; and Hon. Matthew⁷ Hale (Univ. Vt. 1851) of Albany, N. Y.

7. ABIGAIL³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, April 8, 1662; married at same place, Sept. 2, 1679, Henry, son of John Poor of Newbury, born there Dec. 13, 1650. They resided in Newbury till about 1695, seven of their children having been born there, and then removed to the north part of Rowley, about that time known as Rowlbury, and afterwards as Byfield Parish, where the three youngest children were born. Children:

- i. ABIGAIL⁴ POOR, b. Sept. 9, 1680.
- ii. HENRY⁴ POOR, b. Jan. 31, 1681-2; m. Mary Holmes.
- iii. JEREMIAH⁴ POOR, b. Jan. 10, 1683-4.
- iv. MARY⁴ POOR, b. April 10, 1686; d. young.
- v. MARY⁴ POOR, b. Sept. 20, 1687.
- vi. HANNAH⁴ POOR, b. July 19, 1692.
- vii. SARAH⁴ POOR, b. Jan. 18, 1693-4.
- viii. BENJAMIN⁴ POOR, b. March 23, 1695-6; m. Elizabeth Felt.
- ix. ELIZABETH⁴ POOR, b. April 9, 1698.
- x. DANIEL⁴ POOR, b. Oct. 15, 1700.

From some of these children a numerous posterity exists.

8. HANNAH³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Nov. 29, 1663; married Aug. 14, 1684 (as his second wife) William, son of Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody of Boxford. They resided in Boxford, where he died in March, 1699, and she died Feb. 23, 1733. Children:

- i. STEPHEN⁴ PEABODY, b. Aug. 5, 1685; m. Hannah Swan.
- ii. MARY⁴ PEABODY, b. April 11, 1687; m. Joseph Symonds.
- iii. EPHRAIM⁴ PEABODY, b. April 23, 1689; m. Hannah Redington.
- iv. RICHARD⁴ PEABODY, b. Feb. 7, 1691; m. Ruth Kimball.
- v. HANNAH⁴ PEABODY, b. Aug. 1693; m. Jonathan Foster.
- vi. JOHN⁴ PEABODY, b. Aug. 1, 1695; m. Sarah ———.
- vii. ABIEL⁴ PEABODY, b. 1697.
- viii. OLIVER⁴ PEABODY, b. May 7, 1698; m. Hannah Baxter.

Of these children, Oliver⁴ (Harv. 1721) was the honored pastor of the church in Natick, where he died, Feb. 2, 1752. Of his children, Oliver⁵ (Harv. 1745) was pastor of the first church in Roxbury from 1750 to his death, May 29, 1752, at the age of 26, Hannah⁵ was the wife of Rev. Elizur Holyoke (Harv. 1750).

From Stephen⁴ descended Hannah⁷ Peabody, wife of Rev. Humphrey Moor (Harv. 1799).

From Ephraim⁴ descended Rev. Ephraim⁸ Peabody of Boston (Bowd. 1827) and his children, the wife of President Charles William Eliot of Harvard University (Harv. 1853), the wife of Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bel- lows of New York (Harv. 1832), Robert Swain⁹ Peabody (Harv. 1866), and Rev. Francis Greenwood⁹ Peabody (Harv. 1869); also Hon. John⁸ Appleton of Bangor, Me. (Bowd. 1822).

From Richard⁴ descended Samuel⁶ Peabody (Dart. 1803) and his son Hon. Charles Augustus⁷ Peabody of New York, and his sons Duane Livingston⁸ Peabody (Colum. Coll. 1868), Charles Augustus⁸ Peabody (same, 1869), and George Livingston⁸ Peabody (same, 1870). Also Adriel⁶ Peabody, formerly a lawyer at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and his son Oliver David- son⁷ Peabody, Esq., of Keeseville, N. Y.

From John⁴ descended Rev. Stéphen⁵ Peabody (Harv. 1769), Hon. Oli- ver⁶ Peabody (Harv. 1773), Stephen⁶ Peabody (Harv. 1794), Rev. Oliver William Bourne⁷ Peabody, and Rev. William Bourne Oliver⁷ Peabody (both of Harv. 1816), his sons, Col. Everett⁸ Peabody (Harv. 1849), who fell nobly at Shiloh in April, 1862, and Francis H.⁸ Peabody, Oliver W.⁸ Peabody and William B. O.⁸ Peabody, of Boston, also Lucretia Orne⁷ Pea- body, wife of Hon. Alexander Hill Everett (Harv. 1806), Augustus⁶ Pea- body (Dart. 1803), and his sons Augustus Goddard⁷ Peabody (Harv. 1837), Owen Glendour⁷ Peabody (Dart. 1842) and Edward Thatcher⁷ Peabody, professor in Lagrange College, Ky.

9. LYDIA³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), b. in Newbury, April 17, 1666; married, Sept. 10, 1691, James son of Samuel and Sarah Platts of Rowley. He was born in Rowley, June 11, 1661. Lived in Rowley. Children:

- i. SAMUEL⁴ PLATTS, b. Jan. 30, 1693-4; m. first, Sarah Varnum; second, Mary Bennett.
- ii. MARY⁴ PLATTS, b. June 19, 1698; d. young.
- iii. MARY⁴ PLATTS, b. Sept. 5, 1700; m. Henry Abbott.
- iv. JAMES⁴ PLATTS, d. Aug. 18, 1703.
- v. JAMES⁴ PLATTS, d. Feb. 14, 1722-3.
- vi. SARAH⁴ PLATTS, b. June 22, 1710; m. Leonard Cooper.

10. ELIZABETH³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Oct. 16, 1668; m. May 31, 1687 (as his second wife) Samuel, son of John and Jane (Crosby) Pickard of Rowley. Lived in Rowley, where he was a leading citizen, and was representative in the General Court in 1723 and 1724. He was born in Rowley in May, 1663. She died June 29, 1730. Savage says their "descendants in Rowley have been numerous and respectable." Children:

- i. SAMUEL⁴ PICKARD, b. March 9, 1687-8; d. June 9, 1689.
- ii. SAMUEL⁴ PICKARD, b. Dec. 4, 1689.
- iii. THOMAS⁴ PICKARD, b. Feb. 6, 1690-1; m. Mehitable Dresser.
- iv. MOSES⁴ PICKARD, b. Dec. 4, 1694; m. Lydia Plats.
- v. ELIZABETH⁴ PICKARD, b. March 22, 1696-7; m. Thomas Dickinson.
- vi. MARY⁴ PICKARD, b. Aug. 20, 1698.
- vii. JOSEPH⁴ PICKARD, b. March 17, 1700-1; m. Sarah Jewett.
- viii. JANE⁴ PICKARD, b. May 5, 1704; m. Joseph Stickney.

11. JOSEPH³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Feb. 20, 1670-1. Settled in Boxford as early as 1692. Married Nov. 15, 1693,

Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Perley) Watson of Boxford. She died in Boxford, Feb. 1, 1707-8, and he married second ("published" Sept. 19, 1708) "widow Joanna Dodge of Ipswich." He died at Boxford, Feb. 13, 1761, at the age of 90. He was a man of handsome estate, and of high standing and large influence in his town; was successively ensign, lieutenant and captain in the militia; was for many years selectman, and represented Boxford in the General Court for sixteen years, between 1714 and 1735. In the numerous conveyances of real estate given and received by him, he is described as "husbandman," "yeoman," "house-carpenter," and in the later years of his life, "gentleman." His children were as follows:

By first wife:

- i. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Aug. 23, 1694; m. first, Mary Hovey; second, widow Sarah Hovey; third, widow Lydia Brown; fourth, widow Susannah Fellows. Died Oct. 5, 1778.
- ii. JACOB,⁴ b. 1696; m. first, Hannah Goodhue; second, Mary Harriman. Died April 17, 1731.
- iii. MARY,⁴ b. Oct. 1, 1697; d. Aug. 29, 1702.
- iv. AMBROSE,⁴ b. Feb. 10, 1698-9; m. first, Joanna Dodge; second, Hannah Symonds. Died April 13, 1767.
- v. ABNER,⁴ b. Aug. 2, 1700; m. first, Ruth Perkins; second, Keziah (Smith) Baker; third, Eunice Kimball. Died Feb. 13, 1761.
- vi. MOSES,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1701; grad. at Harv. Coll. 1722; minister at Chester, N. H., 1730-1734; m. Abigail Wainwright; d. 1760.
- vii. SARAH,⁴ b. April 6, 1704; m. Jacob Kimball; d. Jan. 11, 1723-4.

By second wife:

- viii. HEPZIBAH,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1709; m. John Curtis.
- ix. LYDIA,⁴ b. March 23, 1710-11; m. Nathan Perley.
- x. MARGARET,⁴ b. Feb. 23, 1712-13; m. Amos Kimball.
- xi. THOMAS,⁴ b. Jan. 8, 1714-15; m. Mary Kimball; d. Sept. 18, 1796.
- xii. JOHN,⁴ b. July 12, 1717; m. Priscilla Peabody (a gr.-dau. of Hannah (Hale) Peabody, No. 8 *supra*); d. 1771.
- xiii. HANNAH,⁴ b. April 27, 1719; m. Benjamin Batchelder.
- xiv. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. March 2, 1720-1; d. 1723.

The posterity of Joseph,³ generally designated as the "Boxford branch" of the family, is numerous. The descendants of Joseph,⁴ who lived and died in Boxford, still reside to a large extent in that town. Others are found in Vermont, and Dr. Joseph⁸ Hale (from Joseph⁴ through Joseph⁵, Joseph⁶ and Joseph⁷) resides at Miller's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y., having an infant son Joseph.⁹

Ambrose⁴ settled in Harvard, Mass., and died there. His descendants are mostly to be found in Maine. Among them are Hon. Eugene⁸ Hale (A.M. at Bowd. 1869), M.C. from Maine. Frederick⁸ Hale (Waterville Coll. 1862) and Clarence⁸ Hale (Bowd. 1869).

Abner⁴ lived and died in Boxford. Several of his children were among the early settlers of Winchendon, Mass., where many descendants are still found, among whom is Oren Sylvester⁸ Hale. Others are found in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Illinois and California. His daughter Judith,⁵ born Oct. 14, 1747, married, April 12, 1768, Absalom Towne, and settled first in Winchendon, but afterwards removed to Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., where she died March 16, 1854, at the age of 106 years and five months! Moses,⁵ son of Abner,⁴ a leading citizen of Winchendon, died in that town in 1828 at the age of 86; and of *his* children, Hon. Artemas⁶ Hale, of Bridgewater, formerly M.C. from Massachusetts, still survives in a vigorous old age at 93; Achsa,⁶ wife of Joseph Coolidge, still

lives at 95, while Lucy⁶ died unmarried in Bridgewater, Feb. 5, 1876, at the age of 98 years and five months. Among the other descendants of Abner⁴ may be named Charles George Clinton⁷ Hale (Harv. 1831), David⁷ Hale (Bowd. 1860), Samuel⁷ Hale, merchant of Chicago, Ill., William⁷ Hale, formerly of Detroit, and afterwards a leading lawyer of San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years since, Albert Cable⁸ Hale (Rochester Univ. 1869), George David⁸ Hale (Rochester Univ. 1870), Laura,⁶ wife of Rev. James Ripley Wheelock (Dart. 1807), and Rev. John⁶ Keyes (Dart. 1803).

From Margaret,⁴ who married Amos Kimball of Boxford, is descended Dr. Walter Henry⁷ Kimball of Andover (Dart. 1841).

Thomas⁴ was one of the first settlers of North Brookfield, Mass., and had thirteen children, all of whom save one lived to be married. Of them, William⁵ was a physician in Boxford, among whose descendants is William Augustus⁸ Herrick, Esq. (Dart. 1854). Thomas⁵ was for many years a state senator from Worcester county, a magistrate, and a man high in influence and authority in his town and county; Mordecai⁵ was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., married Catherine, daughter of Gen. William Paulding and sister of James K. Paulding, and his daughter Maria⁶ became the wife of Lewis G. Irving, Esq., of Peekskill, son of William and nephew of Washington Irving. Among the other descendants of Thomas⁴ were William Hale⁶ Maynard (Williams 1810), a distinguished lawyer of Utica, N. Y., and member of the state senate of New York, who died of cholera in 1832; Rev. Dr. Montgomery S.⁶ Goodale (Amherst 1834), Rev. Thomas⁶ Adams (Dart. 1814), Martha Maria,⁷ wife of Rev. Myron S. Dudley (Williams 1863), Mordecai⁶ Hale, Esq., of Hardwick, Vt., and Capt. Owen⁷ Hale of the 7th Cavalry, U.S.A.

The descendants of John⁴ are in large part in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; among them the late James⁶ Hale, Esq., of St. John, N. B., and his sons Henry,⁷ James Frederick⁷ and John Strong.⁷

12. SAMUEL³ HALE (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, June 6, 1674. Settled about 1699 in Bradford (the part now Groveland), at a place still known as "Hale's Corners." He married, first, in Rowley, Nov. 3, 1698, Martha, the dau. of Samuel and Mary (Pearson) Palmer of Rowley, where she was born, April 24, 1677. She was the mother of all his children, and died in Bradford, June 14, 1723. He married, second, Dec. 30, 1723, Sarah, widow of Edward Hazen, and daughter of John Perley, who survived him and died between Nov. 30, 1758, and July 18, 1759. He died Dec. 13, 1745. He was a man of handsome estate, a leading man in his town, and a farmer of a superior order, especially distinguished as a fruit-grower. Children:

- i. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Oct. 23, 1699; m. first, Hannah Hovey; second, Sarah Haseltine. Died May 24, 1770.
- ii. JONATHAN,⁴ b. Jan. 9, 1701-2; m. Susannah Tuttle.
- iii. MARY,⁴ b. May 27, 1705; m. George Carleton.
- iv. MARTHA,⁴ b. June 15, 1709; m. Moses Jewett.
- v. JANE,⁴ b. Aug. 1, 1711; m. Philip Tenney.
- vi. DAVID,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1714; m. Sarah Bond; d. 1776.

His descendants, known as the "Bradford branch," are less numerous than those of either his brother Thomas³ or Joseph,³ though many in both male and female lines are to be found in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Utah and elsewhere. From his son Samuel⁴ descended Jonathan Harriman⁷ Hale, a bishop of the Mormon church, who died in Iowa, and whose

descendants reside in Utah and Idaho, and are leading members of the Mormon church; also Hon. Moses⁶ Hale of Rochester, N. H., formerly a member of the state senate of New Hampshire, and his children, Calvin⁷ Hale, Esq., of Dover, N. H., and Caroline,⁷ wife of Rev. Louis Turner (Bowd. 1831). Jonathan⁴ was the father of Dr. John⁵ Hale of Hollis, N. H., distinguished by his patriotic services in the Revolutionary war, also of Abigail,⁵ the wife of Col. William Prescott of glorious memory at Bunker Hill, and of Martha,⁵ wife of Rev. Peter Powers (Harv. 1754). Through Mrs. Prescott, Samuel³ was the ancestor of Judge William⁶ Prescott (Harv. 1783), of William Hickling⁷ Prescott, the historian (Harv. 1814), Edward Goldsborough⁷ Prescott (Harv. 1825), William Gardner⁸ Prescott (Harv. 1844), Catherine Elizabeth,⁷ wife of Franklin Dexter (Harv. 1812), and Elizabeth,⁸ wife of James Lawrence (Harv. 1840). Among his other descendants may be named Samuel⁶ Hale (Dart. 1796), John Cushman⁸ Hale (Dart. 1857), Edwin Blaisdell⁸ Hale (Dart. 1865), George Weeks⁸ Hale (Bowd. 1869), Horace Morrison⁸ Hale (Union Coll. 1856), Sarah,⁸ wife of Rev. Stedman Wright Hanks (Amherst, 1837), Samuel Brown⁷ Hale, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, S. A., Elizabeth,⁷ wife of William Reol Lejée, Esq., of Philadelphia, Luke⁷ Hale, Esq., of Hollis, N. H., and Theodore P.⁷ Hale, Esq., of Boston.

13. JOHN³ HALE (*John*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Sept. 2, 1661; married in Newbury, Oct. 16, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Henry and Anna (Knight) Jaques of Newbury, who was born in Newbury, March 20, 1664. He was a carpenter, spent his life in Newbury, and died there, March 4, 1725-6; was in moderate circumstances, and always highly respected. His wife survived him. Children:

- i. REBECCA,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1684-5; m. Jonathan Poor.
- ii. JOHN,⁴ b. June 24, 1686; m. first, Patience Dole; second, Mary ——. Died about 1770.
- iii. RICHARD,⁴ b. Sept. 21, 1688; d. Sept. 1688.
- iv. HENRY,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1689; d. Feb. 2, 1689-90.
- v. RICHARD,⁴ b. Nov. 9, 1690; m. Mary Silver; d. 1771.
- vi. STEPHEN,⁴ b. April 12, 1693; m. Sarah Swett; d. about 1744.
- vii. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 3, 1694-5; m. John Weed.
- viii. SAMUEL,⁴ b. March 21, 1697; d. 1722, unmarried.
- ix. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. March 24, 1699; m. Judith Swett; d. about 1770.
- x. & xi. ANNE⁴ and MARY,⁴ b. Jan. 3, 1700-1; d. Jan. 6, 1700-1.
- xii. MARGARET,⁴ b. Jan. 8, 1701-2.
- xiii. ANNE,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1703; d. young.
- xiv. MARY,⁴ b. Dec. 28, 1704; m. Henry Dole.
- xv. RUTH,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1706; m. John Pearson.
- xvi. ANNE,⁴ b. Jan. 18, 1709-10; m. Daniel Knight.

From this large family numerous descendants have sprung.

From Rebecca⁴ is descended Alfred Poor, the well-known genealogist of Salem.

Patience,⁵ the daughter of John⁴ by his first wife Patience Dole, married the "distinguished physician," Dr. Nathaniel Coffin of Portland, Me., and became the mother of "another still more distinguished of the same name and place, from whom no descendants of the name of Coffin are living, but many of other names." Among her descendants are reckoned Isaac Foster⁷ Coffin (Bowd. 1806), Eleanor⁷ Coffin, wife of John Derby (Harv. 1786), and her children Nathaniel Foster⁸ Derby (Harv. 1829), George⁸ Derby (Harv. 1838), Mary Jane⁸ Derby, wife of Rev. Ephraim Pea-

body (Bowd. 1827), and her children named under No. 8 *supra*, Laura⁸ Derby, wife first of Arnold Francis Welles (Harv. 1827), and second of Hon. Robert Charles Winthrop (Harv. 1828), and her son George Derby⁹ Welles (Harv. 1866), Sarah Ellen⁸ Derby, wife of John Rogers (Harv. 1820), and her son John Rogers the sculptor, Harriet Coffin⁸ Sumner, wife of Hon. Nathan Appleton (A.M. Harv. 1844, LL.D. Harv. 1855), and her children William Sumner⁹ Appleton (Harv. 1860) and Nathan⁹ Appleton (Harv. 1863), Susan⁸ Codman, wife of Benjamin Welles (Harv. 1800), and John⁸ Codman (Bowd. 1827).

From Richard,⁴ who settled on the Merrimac River at "Joppa," now part of Newburyport, descended a long line of fishermen, shipmasters and merchants, who have for generations maintained an honored name at Newburyport, and have scattered thence to the ends of the earth. Among them are the late Samuel⁵ Hale, Enoch⁶ Hale, Enoch⁷ Hale, and Benjamin Woodwell⁷ Hale, all of Newburyport; also Charles William⁸ Hale, Isaac⁸ Hale and Richard Lunt⁸ Hale, Esqs., of the same place, and Enoch⁸ Hale, editor at Newburyport, New York City and Rondout, N. Y., who died at the last-named place, Aug. 10, 1856.

From Richard⁴ are also descended James Webster⁷ Hale of New York, the founder of the express business in the United States, and to whom more than any other man the people of the United States are indebted for "cheap postage;" Benjamin Ellery⁷ Hale of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Gowen⁸ Hale of Saigon, Cochin China; Albert⁹ Hale (Harv. 1861), Charles Goodwin⁹ Hale (Dart. 1868), the late Stephen⁶ Hale of Reading, Mass., and his son Thomas⁷ Hale of Rockport, Mass.

Many branches of this family remain untraced.

14. HENRY³ HALE (*John*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, Oct. 20, 1667; married there Sept. 11, 1695, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Knight) Kelly. She was born in Newbury, Sept. 1, 1670, survived her husband and died there, Oct. 21, 1741. He spent his life in Newbury as a carpenter, and died there about Nov. 1724. Children:

- i. THOMAS,⁴ b. Nov. 15, 1696; m. Abigail Pillsbury; d. about 1765.
- ii. SARAH,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1698; m. Stephen Chase; d. Dec. 26, 1755.
- iii. THOMASINE,⁴ b. Sept. 10, 1700; m. Peter Morss.
- iv. ENOCH,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1702; d. Dec. 1702.
- v. { ENOCH,⁴ b. Oct. 7, 1703; m. widow Mary Hills; d. May 30, 1755.
- vi. { EDMUND, b. Oct. 7, 1703; m. Martha Sawyer; d. May 29, 1788.
- vii. REBECCA,⁴ b. Oct. 4, 1705; d. May 11, 1706.
- viii. HENRY,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1707; m. Mary Bartlett; d. May 21, 1792.
- ix. HANNAH,⁴ b. May 8, 1709; m. Ezra Pillsbury.
- x. JUDITH,⁴ b. May 28, 1711; m. William Morse.

Through his son Edmund,⁴ Henry³ was the ancestor of Hon. Salma⁷ Hale (A.M. at Univ. Vt. 1824, and at Dart. 1849), M. C. from New Hampshire 1817 to 1819, and well known as a scholar and author, and of his children George Silsbee⁸ Hale (Harv. 1844) of Boston, and Sarah King⁸ Hale, wife of the late Hon. Harry Hibbard (Dart. 1835), formerly M. C. from New Hampshire; of David⁷ Hale, Esq., late of Newport, N. H., whose widow Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, née Buel, still living in Philadelphia, devotes a beautiful and serene old age to active labors for her sex and for humanity, and of their children, the late Lieut. David Emerson⁸ Hale (U. S. Mil. Acad. 1833), Horatio⁸ Hale, Esq. (Harv. 1837) of Clinton, Ontario, Canada, Frances Ann⁸ Hale, wife of Dr. Lewis Boudinot Hunter (N. J. Coll. 1824, M.D. Univ. Penn. 1828), surgeon in the U. S. Navy, whose

son is Richard Stockton⁹ Hunter (N. J. Coll. 1864), and the late William George⁸ Hale, Esq. (Harv. 1842) of New Orleans; of Rev. Enoch⁷ Hale (Univ. Vt. 1826), of Dr. Syene⁷ Hale (M.D. Dart. 1833), and of his sons Drs. Edwin Moses⁸ Hale and Halbert Parker⁸ Hale, of Chicago; of Dr. Moses⁷ Hale (M.D. Midd. 1822), a distinguished physician of Troy, N. Y., and of his children Mary⁸ wife of Abraham Knickerbacker, Esq., of Scaghticoke, N. Y., and Dr. Richard Henry⁸ Hale (Union Coll. 1827), and his grandchildren John Hale⁹ Knickerbacker (Union Coll. 1847) and Henry⁹ Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York city.

Henry,⁴ son of Henry,³ was one of the pioneers of Nottingham West (now Hudson), N. H. He was a farmer on a large scale, a deacon in the church, and a leading man in the community where he lived. His posterity is numerous in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties in New York. The descendants of Sarah⁴ Chase, of Thomasine⁴ Morss and Judith⁴ Morse, are also numerous and respectable.

15. JUDITH³ HALE (*John*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, July 5, 1670; married there, Nov. 24, 1692, Thomas, son of Caleb and Judith (Bradbury) Moody, of Newbury, brother of Mary, wife of her brother Joseph, and cousin of Mary, wife of her brother Moses. They lived in Newbury. Children:

- i. EZRA⁴ MOODY, b. April 11, 1693.
- ii. SARAH⁴ MOODY, b. Feb. 11, 1695.
- iii. CALEB⁴ MOODY, b. March 10, 1697.
- iv. JUDITH⁴ MOODY, b. Aug. 6, 1699.
- v. OLIVER⁴ MOODY, b. Oct. 7, 1701.
- vi. THOMAS⁴ MOODY, b. Jan. 11, 1704.

16. JOSEPH³ HALE (*John*,² *Thomas*¹), b. in Newbury, Nov. 24, 1674; married, Dec. 25, 1699, Mary, daughter of Caleb and Judith (Bradbury) Moody, born in Newbury, Oct. 23, 1678, and died there, April 16, 1753. He lived in Byfield parish, Newbury, and died there Jan. 24, 1755. He was a shoemaker by trade, a captain in the militia, kept a tavern in Byfield, and he and his wife were both members of the church at Byfield, of which his brother Moses³ (No. 17 *infra*) was pastor. He was a man of handsome estate and much respected. Children:

- i. JUDITH,⁴ b. Sept. 22, 1700; m. — Moody.
- ii. MARY,⁴ b. Nov. 26, 1703; m. Edmund Greenleaf.
- iii. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. April 9, 1705; m. George Thurlow.
- iv. SARAH,⁴ b. Oct. 1707; m. Joshua Noyes.
- v. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. March 5, 1709-10; m. Richard Coffin.
- vi. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1712; m. Mary Noyes; d. March 9, 1776.
- vii. MOSES,⁴ b. Jan. 18, 1714-15; m. Mehitable Sumner; d. Jan. 18, 1779.
- viii. ANNE,⁴ b. Aug. 4, 1717; m. Richard Kent.

Joseph⁴ is the ancestor, through Joseph,⁵ Joseph⁶ and Joseph,⁷ of Capt. Joseph⁸ Hale of the 3d Inf. U. S. A. Mary,⁶ wife of Rev. Dr. Elijah Parish (Dart. 1785), and her son Moses Parsons⁷ Parish (Bowd. 1822), were also his descendants.

Moses⁴ graduated at Harvard, 1734, and was minister of the church at West Newbury, 1752 to 1779. His son Moses⁵ (Harv. 1771), being the fourth Rev. Moses Hale of the descendants of Thomas¹ who graduated at Harvard, was the minister of Boxford, 1774 to 1789. Among the descendants of Moses⁴ were also Stephen⁶ Hale (Harv. 1802), Joseph⁶ Hale (Harv. 1828), Joseph Augustine⁷ Hale (Harv. 1857), Sarah⁵ Hale, wife of Rev.

Nathaniel Noyes (Harv. 1763), Mehitable^b Hale, wife of Rev. Levi Frisbie (Dart. 1771), and her son Prof. Levi Frisbie of Harvard (Harv. 1802).

17. MOSES^b HALE (*John*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Newbury, July 10, 1678; grad. at Harvard 1699; began his labors as minister of Byfield, then called "Rowlbury" (from the towns of Rowley and Newbury, of which the parish was composed*), in 1702; was ordained there as pastor, Nov. 17, 1706, and remained in that office till his death, Jan. 16, 1743-4. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Appleton) Dummer of Newbury. She was born in Newbury, July 28, 1682, and died in Byfield Parish (*sine prole*), Jan. 15, 1703-4. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Dea. William and Mehitable (Sewall) Moody, who was born in Newbury, May 30, 1685, and died in Byfield, July 17, 1757.

Prince says of him, that during the forty-one years he "labored in word and doctrine" with the people of his charge, "he was an orthodox and lively preacher of the great truths of religion and a soldier of Jesus Christ." Children, all by second wife:

- i. JOSEPH,⁴ probably d. young.
- ii. MEHITABLE,⁴ probably d. young.
- iii. DOROTHY,⁴ m. Moses Woodman.
- iv. MARY,⁴ b. 1711; m. Rev. James Chandler.
- v. MARTHA,⁴ m. Benjamin Fairfield of Wenham.
- vi. MOSES,⁴ m. first, Abigail Huse; second, Sarah Jewett. Died 1776.
- vii. ELIZABETH,⁴ m. — Ayer.
- viii. SARAH,⁴ probably d. young.
- ix. JANE,⁴ probably d. young.
- x. WILLIAM,⁴ b. about 1728; m. first, Martha Johnson; second, Jane Jewett. Died about 1784.

The records of this family are lamentably deficient. Rev. James Chandler (Harv. 1728), the husband of Mary,⁴ was the minister of Rowley, 1732 to 1789. They had no children.

Among the descendants of Moses⁴ were Capt. John⁵ Hale of Hopkinton, N. H., a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and an honorable and respected citizen, and his son Jacob⁶ of Ripley, Me., a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Maine, Rev. John⁷ Hale of Sutton, N. H., Robert C.⁷ Hale, Esq., of Henniker, N. H., John Hale⁷ Fowler, Esq., of Newark, Kendall county, Ill., and Hon. Samuel W.⁷ Hale, of Keene, N. H.

In the will of Rev. Moses,³ dated Nov. 22, 1743, and proved Jan. 30, 1743-4, he gives to his son Moses,⁴ with other property real and personal, "two negros, Hannibal and Jane," and to his son William⁴ land in Rowley, "also my silver tobacco box and Mr. Burket's exposition on the new testament, and Dr. Manton's volume upon y^e Eleventh Chapter of the Hebrews."

William⁴ was for many years a practising physician in Rowley, and was succeeded in his practice there by his son William,⁵ who afterwards removed to Virginia and died there.

18. MARY³ HALE (*Samuel*,² *Thomas*¹), born in Woodbridge, N. J., Nov. 28, 1678. She seems to have first married a Higgins, but nothing is known of him except that she bore the name of Higgins when she married

* This is the earliest instance of this manner of forming the names of places which we have met with, and the only one we have found in Massachusetts, though there may be others. Such names are common in Connecticut, as the Rev. John A. Vinton has shown in the REGISTER for July, 1860 (*ante* xiv. 270). He then supposed the practice to be peculiar to Connecticut; but this proves not to be the case.—ED.

Moses Rolph at Woodbridge, June 4, 1702. She and her husband became members of the church at Woodbridge soon after its foundation. He was a prominent and active citizen, was town clerk and "Freeholder's clerk" from 1712 to 1731, was commissioned "one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace" in 1714, and was assessor in 1718. The records of Woodbridge fail to show the death of himself or his wife, and nothing is found of the family on the records of the town after 1731. In the accounts for building the meeting-house in 1711, he was allowed "5^s for two days work of his negro tending y^e mason, and 9^d for watching y^e kiln, and 13^d for a bottle of rum, & 2^s for his horse & boy to draw water for y^e bricklayers." 24

It is probable that he was son of John Rolfe, who was son of Benjamin and Apphia² (Hale) Rolfe (No. 5 *supra*). The name was generally spelled Rolfe in Massachusetts, and Rolph in New Jersey and on Long Island, to which last locality it is probable that Moses Rolph and his descendants removed. Children:

- i. SAMUEL⁴ ROLPH, b. Feb. 13, 1703-4.
- ii. ELIZABETH⁴ ROLPH, b. Aug. 9, 1705.
- iii. ESTHER⁴ ROLPH, b. April 12, 1707.
- iv. APPHIA⁴ ROLPH, b. Jan. 6, 1708-9.
- v. RICHARD⁴ ROLPH, b. May 12, 1710; d. Sept. 7, 1711.
- vi. NATHANIEL⁴ ROLPH, b. Sept. 15, 1712.
- vii. JONATHAN⁴ ROLPH, b. Aug. 30, 1714.
- viii. RICHARD⁴ ROLPH, b. Aug. 1, 1717; d. Oct. 13, 1719.
- ix. ROBERT⁴ ROLPH, b. May 18, 1719.
- x. SARAH⁴ ROLPH, b. April 4, 1721.
- xi. HENRY⁴ ROLPH, b. June 26, 1723.

NOTE.—This paper is prepared not as a complete statement even of the first three generations from the immigrant ancestor, but in the hope through its means of contributing towards a full and complete genealogy of the family. The writer, who has large accumulations of material for a full history of many branches of the family, will be glad to receive any and all corrections and additions, and information of every character touching the descendants of Thomas the glover of Newbury, or touching any of the name in England or America.

LETTER OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS TO SILAS DEANE IN FRANCE, AUGUST 7, 1776.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston.

IN the "Centenary Number" of the REGISTER, among other letters furnished by me was one from Silas Deane to Count De Vergennes, alluding to a letter of the 7th of August preceding, that he had received from Congress. In his letter to the French statesman, he quotes from this letter he had received from Congress, a paragraph relative to Independence, and to the number of men the colonies then had in the field. Since the publication of the letter of Silas Deane, that of the Secret Committee of Congress to him has come into my hands. Had I received it in season it would have been interesting to have had them in sequence in the July number. I send it now for publication.

Philadelphia August 7th, 1776.

Dear Sir

The Above is a Copy of our last, which went by the Dispatch Captain Parker.

The Congress have since taken into consideration the heads of a Treaty to be proposed to France, but as they are not yet concluded upon, we cannot say more of them per this conveyance.

You will see by the Newspapers which Accompany this, that the expedition against South Carolina is foiled by the gallant resistance made there. The Enemy, much diminished by Sickness, it is thought will attempt nothing farther in those parts. The people of North Carolina, Who at first had taken up their Bridges, and broken the Roads, to prevent the Enemy's penetrating their Country: have since, being ready to receive him, repaired the Roads and Bridges, and Wish him to Attempt making use of them.

Gen: Howe is posted now on Staten Island near New York, with the Troops he Carried to Halifax when he was driven out of Boston. Lord Howe is also arrived there with some reinforcements, and more are expected, as the great push seems intended to be Made in that Province. Gen. Washington's Army is in possession of the Town, about which Many entrenchments are thrown up, so as to give an opportunity of disputing the possession with G: Howe, if he should attempt it, and of making it cost him something: but it is not so regularly fortified as to Stand a Siege. We have also a flying Camp in the Jerseys, to harass the Enemy if he should attempt to penetrate thro' that Province to Philad^a.

In the different Colonies we have now near 80.000 Men in the pay of the Congress. The Declaration of Independence Meets with universal approbation, and the people everywhere Seem more animated by it in defence of their Country. Most of our Frigates are Launched in the different Provinces, and are fitting for Sea with all the expedition in our power. They are fine Ships, and will be capable of good service. Our small Privateers and Continental arm'd Vessels have Already had great success as the papers will shew you: and by abstaining from Trade ourselves while we distress that of our enemy's, we expect to Make their Men of war weary of their unprofitable and hopeless Cruises, and their Merchants Sick of a Contest in which so much is Risk'd and Nothing gained. The forming a Navy is a very capital object with us, And the Marine Committee is ordered to bring in a Plan for increasing it very considerably. The Armed Boats for the defence of our Rivers and Bays grow More and More in repute. They Venture to attack large Men of War, and are very troublesome to them. The papers will give you Several instances of their success.

We hope that by this time you are at Paris, and that Mr Morris has joined you, whom we recommend to you Warmly, and desire you May Mutually co-operate in the Public Service.

With great esteem We are

Dear Sir

Your Very hble. Servants.

B. FRANKLIN

BENJ HARRISON

ROB^t. MORRIS.

[Endorsed, in handwriting of Silas Deane, "Letter from Secret Committee | August 7th 1776."]

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ALGER OF BOSTON.

By ARTHUR M. ALGER, Esq., of Taunton, Mass.

JOHN¹ ALGER, a blacksmith, was living in Boston at least as early as 1679. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Alexander Baker; his second, Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Mylam. In 1698, he sold his estate in Boston for £220, and removed to Bristol. By his first wife he had one child, viz. :—

2. i. JOHN, b. Aug. 13, 1679; m. Joanna King.

Children by second wife :—

- ii. SAMUEL, b. April 8, 1682; d. young.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 28, 1684; d. young.
- iv. HANNAH, b. July 4, 1686; d. young.
- v. MARY, b. April 19, 1688.
- vi. HANNAH, b. Dec. 10, 1690.
- vii. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 4, 1691.

2. JOHN² ALGER (*John*¹), a blacksmith, m. at Taunton, April 9, 1702, Joanna, daughter of Thomas King, of Dighton. In 1720, he sold his estate in Dighton to Nathaniel Fisher for £210, and removed to Swansea, where he d. in 1750. Children :—

- i. JOSHUA, a blacksmith.
- 3. ii. PRESERVED; m. Martha Pafeny.
- 4. iii. JOHN; m. 1st, Martha ———; 2d, Abigail Henderson.
- iv. MARY; m. Annariah Gifford.
- v. JOANNA; m. John Brayley.
- vi. AMITY; m. Abel Sebe.
- vii. MALLISON; m. Benjamin Butterworth.
- viii. HANNAH.

3. PRESERVED³ ALGER (*John*,² *John*¹), a shipwright, m. Martha Pafeny, of Swansea. In 1742, he purchased an estate in Rehoboth for £550, and removed thither from Swansea. Children :—

- i. JOSIAH, b. April 13, 1731. The name of one Josiah Alger appears on the roll of a company, composed of the alarm lists of New Providence, Lanesboro', East Hoosac and Gageboro', commanded by Col. Stafford, which marched to and fought in the battle of Bennington.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. June 19, 1733. Probably the father of Jonathan Alger who was b. at Providence, R. I., Sept. 21, 1755, and was living in Rehoboth at the time of the revolutionary war, in which he served as a private and as a sergeant. He m. Dolly Carpenter, of Rehoboth, and went to Warren, where he d. March 5, 1837. He had : Henrietta, living unmarried, 1874; a daughter, m. a Martin, of Barrington; a daughter, m. a Bowen, of Hartford; a daughter, m. an Allen, of Warren; a daughter, m. a Hale, of Warren; a son lost at sea; Jonathan, b. June 1, 1794, m. Martha Lindsey, and lived at Bristol, where he d. Feb. 24, 1870.
- iii. PRESERVED, b. April 25, 1735. A Preserved Alger lived at Warren for many years. He had, *inter alios*, a daughter who m. a Maxwell; one who m. a Boynton; and one who m. a Walker. A Preserved Alger served as a private and sergeant in the revolutionary war.
- iv. MARTHA, b. March 20, 1737.
- v. BENJAMIN, b. July 1, 1739. A Benjamin Alger was captain of the sloop *Hope*, bound for Grenada, which was taken on the voyage, and carried into Antigua, 1780.

- vi. CHLOE, b. Feb. 9, 1741-2.
- vii. BENAIAH, b. Aug. 5, 1744.
- viii. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 31, 1747-8.

4. JOHN³ ALGER (*John*,² *John*¹), a blacksmith, living in that part of Rehoboth known as Seguahunk Cove; m. 1st, Martha ———; 2d, Abigail Henderson, Feb. 8, 1759. He was in the French and Indian war 1755. He d. July 7, 1755, his wife surviving him. Children:—

- i. BETHANA, b. May 2, 1742.
- 5. ii. JAMES, b. May 26, 1745; m. Mary Parker.
- iii. FREELove, b. April 24, 1748.
- iv. JOHN; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Humes, of Douglas, and removed to Oxford, where he was living in 1779. He was a blacksmith.
- v. ABIGAIL; m. Nathan Daggett.

5. JAMES⁴ ALGER (*John*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), of Rehoboth, a blacksmith, m. Mary Parker, June 5, 1765. He was a private in Capt. Bishop's company which marched from Rehoboth to Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, and was in service a number of times during the war. He was living at Wrentham near the close of the war. From there he went, perhaps, to Rhode Island. Children:—

- i. JAMES, b. Jan. 17, 1769. He was the father of James Alger, who was born at Gloucester, R. I., and settled in Oxford, Mass., where he d. before 1832, leaving widow Sarah, and the following children: *Preserved*, of Cranston, R. I.; *Smith*; *Lemuel*; *Wyman*; *Stephen*, all of Millbury; *Sibil*; *Dorcas*, m. Stephen Tourtellot, of Ward; *Freelove*, m. Olney Esten, of Webster; *Sarah*, m. Merritt Holbrook, of Windham, Conn.; *Hannah*, m. — Tainter, of Millbury.
- ii. JOHN, b. March 13, 1771.
- iii. RICHARD, b. April 17, 1773.
- iv. JOSHUA, b. July 5, 1775.

On the Swansea records is this entry: "Joseph Alger and Hannah Pool, both of Swansea, were married September the 17th, 1753 by me Russell Mason, Elder of a Church of Christ in Swansea." It is possible that Joseph is a clerical error for Josiah (son of Preserved [3]).

In the revolutionary war rolls at the State House is this item: "Nicholas Alger, of Rehoboth, private in the 1st Company, 1st Regiment; age 25; height 5: 9; complection light; eyes dark; hair brown."

ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD, OR ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASSACHUSETTS.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

[Continued from vol. xxx. p. 434.]

JOHN AVERY.—Bond of William Follett of Oyster River on Pi[scattoway] to Edward Rawson, 19 Sept. 1654, to Administer on the estate of John Avery, deceased, in behalfe of Laur[ence Avery, his brother]; witnessed by Rachel Awbrey, margaret Rawson. See Administration, REGISTER, viii. 354. (File, No. 151.)

ARTHUR GILL.—I, John Sweete, of Boston, acknowledge myself Indebted to Edward Rawson Recorder for the County of Suffolke in New England, some, 180^{lbs}. Jan. 16, 1654.

The above bounden John Sweete shall Administer to the estate of Arthur Gill, in behalfe of y^e children of y^e said Arthur & payment of his Just debts, and from time to time shall give a Just and true Accompt thereof to the County Court of Boston, etc.

Teste, John Gill
William Awbrey

his mark
JN^o + SWEETE

y^s bond was Cancelled by order of Court, March 28, 1656. E. R. R.
(See abstract of the inventory, REGISTER, viii. 356.) (File, No. 152.)

ROBERT SHARP.—I, John Sharp, sonne of the late Robert Sharp, of muddy Riuer, in the p^{re}cints of Boston, bound to Edward Rawson, some 56 pounds; for the payment whereof I bind myself, wth my now dwelling house & land formerly y^e dwelling house & land of my late father, in the some of one hundred and twenty pounds. Aprill 25, 1665.

If the above John Sharp pay vnto Abigaile & Mary Sharpe, his two sisters, the sume of 28 pounds apeece, as they shall attaine their seuerall ages as the Law prescribes, & also pay & sattisfy unto them or their guardians yearely duringe their minority the some of 50 shillings a peece, then this obligation to be voyd, etc.

JOHN SHARP.

In p^{re}sence of vs
Richard Peacocke
Paul Batt

See inventory of the estate of Robert Sharp; petition of his relict and administratrix, Abigail Clapp, who subsequently became the second wife of Nicholas Clapp, of Dorchester, etc.

See REGISTER, viii. 276; x. 84. (File, No. 153.)

ELLINOR TRUSLER.¹—Salem dated 15th february 1654. I, Ellinor Trusler, being vpon my sick bed, but of perfect memory, appoint my sonns Henry & Nicholas Joynt Executo^rs of this my last will & testament. I bequeath my Farme to my sonns Henry & Nicholas, with the houseing; my tenn acre Lott in the North feild to Henry. My house & ground at the towne to my son Edward. My househould goods I bequeath in this manner: One bead to Henry, and the other to Nicholas, the sad Collored cloake to Edward & the other Cloake to Henry, the old brass pott, the least of the brass pans, two deep pewter platters, one broad one, a Couerled, a blanket, with one p^r of sheetes to my son Edward; my Wascote, Safegard & Goune to goe together, my best pettecoate, with the rest of my wearing Cloathes to goe together, & my daughters to have them; the rest of my wearing linen to my two daughters, & the other linnen to the executo^{rs}. To John Phelps, my Grand Child, two oxen & cheyne, with one ewe. To my Grand daughter, Elizabeth, one ewe. The other two ewes to Nicholas his two children. To my Grand children Samuell & Edward, I giue either of them a yearling Calfe. The rest of my goods & cattell to be left with my executo^{rs} to pay my debts, & the legacy bequeathed by my late husband to his daughter in England, to witt the summe of ten pounds.

Robert Moulton² Seny^r
George Gardner³

The marke of
ELLINOR + TRUSLER

¹ Thomas Tresler or Trusler, Salem, was admitted to the church Dec. 15, 1639, freeman Dec. 27, 1642, d. March 5, 1654. His wife was Elinor, and he had a daughter who married Henry Phelps. He was clerk in 1650 of the market.—See *Savage's Dictionary*.

² Robert Moulton came to Salem with Higginson; was one of the first selectmen in Charlestown whither he removed; was also a representative from C. to the first court in 1634, and for Salem, to which place he had removed in 1637. In the latter year his name is found among those who were disarmed as adherents and friends of John Wheelwright. He left a son Robert who was a witness with his father to the above will of Mrs. Trusler.

³ In 1658, Elizabeth, the wife of George Gardner of Salem, was indicted for favoring the quakers.

Robert Moulton Juny^r test.

This is a true copy compared with its originall, taken out of the Records of Salem Court, p^r me,

HILLIARD VEREN Cleric.
(File, No. 154.)

REBECCA WEBB.—Peter Oliuer, Thomas Buttolph and Godfry Armitage, of Boston, bound in the some of 180 pounds to giue a true Accompt of the estate of Rebeckha Webb deceased, by hir late will and Approbation of the County Court of Boston comitted to theire hands, as in the Inventory given Into the s^d County Court Appeares. Signed Peter Oliuer, Thomas Buttolph, Godfrey ^{mrke}_A Armitage. In p^rsence of John Kingsley, William Awbrey.
(File, No. 155.)

See Will and Inventory of Rebecca Webb, REGISTER, v. 303; viii. 356.

GEORGE BURDEN.¹—[Memorandum on the back of the original will.]

Bought of M ^r Foster a chist of Seuger containeing	
6 hundereth	19.10
Bought of William of the Wist Einges one hoghed	
contaneing 500	15.00
bought of William a small nashe of sueger	4.17
bought of M ^r Hahones 2 hoghedes	25.17
bought of William Stranges ² 5 hoghedes of Tobaccoc	
Bought of George Maning fore hoghedes	
of suger and a berell giner	65.06 0

(File, No. 157.)

WILLIAM STEVENS.³—Bond of Thomas Bligh,⁴ of Boston, to Edward Rawson; sum twelve pounds, to administer on the estate of Wm. Stevens. July 24, 1657.

In the presence of

THOMAS BLIGH.

Moses Noyes,⁵ Margaret Rawson.

(File, No. 159.)

See REGISTER, ix. 229.

JOHN GORE, of Roxbury.—Bond of John Gore, Samuel Scarborough, and Richard Hall,⁶ all of Roxbury unto William Stoughton Esq. sum Two hundred & Fifty pounds, Oct. 26, 1693, to Administer on the goods &c. of John Gore Gent, left unadministered by Rhoda his Relict and sole Executrix, and make a true inventory, on or before Oct. 26, 1694. John Gore, Samuell Scarbrough, Richard Hall. In presence of Is^a Addington, Reg^r, Edward Turfrey.
(File, No. 162.)

Abstract of Will of John Gore, REGISTER, viii. 282.

¹ George Burden came in the Abigail, in 1635, aged 20 years, admitted to the church in 1637, made freeman in May; was disarmed in November. The maiden name of his wife Ann may have been *Soulsby*, or Silsbee, as he mentions "my father *Soulsby*" in his will. There is an intimation that he was about to visit England, when his will was signed in October, 1652, as he says—"if my wife & children Stay in England, but if wee Returne to New England," &c. This document was proved in Boston less than five years afterwards, namely, in April, 1657. See abstract of it, REGISTER, viii. 277.

² Not mentioned by Savage, unless William Stranguage or Strangeways of Boston, 1651, a mariner, be the man.

³ Who was this William Stevens?

⁴ Was this the Thomas Bligh, of Boston, mentioned by Hutchinson, and Hazard, who served in the expedition under Willard in 1654, for bringing Ninicraft to submission?

⁵ Moses Noyes, who was he?

⁶ Probably son of Richard, of Dorchester.

ROBERT KEAYNE.¹—Jan. 29, 1683–4. Petition of Cap^t. Nickolas Paige of Boston & Anna his wife, Grandaughter & sole heir vnto Cap^t. Robert Keayne, some times of Boston, Deceased. Humbly sheweth, That Whereas the s^d Cap^t Keayne by his Last Will & Testament, in writing, ordained his only son, Maj^r Benj. Keayne his sole Executor of his s^d Will, who deceased before the s^d Testator, & further the s^d Cap^t Keayne provided by his s^d Will, in such Case, that his Relict should be Executrix only dureing her Widdowhod, who is also some times since deceased, soe that there is Noe other p^{rs}ons now Liueing that of Right ought to adminester vpon the Estate & fulfill the will of the s^d Testator more then your Pettioners. Humbly pray that Administration may be granted to y^r Petitioners to Administer on the Estate of the s^d Cap^t Robert Keayne, &c. NICHOLAS PAIGE, ANNA PAIGE.

Administration granted.

Is^a ADDINGTON Cl^{re}.

Bond of Nicholas Paige, of Boston, and Anna his wife, unto M^r John Hubbard of Boston, Treasurer, in the sume of one thousand pounds. Feb. 9, 1683. Nicho: Paige, Anna Paige. In the presence of John Joyliffe, Josiah Torrey, Is^a Addington Clre. (File, No. 171.)

RICE DAVIS.—Learnard Wheatleigh² m[aister] wherein and when Rice Daues Died affermeth, that the sayd Rice on his death bed, gaue him the clothes he had with him, and all estate besides (he being buried decently), he gaue to M^r Euan Thomas and William Tilly, ioyntly, he also affirmeth, that Rice being at the same time demaunded of him what he did owe to any, Rice affirmed that he owed nothing to any man, except a small matter, to the aforesayd M^r Thomas. Farther he affirmeth, that he found his estate as is specified and not more to his remembrance.

Item, 1 barrell of tobacco and a littell p^{ce}ll of leafe.

“ in wages du to him. £10. 10sh.

Farther he affirmeth, that he hath disbursed in goods to him and on his burial fwe pound ten and 8s.

There is more, an old chest, two small pap^r bookes, a broken Jacob staffe, and a scale. There was moreouer a remainder of a debt due to Rice from sergeant Daniel, w^{ch} was also expended vpon his buriall, besides the £5. 10s. 8d.

Taken vpon oath 3. 2. 1658, before me,
RI. BELLINGHAM Dep^t Gov^r.

Power of administration granted to Evan Thomas and William Tilly, Ap^l 1st, 1658. The conditions attending the administration of the estate of Rice Davis, was signed by Evan Thomas and William Tilly of Boston, April 13, 1658, in p^{re}sence of Beniamen Brisco, Elkanah Cooke, Evan Thomas & William Tilly deposed before Ri. Bellingham Dep^t Gov^r, 22 of Aprill 1658. (File, No. 181.)

RICHARD HARDIER.—Bond of Elizabeth Hardier, of Braintry, widdow, & Martin Saunder's, of Braintry, yeoman, bound in the sum of 60 pounds

¹ A brief abstract of the lengthy Will of Capt. Robert Keayne may be found in REGISTER, vi. 89, 152. This will, written with his own hand, begun by him August the 1st, 1653, was finished, as he says, Nov. 15th, with an addition, Dec. 15, 1653. It was proved May 2, 1656. The original will, which occupies 158 pages folio, vol. i. Suffolk Records, is the most curious document we ever saw.

² Neither Davis nor Wheatleigh mentioned by Savage. See abstract of the Will of William Weare, REGISTER, viii. 353, and inventory of Rice Davis, ix. 344.

to Edward Rawson, Recorder to the County of Suffolke, to performe the will of hir late husband, Richard Hardier, according to lawe.

Elizabeth ^{hir mark} + Hardier, Martin Sanders. In presence of Richard Peacocke, Caleb Peacocke, September 24, 1658.

The names of Richard Brackett & William Allis (which do not appear on the record) are signed to the inventory, dated 25. 2. 1657. [See abstract of the will of Richard Hardier, REGISTER, viii. 352. Martin Saunders, above, married his daughter, Lydia, April 1, 1651.]

(File, No. 183.)

JOHN COGGAN.¹—Whereas there appears sundry difficulties in reference to y^e Execucōn of the last Will and Testam^t of M^r John Coggan, deceased, and two of y^e Executo^rs therein nominated disclaimeing the proving thereof, so y^t it now resteth wholly vpon M^{rs} Coggan his relict widow & Executrix to vndertake a buissines of so troublesome a nature as y^e Execucōn thereof is likely to prove, or otherwise the will of the deceased must be wholly frustrate; for the p^rvention whereof, the Overseers of the said Will takeing the matter in to their Serious Consideracōn, together with seu'all Queries propounded by the widow & her freinds to be resolved before shee proceed to prōve the Will, as 1st In case y^t her sonne Caleb should dep^t this life before he attaineth vnto the age of 21 years, Whether shee, as Executrix to her Husbands Will, or otherwise, shalbe liable to give any acc^o of the p^rfits & revenews of the porcōn & estate bequeathed vnto the said Caleb by the said Will, shee haveing had his sole Educacōn & clearly discharged the same.

The overseers do Judge meet, as their finall conclusion thereof, to resolve this question on the Negative.

Also, whereas vpon p^rsent vei^w of the estate, compared wth knowne debts & legacies to be sattisfied according to the mind of the deceased, there doth not appear where there wilbe any thing left for the discharge of the said Caleb's Educacōn for four or five of the first years at least, and if more debts should happen to appeare, then for a longer time.

The 2^d Quest. is, in what way the Executrix shalbe sattisfied for the charge of her sons Educacōn.

The overseers haveing considered the weight & difficulty of this question do Judge meet to resolve, that Whether the said Caleb Coggan shall live or dy, in case that the revenews of his estate do not fully discharge all his expences, that then y^e Executrix shalbe repayd for all her paynes, care & disbursem^{ts} for his Educacōn, by sale of any of the houses to him the said

¹ John Coggan was first of Dorchester, 1632, freeman 1633. The next summer, July, 1634, his wife Ann joined the church at Boston. "Another wife, Mary," says Savage, "died Jan. 14, 1652, but he soon found consolation in marrying 10 March following, with Martha, widow of Gov. Winthrop, who before had been widow of Thomas Coytemore." He died in 1658. "Of his widow, a letter of Rev. John Davenport, printed in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., x. 45, contains a story of unusual interest."

John Coggan opened the first shop for merchandise in Boston, of which we have any account, in 1634, and Samuel Cole the first tavern. John Capen, of Dorchester, July 1, 1647,—writing to his "Sweetheart," Mary Bass, of Braintree, whom he afterwards married, and from whom all of the name of Capen, in this country, probably descended,—mentions that "whill I was wth you at Brantrey Sister Swift being at Boston wth Sister Vpsall they boath being at y^e hatters shop did thinke vppon you for a hat and Chose out y^e comlyest fashon hatt y^t they could find: (avoyding fantastick fashons) & caused y^e man to set it by vntell this first day thinking we should speak wth some of you this day. Ye hat was a demecaster, the priz was 24^s; y^e shop was y^e corner shop over against M^r Coggings on y^e right hand as on goe up to M^r Cottens house." See *Hist. Dorchester*, page 45.

Caleb Coggan given & bequeathed by his father beforenamed, in case y^t other agreem^t be not made with y^e executrix by y^e said Caleb, when he shall come of age to receive his estate into his owne hands, or any other his successo^rs, by virtue of the said will in case of his decease, before he arive to y^e age of 21 years.

Also for p^rventing of future differences, the overseers do Judge meet to declare, that twenty pounds p^r Annu. dureing the time that the said Caleb Coggan shalbe brought vp at English or Gram^r schooles, and thirty pounds p^r Annu. dureing the time that he shalbe at the Colledge, in such payments as is made by the farm or of the Houses & lands, shalbe accounted a meet recompence to the Executrix, with allowance for w^t shee shall lay out for his bookes, & Extreordinary Expences for phisicke etc. & allowance for forbearance of her estate.

provided alwayes in case of his decease before he come of age, the said Executrix shall not be accountable for any of the revenews of his estate except in case of her owne demands for non satisfac^{ti}on of her expences for y^e said Caleb Coggan.

JOHN NORTON.

THOMAS DANFORTH.

M^r Thomas Danforth Appeared in the County Court, 3^d August 1658, & declared this paper to be the declaration of M^r Norton & himself in Reference to the Interpretac^{ti}on of so much of M^r Cogans will as it refers unto, & y^t he signed y^e same.

EDW. RAWSON Recorder.

Att a meeting of the magists. 24th of October 1660, present dep^t Gov^r maje^r Atherton & Recorder. The magists. having binn Informed of M^{rs} Coggan, y^e Relict of y^e late M^r John Coggan, sudaine death, y^t not wthout suspition of poison, Ordered y^t y^e Recorde^r Issue out warrant to y^e Constables of Boston, to sumon & Impanell a Jury of Inquest for the Inquiry how shee Came to hir end. And also Judged it meete for y^e preservation of y^e estate left by hir behind hir y^t it may not be Imbezled but preserved), to Appoint Eld^r James Penne & Deacon Richard Truesdall, Administrato^rs to the estate of y^e late M^{rs} Martha Coggan, Impowring them forthwith to take into theire Custody the keyes plate, &c. of y^e s^d M^{rs} Coggan & secure y^e same, taking a true Inventory of that estate, & bringing it into y^e next County Court, & Providing for hir decent Interment.

E. R. R.

Joseph Rocke,¹ of Boston, bound in the some of 400 pounds to Edward Rawson Recorder, Feb. 24, 1662, to administer on the estate of the late John Coggan & Martha his wife. Signed, Joseph Rock, in the presence of

his marke

Samuel S Sendall, John Ferniside.

(File, No. 185.)

Abstract of the Will of John Cogan or Coggan, inventory, settlement of his estate & that of his widow Martha, REGISTER, ix. 36; x. 175.

JOHN FRANCKLYN.—Jonathan Negus,² of Boston, bound, Aug. 20, 1658, to Administer on the estate of Jn^o Francklyn, deceased. Signed, Jonathan Negus. Witnessed by Henry Webb & Ed. Hutchinson Jr. See his inventory, REGISTER, ix. 344.

(File, No. 187.)

¹ Joseph Rock married Elizabeth, daughter of John Coggan.

² Jonathan Negus was a faithful clerk of the writs in Boston, 1651, & after; had wife Jane. His sister, Grace, married Barnabas Fawer, of Dorchester.

LIST OF INNOLDERS AND RETAILERS OF SPIRITS
IN BOSTON, 1714.

Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M., of Boston.

THE following document, which is printed from the original in my possession, gives an idea of the extent of liquor selling in Boston at the beginning of the last century. At the date of this document, the population of Boston was not far from ten thousand.

ANNO 1714.

The Names of the Inholders or Taverners and of the Retailers without Doors in Boston viz^t.

Inholders.

Daniel Allen
Sarah Battersby
Mary Bull
Nicholas Cock
David Copp
Jeremiah Cushing
Mildred Dorrell
Thomas Gilbert
Francis Holmes
Sarah Hunt
Margaret Johnson
Hannah Kent
John Langdon
Mary Mansfeild
Samuel Meares
Anne Moor
Stephen North
Thomas Phillips
Thomas Powell
Richard Pullen
John Rowlestone
Thomas Selby
William Skinner
Mary Smith
William Sutton
Mary Thwing
Sarah Turell
Samuel Tyley
John Vial
Jonathan Wardwel
Rebecca Watts
Thomas Webber

Comōn Victualers.

Thomas Lloyd

James Smith
Hannah Wade
Benj^a Johns

Retailers.

Nathaniel Balstone
Phillip Bongarden
Anne Breck
John Buchannan
Mary Chandler
Ezekiel Cravath
Sarah Cross
Mary Dafforne
Benjamin Dyer
William Everton
Mary flint
Rebecca ffowle
Martha Gwinn
Samuel Haugh
Dorothy Hawkins
Henry Hill
Joseph Hiller
Anne Leblond
Deborah Man
Elizabeth Meares
Alexander Miller
Mary Mould
John Nichols
Edward Oakes
Thomas Peirson
James Peirson
Thomas Phillips
John Rayner
Fortune Redduck
Margrett Richardson
Thomas Savage

Joanna Stone
 Gregory Sugar
 Marcy Tay
 Zechariah Thayer
 Samuel Turrill
 Faith Waldo
 John Wass
 Sussanna Wilkins

Mary Willard
 Jonathan Williams

Coffee housekeepers.

Robert Guttridge
 Daniel Stevens

James Pitson *Retailer of Cyder.*

Exam^d. ⚡ JOHN BALLANTINE Cler.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHO SIGNALLED PAUL REVERE? (*ante* xxx. 468).—In the last number of the REGISTER we referred to an article in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* on this subject. We now give an abstract of it. In this article the Rev. John Lee Watson, D.D., produces evidence to show that Capt. John Pulling, a vestryman of Christ Church, and not Robert Newman, the sexton, hung out the signal lights for Paul Revere on the evening of April 18, 1775.

At the centennial celebration of this event in Christ Church, April 18, 1875, the rector of that church, the Rev. Henry Burroughs, D.D., stated in his discourse that Mr. Newman hung out those lights, and Samuel H. Newman, a son of Robert Newman, as a part of the celebration hung out similar lights that evening. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in reply to a letter from his friend the Rev. Dr. Watson, asking for the authority for his statement, wrote that he had "received his information from Mr. S. H. Newman son of the sexton," whose story was supported by the remembrances of: 1st, an elderly woman, "Mrs. Sally Chittenden, now 90 years of age, who is the granddaughter of John Newman, brother of Robert;" 2d, "of Joshua B. Fowle, living at Lexington, who knew Paul Revere, who often came with the other patriots of his time to his father's house. It was the common talk among them that Robert Newman put up the lanterns;" 3d, "William Green, who lives at the North End, is the grandson of Capt. Thomas Barnard. His sister 84 years old remembers Robert Newman." "All these say that it was the universally received opinion that Robert Newman displayed the signal lights." Dr. Burroughs also writes that "the sexton was arrested, but nothing was proved against him. After giving the signal, he made his way out of the back-window of the church and was found in bed."

We have space to give but a small portion of Dr. Watson's argument. "When it was discovered," says he, "by the British authorities that the signals had been made from Christ Church, 'a search was immediately set on foot for the rebel who made them.' The sexton of the church was suspected and arrested. He protested his innocence; and, when questioned, declared that 'the keys of the church were demanded of him, at a late hour of the night, by Mr. Pulling, who, being a vestryman, he thought had a right to them; and after he had given them up he had gone to bed again, and that was all he knew about it.' This was sufficient to procure his release, and turn the search towards Mr. Pulling." The latter escaped in disguise to Nantasket, where he resided till the evacuation. On his return to Boston he found his dwelling-house and stores so injured that at the end of the war his property was all gone. He died soon after. Dr. Watson obtained the facts, related by him, principally from the letters of a granddaughter of Capt. Pulling. He adds his own testimony to this. "I distinctly remember," he says, "hearing my mother and my aunt—both of them sisters of Mrs. Annis Pulling—relating the story in our family, and saying they considered 'his showing the signals on that night at the peril of his life, as one of the most daring deeds of the Revolution.'" That John Pulling was a patriot is abundantly proved. He is mentioned in contemporary records (*ante* xxx. 382) in connection with Paul Revere. The Rev. Henry F. Lane, of Malone, N. Y., states in his communication to the *Boston Journal* that he distinctly remembers hearing when a lad his great-grandmother, Capt. Pulling's widow, who died at Abington about thirty years ago, in her 99th year, say that "her husband

hung the lights in the steeple of the Old North Church to give the alarm to the country people."

Paul Revere in his narrative states that he desired "a friend" to make the signals, and that they were to be displayed from the "north church steeple." From the fact that the Second Church in Boston was usually termed the "North Church," and its edifice was known as the "Old North," whereas "Christ Church" was known by its proper appellation, many persons have contended, that it was from the belfry of the Second Church and not from the steeple of Christ Church that the lanterns were hung. We have received a letter from Dr. Watson in which he gives strong reasons in favor of the latter steeple. Its position was such that a light there could be more plainly seen from Charlestown, and would be less likely to be detected by the British. Dr. Watson contends that the term "church," meaning an edifice for public worship, was only applied to buildings used by the episcopalians, the congregationalists calling their edifices "meeting-houses," though they called their corporations "churches." He fortifies his position with numerous instances where these terms were thus applied.

Since the above was written, George Mountfort, Esq., a native of the north end of Boston, as were also his parents, informs us that, in his youth, he frequently conversed with aged people who were familiar with the subject; and without an exception they told him that the lights were displayed from the spire of Christ Church in Salem Street, often called the north church. He considers it preposterous to suppose that they were hung from the low belfry of the Old North Meeting House. He has always heard that the lanterns were hung out by Robert Newman; in fact, he never heard Capt. Pulling's name mentioned in connection with this affair till he read Dr. Watson's article in the *Advertiser*. We understand that a competent person is investigating this affair, and when the result is published we may recur to the subject.—ED.

SALTONSTALL.—I would like to point out an omission in Phippen's Saltonstall Pedigree, which I have never seen noticed, namely, the absence of the name of Martha, sister of Sir Richard Saltonstall, the Patentee. She married Dr. John Clarke, of Newbury, as is stated in Savage, vol. i. p. 395. In Bond's Watertown, under the article Saltonstall, it is stated that this Martha was probably sister of one of Sir Richard's wives, but that she was his own sister seems to be proved by the following. My family are in possession of two panels which came from the Clarke house at the north end which is mentioned in Nason's "Boston in Colonial Times," page 73. William Clarke, the builder and owner of the house, was the grandson of Dr. John Clarke. On one of the panels is painted the coat-of-arms of Clarke, on the other that of the Saltonstalls. This seems to show that the families were related.

FREDERICK L. GAY.

Boston, Mass.

[William Clarke, of Boston, in a letter written in 1731, an extract from which is printed in Felt's History of Ipswich, p. 311, writes: "My grandmother Clarke, whose maiden name was Martha Saltonstall, was the only sister of Sir Richard Saltonstall, and was the first English virgin that landed on the spot called Boston, with her brother, Richard, she being about twelve years of age."]

On submitting these facts to George D. Phippen, Esq., of Salem, the compiler of the Saltonstall Pedigree, he writes me under date of Oct. 26, 1876, that he thinks the evidence is "quite conclusive that Martha was the sister of Sir Richard."—ED.]

FURNESS (*ante xxx.* p. 63).—In the January number of the REGISTER I notice Mrs. Dall's contribution to the history of the Furness family. I have a pedigree of the Clark family of Salem, ancestors of several noted families in your neighborhood, in which Mr. John Clark marries Anne Furness. Said Clark's daughter married William Fairfax, of Virginia, then (1728-33) collector of Salem, and afterwards patron of George Washington, whose nephews married two of the daughters of Fairfax. My Clark pedigree, like that of the Furness family which you print, is defective in dates, and I cannot fix certainly the date of Clark's marriage, nor ascertain whether the family was contemporaneous with your Furnesses.

It is perhaps hopeless to try and trace the connection, if any, but if any present member or descendant should communicate with you on the subject, this fact may be of use, and I should be glad further information should any correspondent of your magazine be able to furnish it.

CHARLES H. POOLE.

Washington, D. C.

JACOB PARKER, of Chelmsford, died in or before 1669, as his widow presented an inventory of his estate, April 6, 1669. He left widow Sarah, who m. as his second wife, Capt. John Wayte, of Malden, Aug. 4, 1675, and died Jan. 13, 1707-8, aged 81. His children were:

- i. JACOB, b. about 1652; d. in Malden, Oct. 31, 1694, aged 42.
- ii. SARAH, b. Jan. 14, or April 14, 1654; m. as his second wife, Nathaniel Haward, of Charlestown and Chelmsford, July 1, 1678.
- iii. THOMAS, b. March 28, 1656; was of Malden, 1713.
- iv. TABITHA, b. Feb. 28, 1658-9; m. Stephen Pierce, of Chelmsford.
- v. REBECCA, b. May 29, 1661; m. Jonathan Danforth, of Billerica, June 27, 1682.
- vi. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 8, 1663; m. Jan. 14, 1690-1, Sarah Haward, of Chelmsford; was of Chelmsford, 1713.
- vii. RACHEL, b. March 9, 1664-5; m. John Floyd, of Malden, son of Capt. John Floyd, of Rumney Marsh.
- viii. MARY, b. Sept. 8, 1667; m. Thomas Wayte, son of Capt. John Wayte, of Malden; and d. Jan. 6, 1763.
- ix. EBENEZER, was of Chelmsford, 1713.

D. P. COREY.

COLONEL CONSTANT FREEMAN.—In number three of Rev. Frederick Freeman's "Memoranda in aid of a genealogy," page 404, occurs some information respecting Col. Constant Freeman, in which the writer distrusts the report that "he was an officer of the army during the whole of the revolutionary war." Mr. Freeman seems to have entirely ignored, save in a foot-note reference, Drake's "Memorial of the Society of the Cincinnati," where the whole military career of Col. Constant Freeman is explicitly set forth from the time he joined Arnold before Quebec in 1775 to the date of his death in 1824; and, in consequence of which membership, his nephew, Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, United States Navy, is at present a member of the order.

On page 408 of Mr. Freeman's work as noted, it is stated that *Capt.* Constant Freeman's (father of *Col.* Constant Freeman above) brother Nehemiah was in command of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, in 1812. Was it not his son Nehemiah, brother of *Col.* Constant? Mr. Freeman would make him 69 years of age at the time of holding this post.

Capt. Constant Freeman's second wife was the widow of Col. Palfrey as stated, page 389; but her daughter Susan married in 1794, and not 1741. She was born 1767.

WILLIAM LEE.

Washington, D. C.

PHILLIPS AND LOVERING.—Can the readers of the REGISTER inform me—

1. Who were the ancestors of Nathaniel Phillips, who married Nancy Maverick, and kept an apothecary shop on the corner of Orange and Bennet Streets in the city of Boston in the latter part of the last century? (Sumner's Hist. of E. Boston, page 169.)

2. Who were the ancestors of Joseph Lovering, who married Nancy, daughter of the above named Nathaniel Phillips? Was this Joseph Lovering descended from either of the Loverings mentioned in the REGISTER, vol. vi. page 178?

Boston.

FREDERICK L. GAY.

CAPT. JOHN TALCOTT'S GRAVESTONE.—The following inscription was copied by me, Sept. 12, 1876, from a gravestone in the "old burial ground," Provincetown, Mass.:

Here lies Interr'd the | Remains of Capt John | Talcott of Glausenbury | in Connecticut, (Son to | Deac'n Benjamin Talcott) | who Died here in his | Return after the Victory | obtained at Cape [] a | Breton, A.D. 1745, | in the 41st year of his Age.

At the place indicated by brackets there is a square depression in the stone about two inches square and half an inch deep.

THOMAS SMYTH.

Boston, Mass.

JONES (*ante* xxix. 316).—It will be seen by the following extract from the Jones family record that Nathaniel Jones of Ipswich was the father of Dr. Benjamin Jones who m. Sarah Endicott:

"Benjamin Jones son of Nathl Jones of Ipswich was born December 4, 1716, & my Dear wife Sarah Daughter of Capt. Samuel Endicott of Danvers was born January 13th anno 1720 old style."

N. J. HERRICK.

Lawrence, Mass.

PHILLIMORE, FINNEMORE, FYNMORE, PILMORE (*ante* vol. xxx. p. 467).—Your correspondent does not seem to know of the Fenimores of New Jersey. James Fenimore Cooper, or, as he is more generally called, Fenimore Cooper's mother was of this name, of whom Appleton's American Cyclopædia, 1st edition, says: "Mrs. Cooper his mother, whom in personal aspect, as well as in mental and moral traits, Mr. Cooper greatly resembled, was the daughter of Richard Fenimore of New Jersey, a family of Swedish descent, and great personal excellence and social distinction. She too, like her husband, possessed remarkable energy of character and a cultivated and commanding intellect, and is remembered to have been fond of romance reading. Her immaculate housekeeping, personal beauty, and family consequence made her to a memorable degree a sharer in the influence of her husband, both in the household and in the community."

Of the above statement that the Fenimores were of Swedish origin I have always had a strong doubt, being familiar with the genealogy of many of the early settlers of this neighborhood. A Richard Fenimore, probably the progenitor of the family in this portion of New Jersey, was a signer of "the Concessions" in 1676. Though the signatures attached to this document are under that date it is believed, in some instances at least, that some of them were written by settlers coming into the province a few years later.

In Stryker's "Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War, Trenton, 1872," we find, p. 591, "Abraham Fenimore, Third Battalion, Gloucester;" also Colonel Somers' battalion, State Troops, "Henry Fenimore."

"James Fenimore, Burlington."

There was also a Thomas Fennimore, of Burlington county, 5th September, 1775. The name is still to be found in New Jersey.

Pilmore may be one of the variations of this name, as we have *Pilbrick* for *Philbrick*. The Rev. Joseph Pilmore, D.D., who was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, rector of Saint Paul's church, was born in Tadmouth, Yorkshire, England, about 1734. He died, July 24, 1825. See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" for a farther account of him. His Journal there mentioned as in the possession of John Campbell, is now in the collection of Ferdinand J. Dreer, the well-known autograph collector of Philadelphia. Dr. Pilmore was a member of the St. George's Society, and in their hall in Philadelphia a fine portrait of him is to be seen, taken in his clerical robes with the black gown and bands. It is a striking picture, of a fine looking man, past middle age.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, New Jersey.

ANDREW ALGER, OF CAPE PORPOISE, ME.—Concerning this person mentioned in the REGISTER for July, 1875, vol. xxix. p. 272, I have found the following facts: In 1674 he was fined for swearing. At that time he was living at Cape Porpoise. Mr. Bradbury states that his house stood near the "cursed fruit," an apple-tree, not far from the site of the old meeting-house, which acquired that name from the extreme bitterness of its fruit. In 1690, on the outbreak of Indian hostilities, he removed to Newbury, Mass., where in 1692 he executed a conveyance of his estate in Cape Porpoise, which he had acquired partly by purchase and partly by grant, to Joseph Bayley, who settled on it in 1700, and was killed by the Indians in 1723, and papers on file in the Essex Probate Office set forth that Andrew Alger died at Newbury in August, 1694. In October following the selectmen directed James Brown and John Worth to take an inventory of his estate and make a return to the Judge of Probate, "ye widow being an improvident person & likely to be chargable to ye town or country, for that they were driven from ye estate by ye enemies."

"Joseph Bayley demands for Funerall expenses as followeth

to his Coffin	00	06	00
to digging the grave	00	04	00
for drink at his Funerall	00	12	00

01 02 00"

The estate, which consisted solely of two or three household articles, was inventoried at £1. 12s.

A. M. ALGER.

Taunton, Mass.

ISLEY.—Can any of the readers of the REGISTER give me the name of Capt. Isaac Isley's wife, and also tell me if there is any genealogy of the Isley family? Capt. Isley was born in Newbury in 1703, and moved to Falmouth in 1735. H. D.

Portland, Maine.

DE WOLF (*ante xxx.* 465).—The following items in regard to this family are found in the earliest books of town records of Lyme, Ct.

The earliest De Wolf names mentioned are Belthazer De W., 1674, and, under same date, Edward, joined with the names of the first two Matthew Griswolds; and a Benjamin is mentioned in the records as a son of this Edward. The births of several children of an Edward, probably the same, are given as follows: Simon, b. Nov. 28, 1671; Charles, b. Sept. 17, 1673; Benjamin, b. Dec. 3, 1695. Under dates of 1679 and 1681, occurs the name of Simon De W., and a Simon son of Baltazzar ("B. De W. committee of the town in 1677") is found in a deed of 1681 from the latter to the former. The following are named as children of a Simon, probably the same one, by his wife Sarah, namely: Simon, b. Nov. 18, 1683; Sarah, b. Dec. 2, 1685; John, b. Aug. 1687; Josiah, b. Nov. 1689; Phebe, b. Jan. 20, 1691-2; Daniel, b. Dec. 29, 1693. Simon De W., sen., died Sept. 5, 1695. Under dates of 1676 and 1687 occurs the name of Stephen De W., who appears to have died in 1723; and the following sons of this Stephen are named: Lewis, Benjamin, Edward and Josiah (the last b. 1723). The last named Benjamin may have been the father of Stephen, son of Benjamin, who was baptized in 1731. (See church record in vol. xxx. p. 465 of REGISTER.) In Oct. 1751, a "Mr. Daniel De W." married Mistress Azuba Lee; had children, Elias and Daniel; and died, the town records say, Oct. 10, 1752, which agrees precisely with the epitaph of Daniel (vol. xxx. p. 465 of REGISTER), showing him to have been the same person. In the "Hyde Genealogy," p. 1179, is recorded the marriage of Anne Waterman (dau. of Lieut. Thomas W., one of the original proprietors of Norwich, by Miriam Tracy his wife) to Josiah De W., of Lyme. This Anne is undoubtedly the Anne wife of Josiah De W. whose epitaph we have given; perhaps she was the mother of the Daniel of the other epitaph who lies buried at her side (see p. 465 of vol. xxx. of REGISTER).
E. McC. S.

JOSHUA TREAT, son of the Rev. Samuel Treat, of Eastham, was born March 17, 1692. The christian name of his wife was Mary. On her gravestone, which is in the cemetery in Brewer, Maine, is this inscription: "Widow Mary Treat, Mother of Major Robert Treat and Mrs. Elizabeth Holyoke, died Aug. 1797, aged 95."

I wish to know her maiden name, and when and where she was married to Joshua Treat.

JOSEPH W. PORTER.

Burlington, Maine.

SCOTT.—Sylvanus Scott, of Portsmouth, N. H., married Oct. 21, 1714, Sarah Moses of the same place (*ante xxiii.* 271). They had eight children, baptized at the South Church, Portsmouth, viz.: Sarah, Amos, Frances, Samuel, Ruth, Sarah, Elizabeth and Frances. Another son, Sylvanus, though not on the church register, is found on the family record. Of these children two sons, Sylvanus and Samuel, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances and Ruth, removed to Scarborough, Maine, and afterwards to Machias. Wanted, the ancestry of Sylvanus, or the name of the place in Great Britain from which he emigrated.

E. SCOTT.

New York city.

FOLSOM ALIAS SMITH (*ante xxx.* 207).—As the tradition has prevailed, extensively, that the emigrant, John *Folsom*, was John *Smith* in England, the following record from the MS. of the late Hon. John Kelley, of Exeter, may throw some light on the question:

"Adam Folsom, alias Smith, of Hingham, England, made his will in 1627, in which he names his sons, *John*, Adam and Peter.

John his son came to Hingham, Ms., in 1638, and in the diary of Parson Hobart, of that town, it is found that his children were baptized, &c." (See Kelley's MS., iii. p. 143.)

JACOB CHAPMAN.

Kingston, N. H.

SUMNER.—Wanted, records of the descendants, if any, of the following Sumners:

Samuel S., b. Boston, 1739.

Samuel S., b. " 1742.

Joseph S., b. " 1764.

John Pool S., b. " 1676.

39 Beacon St., Boston.

W. S. APPLETON.

MAGNUS REDLON was in Narragansett No. 1 (now Buxton, Maine) as early as 1742. He was born in Scotland in 1691, and died in Saco in 1772, aged 78. He had sons Daniel, Matthias, Ebenezer, John, Abraham, Robert, Jeremiah and Jacob. Where did Magnus marry, and where were his sons born? His youngest son was born in 1740. Tradition says he first settled in Saco; that he married a Townsend there, and that his sons were born there. I find no daughters. Who can give information of this family? Was his wife a daughter or sister of the Abraham Townsend who once lived in Biddeford? This family and the Townsends have continued to intermarry.

G. T. RIDLON.

Harrison, Maine.

SAMUEL CURRIER came to Haverhill, Mass., prior to 1668, and married Mary, dau. of Thomas Hardy, of Ipswich. His gravestone may still be seen in the old Pentucket Cemetery in Haverhill. It is sunk partially into the ground and leans to one side, but the inscription is easily deciphered, and is as follows:

Here lyes y^e body of | Samuel Currier who | died March y^e 14, 1713 | aged 77 years.

For this departed soul
And all the rest
Yt Christ has purchis'd
Thay shal be blest.

It is a pity that this old relic could not be set upon a granite foundation so as to be preserved for many years longer. Who will assist in the undertaking?

Lowell, Mass.

EDWIN M. CURRIER.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.—In 1819, a reprint of Smith's *True Travels, Adventvres and Observations*, and his *General Historie*, was issued in Richmond, Va. It has been frequently asserted that this edition was published at the expense of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke; but I have been lately informed by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D.D., LL.D., of Wilmington, Episcopal bishop of North Carolina, that it was published at the expense of the Rev. John Holt Rice, D.D., a presbyterian clergyman then residing at Richmond, and that he made a heavy loss by the publication, which almost ruined him. An account of him will be found in Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography." Bishop Atkinson was well acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Rice, and often conversed with him in regard to this matter.

In 1787 the late Rev. Dr. Belknap advertised in a Boston paper for any person having a copy of Smith's *History* to inform him, as he very much wanted to obtain the loan of it.

FREDERIC KIDDER.

Melrose, Mass.

CLARK AND KILBY.—My thanks are due to Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York, for information that makes it clear that the statement in my note, *ante* xxvi. page 437, that Benjamin Clark, who married Miriam Kilby, was a son of the Hon. William Clark, is not correct. The descendants of this Benjamin are correctly stated; to what family he belongs, I do not know. I find the Benjamin, son of the Hon. William Clark, living in 1749, having a wife whose name was Susanna. I know nothing further of him. Mr. Greenwood thinks he lived till the revolution and was the loyalist of that name.

I may add that the Hon. William Clark married Sarah, dau. of Robert Bronsdon, a merchant of Boston. She survived her husband.

C. W. TUTTLE.

FELT.—On page 63 of vol. ix. of the REGISTER, it is stated that Lucy, daughter of Eldad and Lucy (Spaulding) Spafford, married Joshua "Tell," and lived in Maine. She married Joshua Felt, son of Peter and Lucy (Andrews) Felt, of Lynn, Mass., afterwards of Temple, N. H. Joshua moved to Rumford, Me., previous to 1800, and to Woodstock, Me., in 1809. He died in 1812, May 1. His children were: i. *Lucy*, b. May 11, 1795, m. Jotham Perham, of Woodstock; ii. *Jeremiah*, b. Feb. 20, 1797, m. Eliza Perkins; iii. *Artemas*, b. Oct. 15, 1800, m. Desire Stephens; iv. *Sally*, b. Dec. 21, 1802, m. Christopher Bryant, of Greenwood; v. *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 11, 1804, m. Jonathan Billings, of Woodstock; vi. *Polly*, b. March 4, 1807, m. Amasa Bryant and went West; vii. *John G.*, b. Aug. 22, 1809, m. Ayer Lawrence, of Jaffrey, N. H.; ix. *Paulina*, b. Aug. 7, 1811, m. Perrin Dudley.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Felt became the second wife of Merrill Chase, of Woodstock, and had: x. *Lucinda*, b. Feb. 9, 1816, m. Gibbs Besen, of Paris; and xi. *Alden*, b. June 5, 1819, m. Lucy Cole.

W. B. LAPHAM.

Augusta, Maine.

PRINTING IN DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—I am now able to answer, in part, one inquiry in the REGISTER, *ante* vol. xxx. p. 468. I have just purchased a duodecimo volume of 485 printed pages, having this title-page :

“Burn’s Abridgement, or the American Justice; containing the Whole Practice, Authority and Duty of Justices of the Peace; with correct forms of precedents relating thereto, and adapted to the present situation of the United States.” Dover (*New Hampshire*): Printed for, and sold by Eliphalet Ladd, at his printing office, near the Court-House. MDCCXCH.

Is this the first book printed in Dover?

C. W. TUTTLE.

JOHN SAFFIN.—The following document has been copied for the REGISTER, by Thomas B. Wyman, Esq., from the court files of Middlesex county :

“honored Gentlemen havinge received a few lines from Mr John Saffin requesting us to give or testimony of him what wee have obserued or knowe conserning him in poynt of his conservation wee can do no lesse at his request than to give yourselves or any other whome it may concerne to understand that wee have knone him ever since he was aboute 10 or 12 yeare old since which time he has had his abode & continuance amongst us (excepting the 3 or 4 last yearse) during which time his carridge was sober & ciuil yea verely comendable; & wee do not kno neither ever hard of any cariage of his that could be a just blemishe unto him; nor did wee ever p’sieve that he was at all edicted to keepe compony (according to the comon acception) but all way observed him verely prewdent in his cariage and wary whome he consorted with all; allwayse componinge with the beter sorte & everey way demeninge & carriinge himselfe inofensive & as became an honest man. Gentlemen your Servantes.

Scituate the 25th of 10th 1657.

TIMOTHY HATHERLY
JAMES CUDWORTH.”

In a deposition dated Oct. 15, 1681 (Suffolk Probate records vi. 356), Mr. Saffin gives his age as 47. If there be no error in this, he was born about 1634; but this would make him only about 19, in 1653, when he was a selectman of Scituate.—ED.

PROPOSAL OF SEVERAL NEGROES IN BOSTON, 1714. (*From the original in the possession of Jeremiah Colburn, Esq.*)—

adam Laffin Negro	} all these are willing to be bound for mad ^m Leblond—Negero Woman—that she shall be Noe ways Chargeable to y ^e town In Sickness or any disaster disallowed by y ^e Sel:men the 23 th of march: 1713-14
Dick Negro	
Ned hubbard	
Roben Keats	
Mingo Walker	

BAILEY—HOPKINSON—TRUMBULL—SWAN.—After a long search for the parentage of Abigail, the wife of Deacon Joseph Bailey, of Bradford, Mass., whose posterity is given in my *Researches of Merrimack Valley*, I have concluded without doubt she was the daughter of John Trumbull, of Rowley, from whom, by his former wife Ellen, descended the Trumbulls who have resided since in Essex county, Mass., and in Connecticut.

Ann, the mother of Abigail, was married three times, which may be learned from records, a part of which are the following relating to her and her surroundings, viz., in the records of Boston First Church, that Michael Hopkinson and Richard Swan with William Stickney and wife were all admitted 6. 11^{mo}. 1638, and dismissed to form a church in Rowley 24. 9^{mo}. 1639.

In the files of Essex county, is a deposition of Ann Swan, dated Mar. 30, 1675-6, when she called herself aged 60 years. On the Rowley town records Michael and Ann Hopkinson (from whom descended the families of New England bearing that name) have recorded their children: Jonathan, b. 12 11^m 1641, who d. aged 8 days; Jonathan, b. 9. 2^m. 1643; Jeremy, b. 26 1^m 1645; John, b. 1. 11^{mo}. 1646; Caleb, b. 19 12^m 1648.

Michael Hopkinson buried Feb. 28, 1648; John Trumble and Ann Hopkinson m. 6th mo. 1650; and they had Abigail, b. 10. 10^{mo} 1651; Mary, b. 7. 4^{mo}. 1654; John Trumble, buried the fifth month eighteenth day, 1657.

Richard Swan and Ann Trumble were married the first day of March, 1658. Richard Swan buried May 14, 1678.

From Essex county Probate we find that Ann Trumble made oath to the inventory of the estate of Mihill Hopkinson, appraised 10th of first, 1648, at court held 29 (7) 1657, and on the same day swore to inventory of the estate of her late husband John

Trumble; Joseph Jewett and Thomas Dickinson appraisers of each estate. Richard Swan made his will Apr. 25, 1678, which was proved 23 of the next May, giving to his wife Ann besides other legacies what he contracted with her to have "upon their agreement before marriage."

Ann, relict of Richard Swan, made her will which was proved Sept. 24, 1678. "The Last will & Testament of Ann Swan of Rowley Relict of Richard Swan of Rowley deceased Imp^r I comitt my soule Into the hands of God my maker In & through the Lord Jesus Christ & my body to decent Buriall In hopes of Blesd ressurection: And as for my outward estate my will is that it be Giuen as followeth & I doe hereby Giue & bequeath the same: Imp^r I giue to my daughter Abigaill Baily: that Bed that was mine before mariage to my husband swan: wth the new Bolster & Gray Blanket, & a couerlet & pillow: & a platter & a pair of sheets & one pillow bear & one chamber pott, & one porringer & one Iron skillet & one peuter Candlestick, & one Beaker Cup.

"I giue to my daughter Mary Killburne my other Feather Bedd Futher all the wooden ware & vessells I give betwixt Abigail & Mary

"I giue my son Caleb Hopkinson the old Bed in the chamber & Bolster

"I giue my son John Hopkinson one Iron kete A pair of Andirons & one Great cheir My will is that my sons Jonathan Hopkinson & John Hopkinson be executors to this my Last will: to whome when they have paid my debts and funerall charges I give all the Rest of my estate: only one Book of Mr Boltons works to my son John Trumble & for full Confirmation of y^e premises & every part thereof I have set to my hand & seal this fourth day of July Anno. Dom: one thousand six hundred & Seauenty eight

ANN 2 SWAN"
her mark

And from Essex county deeds we find the following, dated Mar. 21, 1670-1:

"Know all men by these presents that I Richard Swane of the Towne of Rowley in the county of Essex in New England Massachusetts for several good causes moveing me thervnto and for an engagment made vnto me for the payment of the portions, of Abigaill and Mary Trumbles portions by Jonathan & John Hobkinson when the sayd portions come to be due. Be it knowne that after the decease of my selfe, and my wife Ann swan, Mother unto the s^d Jonathan and John Hobkinson and Abigaill and mary Trumble, I doe give vnto the sayd Jonathan and John Hobkinson certain p'cells of meadow that I received In part of the Dowry I had with my wife Ann Trumble being of the thirds of the estate of John Trumble her former Husband deceased."

Query, who were the parents of the above mentioned Ann? Any more information in regard to her will be thankfully received by

ALFRED POOR.

Salem, Mass.

JOEL MUNSELL, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y., has in press the following works, which we recommend to our readers:

1. *The Founders of Maryland as Portrayed in Manuscripts, Provincial Records and Early Documents.* By the Rev. Edward D. Neill, A.B. 8vo. 200 pages. Cloth, \$2.

The Rev. Mr. Neill is the author of the series of articles now appearing in the REGISTER under the title of "Notes on American History," and also of several volumes relating to American history, which show great research, and have won high praise.

2. *The Indian Miscellany; containing Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Inventions, Languages, Religions, Traditions and Superstitions of the American Aborigines.* Collected by W. W. Beach. 450 pages, price \$4.

COOK.—Was Josias Cook who married Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Deane, in 1635, a son of Francis Cook who came in the Mayflower? EDWARD W. HALL.

Colby University, Waterville, Me.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—Since the article on this subject in the present number of the REGISTER (*ante* p. 29) was printed, Mr. Keim, of Reading, Pa., has written to me that he has presented his copy of the above song in the autograph of the author, F. S. Key, as well as a copy of "Home, Sweet Home," in the autograph of its author, John Howard Payne, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS.—Series of articles illustrating the history of the town or county in which newspapers are printed appear now and then in their columns. The publication of such articles adds much to the interest of these papers, and causes them to be preserved by their subscribers. The following newspapers contain such articles:

1. *The Dover Enquirer*. A series of articles, under the title of "Historical Memoranda," illustrating the history of Dover, N. H., was commenced in 1850, and has been continued with various intermissions to the present year, No. 288 having appeared May 11, 1876. We understand the publication of them is to be resumed. Nearly all the articles have been contributed by the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., and Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., who have a more thorough acquaintance with the history and antiquities of Dover than any other persons. This is the most extensive and valuable series of articles on local history we know of. The *Enquirer* is published by Libbey & Co. Price, \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

2. *The Villager*, published at Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass. A series of articles on the history of those localities was commenced in this paper April 2, 1874, under the title of "Collectanea," and was continued some time. Published by W. H. B. Currier. Price, \$2 a year, or \$1.75 in advance.

3. *The Daily Evening Standard*, published at New Bedford, Mass. Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, who has large collections of materials concerning the civil, military and genealogical history of Bristol county, commenced, March 14, 1876, publishing in this paper, articles on the history of "The Second Regiment of Bristol County, called the Dartmouth Regiment." This regiment was organized about 1740. The articles are compiled with great care from original documents and other sources, and contain much biographical and genealogical as well as historical matter. No. xx. appeared Sept. 8, 1876, and we understand the articles are still continued. Published by Edmund Anthony & Sons. Price of daily, \$6 a year; of the weekly, \$2.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHELSEA OLD BURIAL-GROUND, NOV. 19, 1876.—"Here Lyeth Buried y^e | Body of M^r Deane | Winthrop of Pullen Point | aged 81 years who | Departed this Life | March the 16 | 1703."

"Here lies buried | y^e Body of | Capt. Jose Winthrop | aged 36 years | 6 mo. 11 d^s. deceased | November y^e 15. | 1702."

"Here lyes y^e Body | of Margaret y^e wife | of Jotham Grover | aged 35 years | dec^d. April y^e 6 | 1695."

"Here lies buried | y^e Body of Mrs. | Prudence Grover | wife to Mr. John | Grover, who died | July 23^d 1731 in y^e 45th. | year of his age."

"Here lyes Buried | y^e Body of | Marcy Haugh | y^e wife of | Atherton Haugh | aged about 29 years | dec^d. Novem^r y^e 16 | 1702." J. W. T.

WORK BY THE REV. RICHARD MATHER—TITLE WANTED.—Wanted, the title of a tract (pp. viii. 9-29), the preface signed Increase Mather, and dated "Boston, Janu. 5th, 1711. 12." The following is copied from the preface: "My Father has Written a larger Answer to the first of these *Questions*, [Whether does the Power of Church Government belong unto all the People, or to the Elders alone?] with an Answer to objections made by some Persons of *Brownistical Principles*, then belonging to the Church in *Dorchester*, but afterwards of another Church. I would have Published that also, for the illumination and confirmation of the Churches in the present Truth. But some body several years since borrowed that Manuscript, I remember not who, but wish it might be returned to me again. I have no more to add, only to *Attest* that what is Emittted herewith, is a true Copy transcribed from my Fathers Manuscript written with his own hand, in the year, 1615."

Boston, Mass.

J. A. LEWIS.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Philadelphia was closed with appropriate ceremonies, November 10, 1876, after having been open just six months. A rain storm prevented the ceremonies from being held in the place prepared for the occasion, between the main building and machinery hall, and they were held in the "Judges' Hall." Only a small portion of the invited guests could be admitted. Miss Sarah Smith Stafford was present and unfurled the flag of the Bon Homme Richard belonging to her, of which flag an account, by Rear-Adm. Preble, will be found in the REGISTER for Jan. 1874 (*ante* xxviii. 17). The president of the United States and other dignitaries were present. President Grant officially declared the exhibition closed.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, M.D.—The following information respecting Dr. William Douglass, author of the "Summary, Historical and Political, of the British Settlements in North America," and his family, is derived from official records. He died "very suddenly," in Boston, Oct. 21, 1752, in his own house in Green Dragon Lane, intestate. His property was large, mostly real estate in several towns in Massachusetts, and was appraised above three thousand pounds.

His father was George Douglass, of Gifford, co. Haddington, Scotland, where he had been a "portioner," and a factor of John, Marquis of Tweeddale. He died before his son in Boston, having had issue, three sons, viz.: Cornelius, Dr. William of Boston, and George, and one daughter, Katharine, who married a Carr, and was a widow living in Boston in 1754. The son George died unmarried. Cornelius, the eldest son, was a surgeon in Gifford, and had issue, a son Cornelius, living in Edinburgh in 1752, and described as "Wright or Joiner." This Cornelius was the legal heir to his uncle's estate in Boston. He provided legal proof of this, and came to Boston, and was appointed administrator of the estate, Aug. 24, 1753. John Erving, Esq., of Boston, a principal creditor, had previously been administrator.

Dr. Douglass left a natural son, born at Boston, July 25, 1745, who bore the name of William Douglass. He undertook to educate him according to some peculiar notions of his own; and gives in a note, on page 346, vol. ii. of his "Summary," an illustration of the lad's proficiency. What became of this William Douglass?

Boston, Mass.

C. W. TUTTLE.

NOTES AND QUERIES, BY THE REV. G. T. RIDLON, OF HARRISON, ME.—

Willoughby.—There was a Willoughby Scribner, who married Molly Peirce, and resided in Harrison, Me. He was buried in said town. It may be presumed that his mother was a Willoughby.

Cotton.—I have the records of the family of John Cotton who settled in Gorham, Me.

Huguenots.—I have genealogies of several families who are said to have been Huguenots, viz., "*Cassells*," "*Tabeaux*" (now Tarbox), and "*Chastalai*" (now spelled *Kearsley* and *Carsley*).

Broklebank.—Can any one give information of families of this name? There was a family living in Bridgeton, Me., now extinct in the male line. I think the surname is very rare.

Walkinshaw.—There was a William Walkinshaw, who purchased a share in a "double saw mill" on Moderation Falls on Saco River in the year 1795. He witnessed a deed in Pepperillboro' (now Saco), May 16, 1786. Can any one give information of families of this name? I think the name is rare.

Scotch-Irish.—Can any one give a full list of the Scotch-Irish families that came to New England in 1718?

Gillpatrick or Killpatrick.—I have been collecting records of the descendants of that Thomas Killpatrick that came from Coleraine, Ireland, and settled in Wells and Biddeford, Me., and have now a very full history of that descent. The descendants are very numerous. I intend to print a sketch of the family in a little work entitled the "Early Settlers of Saco and Biddeford" (Maine), for which I have long been collecting materials. I think Killpatrick was a change from *Kirkpatrick*, a surname derived from the local source, viz., the church of St. Patrick. A church is called a *Kirk* in Scotland, and here the surname has long been known.

I should like to communicate with descendants of the early Saco and Biddeford families.

PAIGE'S HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., who, for many years, has been collecting materials for a history of Cambridge, having completed his book, it is now in press and will probably be published in February next. It will contain a genealogy of the early families of Cambridge. It will make a volume of about 750 pages, and the price will be \$5. H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, are the publishers.

COL. CHESTER'S REGISTERS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY (*ante xxx.* 479).—The London *Times* devotes three and a half columns, or more than half a page, to an elaborate review of this book, and the London *Morning Post* of Nov. 2, 1876, also has a long notice of it. Both newspapers, whose standard of merit is known to be high, bestow great praise on the manner in which Col. Chester has performed his editorial labor.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, February 2, 1876.—A stated meeting was held at 3 o'clock, P.M., at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

David G. Haskins, Jr., the recording secretary, read a communication from the board of directors, to whom the matter of suitably recognizing the services of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, particularly in raising funds for the purchase of the Society's house, had been referred by the Society, stating that the board had voted to request Mr. Wilder to sit for his portrait.

The Hon. John S. Sleeper read a paper on "Piracy in the West Indies." He treated of the system of piracy which was carried on in the West Indies for nine or ten years after the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. That period, said Mr. Sleeper, has appropriately been styled "The Age of Piracy."

Remarks by the president and Rev. Drs. William M. Cornell and Dorus Clarke followed, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Sleeper, and a copy of his paper requested.

The Hon. Charles Cowley of Lowell, in behalf of the committee of arrangements, invited the Society to attend the semi-centennial celebration, March 1, of the incorporation of that town.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership to which they had been elected, from Ralph Haskins, Oliver B. Stebbins and Arthur G. Fuller of Boston, and Clark Swallow of East Bridgewater. He further reported correspondence with the Hon. William H. Potter of Mystic River, Ct., chairman of a committee of the New London County Historical Society, in reference to a proposed monument on the site of the old Pequot fort. Resolutions approving the erection of such a monument were passed, and the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, John Ward Dean and Frederic Kidder were chosen a committee to communicate and coöperate with the above committee.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported that 17 volumes, 71 pamphlets, and a number of other articles had been presented during the month of January.

The Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely: Francis Dane, David Snow, and Gen. John S. Tyler, of Boston, and the Hon. William Cushing of Newburyport, resident members; and of Philip Henry Stanhope, D.C.L., fifth earl of Stanhope, of London, Eng., an honorary member.

The president read a communication from the board of directors, recommending, if a suitable place were provided at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, that a complete set of the Historical and Genealogical Register, and the other publications of the Society, be bound and exhibited there. The recommendation was adopted.

William H. Montague and Frederic Kidder made some remarks upon the celebration of the centenaries of Evacuation Day and the Sudbury Fight. This matter and the invitation of the city of Lowell were referred to the board of directors.

March 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Abijah P. Marvin, D.D., of Lancaster, Mass., read a paper on the Indian Massacre at that place, Feb. 10, 1675-6, old style, corresponding to Feb. 20, new style. Remarks on the subject followed from the Hon. G. Washington Warren, the Rev. Dr. Increase N. Tarbox, the Rev. Dr. Marvin, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Cornell.

The librarian reported 34 volumes, 67 pamphlets, and other articles, as donations during the last month.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely: the Hon. Beamish Murdoch, D.C.L., the Hon. William B. Reed, and George Williams Pratt.

The Rev. Dr. Cornell read a chapter from his forthcoming History of Pennsylvania.

Thanks were voted to Rev. Drs. Marvin and Cornell for their papers.

A communication from the board of directors stated that the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, Charles W. Tuttle, the Hon. Gustavus V. Fox, the Hon. William S. Gardner, the Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke, the Hon. George Cogswell and Col. Albert H. Hoyt, had been chosen delegates to the Lowell semi-centennial celebration; and the Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, Samuel B. Noyes, D. T. V. Huntoon, the Rev. Dr. Ezekiel Russell and William B. Trask, delegates to the Medfield bi-centennial celebration.

April 5.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary called attention to the gift of a portrait of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. He stated that in January last, the directors in behalf of the Society invited Mr. Wilder to sit for his portrait in token of its appreciation of his services to the Society. In the mean time, Edward D. Marchant, a distinguished artist of Philadelphia, being in Boston to copy the fine portrait of Benjamin West at the Athenæum, generously offered to paint the portrait and present it to the Society, which offer was gratefully accepted. Mr. Slafter announced that the portrait had been completed, and read a letter from Mr. Marchant presenting it to the Society. After the reading of the letter, a veil was removed from the portrait, which, unknown to the members generally, had been suspended near the platform, and the marvellously fine likeness was greeted with prolonged applause. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Marchant for his generous and appropriate gift.

The president exhibited a section of one of the branches of the Old Elm on Boston Common, blown down in a severe gale on Tuesday, the 15th of February last, presented by Samuel C. Cobb, mayor, and John T. Clark, alderman, of Boston.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A., then read a paper entitled, "A Narrative of the Laying of Ponton Bridges in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va." These bridges were laid under the direction of Gen. Benham, and his narrative was exceedingly interesting. After complimentary remarks by Frederic Kidder, Judge G. W. Warren and Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke, thanks for his paper were voted to Gen. Benham.

The librarian reported as the donations in March, 44 volumes, 225 pamphlets, and a number of other articles.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from Augustus R. Bayley, Cambridgeport, Henry C. Thacher, Yarmouthport, Fred. Tebbits, Milford, Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, Boston, Reuben R. Dodge, Wilkinsonville, George W. Hammond, Boston, Charles W. Hubbard, Weston, George H. Allan, New York, George T. Wiggin, Hyde Park, Samuel H. Russell, Boston, James F. D. Garfield, Fitchburg, and Alexander S. Porter, Boston, as resident; and from Henry C. Pechell of Mansfield Park, England, and John S. Jenness of New York city, as corresponding members.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of two deceased members, namely: John M. Bradbury of Ipswich, and James E. Root of Boston.

May 3.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The president announced that since the last meeting two vice-presidents of the Society had died, namely: William B. Towne of Milford, N. H., and the Hon. Henry P. Haven of New London, Ct., and appointed the following committees to prepare appropriate resolutions, namely: on Mr. Towne, the Hon. George C. Richardson, Charles L. Woodbury and Charles H. Bell; on Mr. Haven, the Rev. Drs. Dorus Clarke and Increase N. Tarbox and the Hon. Richard A. Wheeler.

A letter was then read from A. F. Bradbury of Dexter, Me., executor of the late John M. Bradbury of Ipswich, communicating an extract from the will of the latter (which has been printed in the REGISTER, xxx. 462), by which a generous legacy was left to the Society. The president appointed Charles W. Tuttle, Col. Eben F. Stone and John Ward Dean a committee to prepare suitable resolutions.

George W. Ware, Jr., followed with a paper entitled, "A Tour in Spain," derived from personal reminiscences of a visit to that country a few years ago.

The Hon. Joseph W. Porter of Burlington, Me., then gave an account of the military services, in the French and Revolutionary wars, of Col. Jonathan Eddy, whose papers he had recently secured, and read extracts from one of Eddy's orderly books. Remarks on the subject were made by Frederic Kidder and George H. Allan, the latter a grandson of Col. John Allan, the rival of Col. Eddy, and the former the editor of Col. Allan's letters and journals. (*Ante* xxx. 353.) Both attested to the value of Col. Eddy's papers.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely : the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., LL.D., honorary vice-president for Iowa ; Nathan Durfee, M.D., John P. Converse, William E. Doggett and Col. Thomas H. Wynne.

The librarian reported the monthly donations as 52 volumes, 155 pamphlets, and several other articles.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from Herbert S. Caruth of Dorchester, R. G. F. Candage of Boston, Christopher A. Hack of Taunton, Charles V. Bemis, M.D., of Medford, and Edward S. Bennett of Concord, as resident ; Rev. Charles T. C. Trelawney of Ham near Plymouth, England, as corresponding ; and Prof. John Johnston, LL.D., of Middletown, as honorary members.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Ware and Porter for their papers.

June 7.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, being prevented from attending by the state of his health, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., was called to the chair.

Charles W. Tuttle, chairman of the committee for preparing resolutions on the death of Mr. Bradbury of Ipswich, reported the following :

Resolved, That by the death of John Merrill Bradbury the Society loses a member distinguished for his antiquarian tastes and learning and for his accurate knowledge of local history, and one well esteemed in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That his testamentary bequest to this Society entitles him to a high place among its benefactors, and will cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That an attested copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family with the assurance of the deepest sympathy of this Society in their bereavement.

Mr. Tuttle said he had already briefly expressed his views on the life and character of the late Mr. Bradbury, in a biographical sketch of him which had been read before the Society at a former meeting. They had been formed from a personal acquaintance with him extending over nearly twenty years. He was glad to find that they were concurred in by all who had a similar acquaintance with him. It only remained for him now to allude to his very generous bequest to the Society, of which he had no information at the time he prepared the sketch. Mr. Bradbury's interest in the Society and its work were well known to many members. No stronger proof of this could be given than the testamentary act by which \$2,000 and certain stock securities come immediately to the use of the Society. This is the largest unconditional bequest yet made to the Society ; and it places the name of Mr. Bradbury among the worthiest of our benefactors.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter supported the resolutions with some remarks. He said he was well acquainted with the merits of Mr. Bradbury from personal acquaintance and otherwise ; that his modesty, his accuracy and his fondness for antiquarian research were prominent traits ; that, considering he was not reputed a wealthy man, his donation to the Society was a very handsome one.

The resolutions, on motion of David M. Balfour, were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Haven of New London, Conn., reported the following :

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New London, Conn., one of the vice-presidents of this Society, we have to mourn the loss of one of the most valuable members of this institution. He was a native of Norwich, was born in humble circumstances, and in his youth he was taken into the family and into the commercial house of Hon. Thomas W. Williams of New London, where by diligent attention to his duties he early became a partner, and long since the head of the firm. In that connection he became widely and honorably known in the circles of business as a man of great enterprise and sterling integrity. He was also one of the best citizens of the state of Connecticut. For many years he was actively engaged in personal labors for the good of his fellow men ; and his charities, through public and private channels, were munificent. His life was radiant with christian hope and zeal. He was a warm friend of all good enterprises, a wise and prominent member of many of the benevolent societies of the day. His departure in the midst of such active labors for the glory of God and the best interests of his race, is widely lamented.

We place on record this sincere tribute to his memory, and lay the garland on his tomb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. Haven, with the assurance of our unfeigned condolence with them in their great bereavement.

Dr. Clarke made some remarks in support of these resolutions, paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was followed by Frederic Kidder, after which the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Hon. George C. Richardson, chairman of the committee on resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Towne, of Milford, N. H., reported these resolutions :

Resolved, That in the death of William Blanchard Towne, Esq., of Milford, N. H., vice-president of this Society for that state, we deplore the loss of an associate whose integrity and fidelity to every trust has won for him the confidence of all classes of the community.

Resolved, That this Society is under great obligation to him for the valuable service he has in many ways rendered ; particularly for his ten years' labors as treasurer ; for the efficient aid he gave to the president in procuring donations for the building fund and the fund for the support of the librarian ; and for his interest in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, manifested by his gratuitous services for many years as its business manager and as one of its publishing committee.

Resolved, That his donations to found the Towne Memorial Fund, for the publication of memoirs of deceased members, now amounting to nearly four thousand dollars, and his many other donations, attesting his liberality and his wise discernment of the needs of the Society, deserve and will receive our grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records, and a copy signed by the president and recording secretary be sent to the family.

Remarks in support of these resolutions and expressive of the high character of Mr. Towne, were made by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., and Hon. George C. Richardson, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Henry W. Holland, of Cambridge, read a paper entitled, " An Account of William Dawes and his Midnight Ride with Paul Revere."

Remarks on the subject of the paper were made by Rev. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Kidder, after which a vote of thanks was passed.

The librarian reported as donations during May, 35 volumes, 95 pamphlets, 233 specimens of confederate money and bonds, besides other articles.

The corresponding secretary read a letter inviting the Society to be represented in a convention of archæologists to be held in September at Philadelphia. On motion of the Hon. George C. Richardson, the presiding officer was authorized to appoint three delegates to this convention.

Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., a corresponding member, was then introduced, and addressed the Society concerning the archæological curiosities at the Centennial Exposition, many of which were contributed by the Historical Society of Wisconsin. He also spoke of a discovery he made some years ago about the loss of Gen. Stark's horse at the battle of Bennington, which portion of his remarks is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxx. p. 366.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the Hon. Charles W. Upham, Winslow Lewis, M.D., and Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D.

September 6.—The first meeting after the summer recess was held this afternoon. Ill health still preventing the president from attending, Rev. Dr. Clarke was again called to the chair.

The librarian reported as donations during the months of June, July and August, 66 volumes, 432 pamphlets, and a variety of other articles.

The recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read a memoir by Joseph Ballard, of Mrs. Norton, who gave the land to the Old South Church, upon which still stands the building, hallowed by patriotic associations, and long used by it as a place of worship. Accompanying the memoir was a manuscript containing the result of exhaustive researches made for him by Col. Joseph L. Chester of London, Eng., concerning the ancestry and kindred of Mrs. Norton. She was a daughter of John and Temperance (Corbet) Fernelley of West Creting, Suffolk, and was born there, Oct. 2, 1602. She was a cousin of the famous Miles Corbet, one of the judges who condemned Charles I., and two of her great aunts were respectively the wives of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir Nicholas Bacon.

The Rev. Elias Nason read a paper on The Law of Progress under the Light of History, which was listened to with the deepest interest. After remarks by Rev. C. D. Bradlee and Dr. William M. Cornell, thanks were voted to Rev. Mr. Nason.

In the absence of the historiographer, his sketches of deceased members, namely, Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, Rev. Frederick W. Chapman, Joseph H. York, M.D., and Thomas P. Gentlee, were read by the secretary.

October 2.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The president appointed Frederic Kidder, William B. Trask, J. Colburn, David G. Haskins, Jr., and the Hon. James W. Austin, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Hon. James W. Austin read a paper on New England in the Pacific. Judge Austin, who resided for about twenty years in the Sandwich Islands, spoke particularly on the influence New England had exerted on these islands, which are fast approaching their centennial jubilee, for on the 19th of January, 1778, Capt. Cook made them known to the civilized world.

Thanks were voted to Judge Austin for his paper.

The librarian reported as donations in September, 46 volumes, 132 pamphlets, besides other articles.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of corresponding membership by Joseph André Casimir Conte of Marseilles, France, and Divie Bethune McCartee of Tokio, Japan; and of resident membership by Hon. Charles R. Train of Boston, George L. Austin of Cambridge, Frederick R. Nourse of Boston, the Rev. John Weiss of Boston, the Rev. Charles W. Hayes of Portland, Me., and the Hon. Nathan Crosby of Lowell.

John Ward Dean, Albert H. Hoyt, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask and Charles W. Tuttle, were chosen the publishing committee for 1876-7.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1876.—A quarterly meeting of this Society was held this evening, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

A large number of donations were announced, and several resident and corresponding members were elected.

A proposition for a monument to King Philip was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell, Dr. George L. Collins and Samuel W. Church.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone read extracts from Gen. Sullivan's Brigade Orderly Book at Cambridge, Mass., in the summer of 1775. This brigade consisted of three New Hampshire regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. John Stark, Enoch Poor, and James Reed; and three Massachusetts regiments, commanded by Cols. Nixon, Mansfield and Doolittle.

October 24.—A special meeting was held this evening, vice-president Allen in the chair. B. F. Pabodie was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the cabinet-keeper, announced several donations, among them a framed portrait of Joseph R. Brown.

William A. Mowry read an interesting paper on the History of the Cherokee Nation, dwelling particularly upon the evidences of great mental ability sometimes found among the Indians, and the unchristian treatment which this tribe has received by the whites.

Remarks upon the paper were made by Messrs. Allen, Stone, Mowry and others.

November 21.—A meeting was held this evening, the president, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, in the chair.

Prof. J. L. Diman, D.D., of Brown University, read an able paper on "The Relation of the Ottoman Empire to European Politics," which was listened to with earnest interest.

Vice-president Allen made a few remarks on this paper, and related an incident which he witnessed in Turkey, illustrating a pleasing phase of Turkish character, and, on his motion, seconded by Amos Perry, the thanks of the Society were voted to Prof. Diman.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, Historiographer of the Society.

The Rev. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAPMAN, A.M., a resident member, was born in Canfield, Ohio, November 17, 1806, and died July 21, 1876, at his residence in Rocky Hill, Ct. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from *Robert¹ Chapman* (many years town clerk of Saybrook, Conn., in which town his descendants have retained possession of his homestead to the present time), through *Nathanael² Nathanael³ Nathanael⁴ Titus⁵ and Abisha⁶*. His father, Abisha⁶ Chapman, born June 1, 1782, married Mary Goss, daughter of Ebenezer and Beda Goss, born in 1783, and had two children, Frederick William, the subject of this sketch, and Henry B. who died May 5, 1875, aged 58.

Mr. Chapman was left early in life, by the death of his father, to rely upon his own exertions to obtain a collegiate education. He was prepared for college under the instruction of Dea. Elizur Wright (Y. C. 1781), and in 1824 entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1828. After teaching the academy at Sharon one year, he entered the Divinity School of Yale College, where he graduated in 1832. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Stratford, Ct., Sept. 5, 1832; resigned May 16, 1839; and May 29, was installed at Deep River, Ct., where he remained till Oct. 1, 1850. He then removed to South Glastenbury, Ct., where he was pastor from Oct. 24, 1850, to Oct. 29, 1854. In these three places he filled the pastoral office twenty-two years, aiding during this time a number of young men to fit for college, hearing them recite without charge. In these years between five and six hundred pupils shared his instructions, over thirty of whom entered the learned professions. In 1854 he removed to Ellington, Ct., and was principal of its high school till 1863, for four and a half years (1856-61) of this time supplying the church at West Stafford, Ct., and subsequently that of Bolton, Ct., to which town he removed, residing there till 1864. From 1864 to 1866 he had charge of the church at East Hampton, Ct., and from 1866 to 1871 that of Prospect, Ct., which was his last ministerial charge, he having been actively engaged in the ministry for nearly forty years. In 1871 he removed to Rocky Hill, Ct., where he devoted himself to genealogical studies, for which he always had a great taste. He published the genealogies of six families, namely: *Chapman* (1854), *Pratt* (1864), *Trowbridge* (1872), *Buckingham* (1872), *Coit* (1874), and *Bulkeley* (1875), besides leaving in different stages of preparation the *Griswold*, *Robbins*, *Bushnell*, *Post* and *Hooker* genealogies, also collections concerning other families. Mr. Chapman was decided in his convictions, frank and fearless in the expression of his religious sympathies, a faithful and successful pastor and teacher, a true friend and a cheerful and consistent Christian. He married May 6, 1833, Emily Hill, daughter of Henry and Emily Hill of Westbrook, Conn., she being also a descendant, in the direct line, of Robert Chapman; she died March 30, 1854. By her he had three children: 1. *Frederick William, Jr.*, born May 21, 1838, at Stratford, Conn.; married July 16, 1861, Sarah Cook, eldest daughter of Alvin and Hannah Spencer of Deep River; he died Sept. 17, 1865, leaving one child, Emily Williams, born Feb. 26, 1865, at Deep River. 2. *Mary Emily*, born Aug. 12, 1840, at Deep River; married July 15, 1868, Isaac Robinson of Atlanta, Ga.; died Oct. 2, 1868, at Atlanta. 3. *Henry Abisha*, the writer of the sketch of which this is an abstract, born Sept. 1, 1845, at Deep River, Conn.; married Nov. 4, 1867, Victorine Annette, second daughter of Alvin and Hannah Spencer of Deep River; resides at 12 Canton Street, Hartford, Ct., where he may be addressed on the subject of his father's manuscripts.

Mr. Chapman married secondly, Nov. 7, 1855, Mrs. Caroline Crooks, widow of John Crooks of East Longmeadow, Mass., and daughter of Samuel and Hannah Strickland of Ellington, Conn., who survives him.

He became a member of this society June 5, 1858, and was vice-president for the state of Connecticut from Jan. 1859 to Jan. 1865.

The Hon. CHARLES WENTWORTH UPHAM, A.M., a corresponding member, was born in St. John, N. B., May 4, 1802; died in Salem, Mass., June 15, 1875, aged

73 years 1 month 11 days. He was a son of the Hon. Joshua⁶ and Mary (Chandler) Upham, and a descendant of John¹ Upham of Malden (a genealogy of whose descendants is printed in the REGISTER, xxiii. 33-38, 130-135), through Phinehas,² w. Ruth Wood; Phinehas,³ w. Mary Mellins; Phinehas,⁴ w. Tamzen Hill; Jabez,⁵ w. Kathron; and Joshua,⁶ above, his father.

The earliest years of Mr. Upham were passed in the extreme outsettlements of the province of New Brunswick. At about eight years of age he was placed in the Latin School at St. John. When between ten and twelve years of age he went into an apothecary's shop, and then on a farm in Nova Scotia, in the valley of Annapolis. On the 14th of June, 1816, he left that country for Boston, where he arrived on the 27th of June. Under the tuition of Dea. Samuel Greele he fitted for Harvard College, which he entered in 1817, taking his first degree in 1821. After spending the usual time in preparatory studies at the Cambridge Theological School, he was ordained as colleague pastor to the Rev. John Prince, LL.D., over the First Church in Salem, Mass., Dec. 8, 1824. On the 8th of December, 1844, he resigned the pastoral office in consequence of a severe bronchial affection. Mr. Upham married, March 24, 1826, Ann Susan, daughter of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, and sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

During the ministry of Mr. Upham, in Salem, he published a variety of discourses and tracts on theological and historical subjects. His historical addresses at the dedication of a new meeting-house for the "First Church in Salem," in 1826, and at the completion of its second century in 1829, were the result of much research. In 1828 he published a theological work entitled "Letters on the Logos." In 1832, a volume entitled "Lectures on Witchcraft" was published, which reached a second edition, and in 1835 a "Life of Sir Henry Vane." Omitting a recital of his published writings from 1835 to 1867, and referring our readers to the "Cyclopædia of American Literature" for details which our space will not allow, we mention that in 1867 appeared, in two volumes, "Salem Witchcraft; with an account of Salem Village, and a History of Opinions on Witchcraft and Kindred Subjects" (*ante* xxii. 102). It was followed by "Address on the Re-Dedication of the First Church in Salem, 1868"; "Memoir of Francis Peabody, 1869"; "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather; A Reply, 1870." In 1873, he completed the "Life of Timothy Pickering," begun by Octavius Pickering, by the issue of three additional volumes (*ante* xxiii. 486; xxviii. 352).

In 1852, Mr. Upham was elected mayor of Salem. During his administration he introduced a more efficient system of Police. He also secured the requisite appropriations and arrangements for the establishment of a State Normal School in that city. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1849, 1859 and 1860, and of the Senate in 1850, 1857 and 1858. Of the Senate he was unanimously chosen president the two last named years. His efforts in the Legislature were chiefly directed to the interests of education, and to the improvement of the statute law of the Commonwealth. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853.

In the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, Mr. Upham represented the Sixth District of Massachusetts, from 1853 to 1855. As chairman of a select committee on the Smithsonian Institution, he advocated, in an elaborate report, the policy of making it the foundation of a library, on a scale to which its means are fully adequate, worthy of a nation already acknowledged as a first-rate power in the world, and whose strength and glory are in the diffusion of universal knowledge among all its people. Mr. Upham's political life was distinguished by the utmost fidelity to those interests of his constituents, whether public or private, for which they had any claim on his attention. His course, moreover, was marked by several important services of a more general nature, and some of national bearing and utility.

He was admitted a member of this society Feb. 4, 1847.

JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM, A.M., a corresponding member, admitted Feb. 24, 1858, was born in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1818, and died at Astoria, Long Island, Dec. 31, 1874. He was a direct descendant of Samuel Varnum, who came from England in 1650, and settled in Essex County, Massachusetts. His father, James Mitchell Varnum, was a son of Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum, of whom a sketch is printed in the REGISTER, xxvii. 260, and whose ancestry is given in Updike's *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar*, p. 145, and in the REGISTER, v. 79-81.

He graduated at Yale College in 1838, and studied law in the office of Chief Jus-

tice Taney, at Baltimore, where he was admitted to the bar and practised for several years. He then removed to New York, where he practised law until his death. In 1843, he married Susan M. Graham, daughter of Nathan B. Graham, Esq., of New York. He soon became prominent in professional, social and artistic circles, and also took an active part in politics. He was elected to the New York Legislature in 1850, 1851 and 1857, and was a candidate for Congress in 1852 and 1857. In 1858 he was again nominated for Congress, but for personal reasons declined to be a candidate, although his election would have been certain. From 1857 to 1871 he took but little active part in politics, although in 1868 he was elected Alderman, and for ten years officiated as one of the City Fathers. In 1871, he was prominent in the movement for the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, was a leading member of the Committee of Seventy and of the Council of Political Reform, and devoted much time and labor to secure the success of the movement. He was also one of the original members of the Century and Union League Clubs, and an influential member of other literary and scientific organizations. His first wife died in 1857, leaving one child, and in 1863 Mr. Varnum married Helen M. Taylor, daughter of Robert L. Taylor, then a merchant of New York; she died in 1873, leaving four children. Mr. Varnum was a large property owner in Washington, D. C., and was always an active and efficient friend of the District of Columbia, and contributed largely towards beautifying the city by erecting large and beautiful buildings upon his lands there. He was the author of two books relating to Washington, viz.: "The Seat of Government of the United States" and the "Washington Sketch Book"; he also was a frequent contributor to the newspapers and magazines upon all subjects. He was a ready and forcible speaker, not so much eloquent as argumentative and convincing.

Mr. Varnum left five children surviving him:—*James M.* (who furnished the sketch of which this is an abstract), b. June 29, 1848, graduated at Yale College 1868, and is now practising law in New York; *Susan Graham*, b. Jan. 26, 1864; *Robert Tyler*, b. Feb. 10, 1865; *Helen Louise*, b. Oct. 1866; *Amy Leno*r, b. 1871.

The Rev. WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE, D.D., of Albany, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 25, 1847, was the son of Benjamin and Sybil (Buell) Sprague, and was born at Andover, Conn., Oct. 16, 1795. He died at Flushing, L. I., May 7, 1876, aged 80.

His grandfather was John Sprague, who married Susannah Hodges, of Taunton, and who removed from Lebanon to Andover, Conn. The family is descended from Francis Sprague, an early settler of Duxbury. (See Soule's "Memorial of the Spragues," p. 40, and Winsor's "History of Duxbury," p. 317.) His mother was the daughter of Dea. Benjamin Buell, of Andover, who was a native of Killingworth, born April 4, 1722. She died May 26, 1828. The father of Dr. Sprague died Jan. 31, 1837.

Dr. Sprague was fitted for college at Colchester Academy, by Dr. Abiel Abbot, of Coventry. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and for nearly a year thereafter was a private tutor in the family of Major Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of Gen. Washington, who resided on a part of the original Mount Vernon plantation. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in the autumn of 1816, and remained till the spring of 1819. In 1819, he removed to West Springfield, Mass., and Aug. 25 was settled as colleague pastor with the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., over the first Congregational church, where he remained ten years.

Dr. Sprague removed to Albany, N. Y., and on Aug. 26, 1829, was installed pastor of the second Presbyterian church in that city, from whence his fame as a scholar and popular writer has spread in our own and other lands. His long list of writings commences with an Installation sermon in 1820. In 1822, he published a volume of "Letters to a Daughter," which being issued anonymously, was soon after published in Great Britain, and then re-published in America as an English book. In 1828 he visited Europe, and again in 1836. During his visit in 1828, his "Letters from Europe" were published. The productions of his pen, however, are so numerous that, for want of space, we refer those interested to the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i. p. 707, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," vol. ii. p. 2211. The fondness of Dr. Sprague for biographical study is well known, and is illustrated by his collection of autographs, said to be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the country. His "Annals of the American Pulpit," a collection of biographies of leading clergymen of all the principal denominations, of which nine*

* Vol. i. and ii. Congregational; iii. and iv. Presbyterian; v. Episcopal; vi. Baptist; vii. Methodist; viii. Unitarian; ix. United Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Dutch Reformed.

volumes were published between the years 1857 and 1869, is a remarkable and valuable contribution to American biography. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1828, and by Harvard College in 1848; and that of LL.D. by New Jersey in 1869.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq., a corresponding member, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 1, 1807, and died July 11, 1876, aged 69 years. He was the son of John Wilson, and Mildred Walker (Moore) Campbell. His father, the author of a "History of Virginia," published in 1813, was a native of Rockbridge Co., Va., and was descended from the "Scotch-Irish," distinguished in the "Valley of Virginia" for their patriotism and sterling worth. His mother was the granddaughter of Anne Katherine (daughter of Alexander Spotswood) and Bernard Moore, of Chelsea, King William Co., Va. Mrs. Campbell still survives, at the ripe age of ninety-one years, and resides with her son, Alexander S., near Warrenton, Va.

The early education of Mr. Campbell was entrusted for about five years to Peter Cooke, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At the age of sixteen he entered the Sophomore class of New Jersey College, from whence he graduated with the first honors in 1825. He next attended the law school of Chancellor Henry St. George Tucker, at Winchester, Va.; was duly licensed, and entered upon the practice of the profession in his native city. His legal career was interrupted by sickness in 1829-30, and permanently abandoned. His health somewhat improving, he was employed for a time as an engineer upon the Petersburg railroad, then being constructed.

Mr. Campbell was twice married: first, to Elvira N. Callaway, of Toqua, Monroe Co., East Tennessee, Sept. 13, 1836. She died Aug. 8, 1837, leaving one child, Callaway, born July, 1837, now residing in Murray Co., Tenn., a farmer, and unmarried; second, to Anna Burdsall, of Rahway, N. J., Sept. 4, 1850, by whom he had four children: three, Mary, Nanny and Charles, with his widow, survive him, and live in Fredericksburg, Va.

From 1837, Mr. Campbell was employed in the office of his father, who was Collector of Customs in Fredericksburg. He conducted a select classical school from about the year 1842 to 1855, when he became the principal of the Anderson Seminary, of Petersburg, which position he held until the inauguration of the present free-school system of the State. As an educator of the young, Mr. Campbell was in the highest degree successful. Loving learning he was a devoted student. His numerous pupils, who hold in grateful esteem and respect his exalted qualities of heart and mind, nobly vindicate the measure of his goodness and usefulness.

But however honorable his career as a teacher, Mr. Campbell is better known and appreciated as an author, and historian of his native state. He was an early member of the old "Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia"; and its Register was enriched with cheerful offerings from his pen. To the "Southern Literary Messenger" he made contributions of antiquarian and historic interest and value, from its commencement in 1834 to its termination in 1864.

His works published in book form, are:

1. The Bland Papers, Edited, with notes and an introduction.
2. Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia. 8vo. 1847.
3. A Brief Introduction to a Reprint of Beverley's History of Virginia. 8vo. 1855.
4. History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia, from its First Settlement to the Peace of 1783. 8vo. 1860.
5. The Orderly Book of General Andrew Lewis. 1860.
6. Material for a Brief Memoir of John Daly Burk, author of a History of Virginia. 8vo. 1868.
7. Genealogy of the Spotswood Family in Scotland and Virginia. 8vo. 1868.

Mr. Campbell also left in manuscript a Diary of the late war; articles designed for magazine publication; and letters and autographs of distinguished men, who were numbered among his appreciative correspondents and friends.

Though his life had been marked by evidences of Christian faith, it was not until the year 1859 that he openly professed his trust in Jesus, as his Saviour, by uniting with the Tabb-street Presbyterian church of his native city. His remains were deposited in the Old Blandford Cemetery, near Petersburg, July 12, 1876.

He was admitted a member Oct. 6, 1860. In the *Richmond Dispatch* for Sept. 7, and *Potter's American Monthly* for December, 1876, will be found memoirs of

Mr. Campbell by R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., from which, and an autobiographical manuscript in the archives of this society, the present sketch has been prepared.

Prepared by ALBERT H. HOYT, A.M., of Boston.

The Hon. THOMAS HICKS WYNNE, a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 6, 1860, died in Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 24th of February, 1875, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the sixth child of Williamson and Agnes Margaret (Hardy) Wynne, of Richmond, where he was born on the 22d of January, 1820. On his father's side he was descended from an old Virginia family; on the maternal side, from a well-known family, the Hardys, of North Carolina.

In 1833, when he was in his thirteenth year, his father died, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, and mainly dependent upon this son for their support. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a firm of iron-founders and machinists in Richmond, with whom he remained until he reached his majority.

During these years of apprenticeship and hard toil he devoted much of his leisure to study and reading. It is said, that not infrequently he ate his dinner with a book in his hand. By his exemplary conduct and application to business, he acquired the reputation of being a young man of more than ordinary industry, fidelity and ability. He displayed such mechanical skill, joined to the qualities already named, that he was selected, soon after he completed his apprenticeship, for superintendent of a large establishment in Richmond engaged in manufacturing machinery. Here he remained till the year 1859.

Such was his manifest ability and practical capacity that he was soon called to other positions of trust and responsibility. He held the office of superintendent of the city gas-works, and then the joint offices of president and superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, for several years. He was also president of the Westham Iron Works, treasurer of the Southern Telegraph Company, and superintendent of the southern division of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Colonel Wynne served repeatedly as a member of the city Council, and was actively interested in promoting useful local improvements. He was never a politician, and not an office-seeker, but he was frequently elected to the lower branch of the legislature, between the years 1861 and 1872. In the latter year he was chosen to a seat in the state senate, and held this office at the time of his death.

Amid all these urgent and wearisome duties, he found time to prosecute his favorite studies and avocations. He was a frequent contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger in its most prosperous days; an active member of the Virginia Literary and Philosophical Society, and for some years before his death had been the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society,—to whose revival after the war he successfully devoted much time, labor, and money. He became thoroughly acquainted with the history of his native state, and of the contiguous states, and of their ancient families. Upon these subjects he has for many years past been recognized as a high authority. Colonel Wynne was a frequent contributor to the daily press.

Among his contributions to historical literature was his History of Mason and Dixon's Line, which appeared in 1859. He also printed in book-form, at his own cost, a series of volumes known as "Wynne's Historical Documents, from the Old Dominion," consisting of the Williamsburg Orderly Book, the Westover Manuscripts, a memorial of the Bolling Family, illustrated, and the Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, with an account of St. John Church (Richmond). He contributed to the literature of North Carolina "The Narrative of Colonel David Fauning," and "Historical Documents relating to the old North State."

He employed the photographic art to reproduce and preserve likenesses of objects of historical or antiquarian interest, and distributed copies of these pictures among the public societies.

As chairman of the library committee of the State legislature, Colonel Wynne was largely instrumental in devising means for enlarging and enriching the State library, and for restoring, as far as possible, other ancient papers and valuable documents which had been carried away without authority, or stolen during the war or after its close. He had also succeeded in inducing the legislature to begin the publication of some of the most important papers in its archives.

In testimony of his attainments and of his labors in the field of historical investigation, Colonel Wynne received an election to membership in several historical, antiquarian, and numismatical societies of the United States. To these he contribu-

ted generously. To this Society he made frequent and valuable donations of books and pamphlets; and in his correspondence with some of our members often expressed his lively appreciation of the aid and encouragement he had received in his efforts to revive and establish the Historical Society of Virginia, and to promote its objects.

In his last Will, executed but a short time before his death, he manifested his regard for this, and for the American Antiquarian Society, as well as for that of Virginia, by inserting a provision authorizing each of the societies named to select from his rich collection of books and pamphlets such as they might desire.

His labors came to an end while the master-worker had his hand yet upon them. His plans must be carried out by others, if they shall ever come to fruition. His example, at least, will abide,—that of one who, without the advantages obtainable by wealth or family influence, and without the benefits of thorough mental training in early life, nevertheless by energy, integrity, fidelity, and self-culture, won his way to the affectionate regard of all who knew him, and to the highest confidence of the public. *Antiqua homo virtute ac fide.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. Containing over Forty-Six Thousand Articles (Authors), with Forty Indexes of Subjects. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. [Motto.] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1874. [Three vols. Royal 8vo. pp. 3140.]

We trust it is not too late to notice the great bibliographical work of Mr. Allibone, although it is now five years since the last volume was given to the public, the first one having been published in 1858.

This Dictionary of English Literature, as it is very properly called, embraces more than would ordinarily be included in a work of its kind, and may be said to cover three distinct fields: I. Biographical sketches of British and American authors, literary, scientific, legal and medical. II. Bibliography of their works. III. Criticisms. In each of these departments the dictionary is more complete than any similar work in the English language. It is true that we have histories and cyclopedias of English literature, but these have notices of but a very small proportion of authors, the fullest containing but eight hundred and fifty out of more than thirty thousand. The biographies of literary men are still more deficient, for if we take our largest biographical dictionaries we find that only those writers are noticed who are well known, or have made their mark in the world. Mr. Allibone notices all British and American authors, devoting much space to those holding the highest rank, but less to those not distinguished. Hence of such men as Hume, Gibbon, Burke, Hallam, Brougham, Scott, Macaulay, Prescott and Irving, we have extended critical essays on their works, more elaborate, indeed, than are to be found in any other books. The critical essays that usually accompany the memoirs of literary men are but the opinions of one writer. Thus Moore has told us of Byron; Prior, of Burke; Lockhart, of Scott; Ticknor, of Prescott; Foster, of Dickens; and Trevelyan, of Macaulay; but in these memoirs and criticisms we have but the opinions of their several biographers. Mr. Allibone gives us, in the first place, a brief biography of his subject sufficient to trace his history. This is generally as full as is given in biographical dictionaries. Then, in the criticisms on their writings, we have not only the opinion of Mr. Allibone, but opinions of a large number of essayists and critics well known in the literary world; the opinions of reviewers, lecturers, &c. Let us, for example, look at the notice of Edmund Burke. Upon his writings we have the opinions of Dr. Johnson, Arthur Murphy, Prior, Lord Jeffrey, Prof. Smith, Dugald Stewart, William Pitt, Charles James Fox, Sheridan, Grattan, Robert Hall, Mackintosh, Lord Macaulay, Lord Brougham, &c. Dr. Johnson, a man of more varied learning, is handled in a different manner. First he is examined as a poet, second as an essayist, third as a lexicographer, fourth as a critic, fifth on his style of composition, sixth on his appearance, manners and conversation, while in the seventh we have an analysis of his moral and religious character. Under these several heads the great doctor is critically examined by various writers. This is a

very readable article, and fills eleven pages of the dictionary, equal to forty-four octavo pages like Bancroft's or Prescott's histories. The article on Sir Walter Scott fills sixteen pages, and includes notices of his writings by Edward Everett, who knew him personally; by Lockhart, Sir James Mackintosh, Hazlitt, William Howitt, Lady Blessington, Alison, Sir F. Palgrave, Lord John Russell, Thackeray, Carlyle and Gladstone. The biographical sketch is very full. This is followed by a list of Sir Walter's publications; after which he is examined as a poet, a novelist, for the character and influence of his writings, and lastly he is examined as a man. So complete an analysis of the character and writings of the great novelist has never before appeared.

The notice of John Milton and his writings is even more full than that of Scott, and fills no less than twenty-eight pages. First, we have a list of the editions of his works, with notices of his biographers and commentators. This is followed by critical opinions. Then he is criticized as a poet, a prose writer and a politician. Among Milton's biographers and commentators we find the names of Pope, Johnson, Addison, Dryden, Cowper, Southey, Hume, Scott, Hallam, Campbell, Coleridge, Robert Hall, Brougham, Mackintosh, Landor, Macaulay, Schlegel, Tegner, Racine, Chateaubriand, Channing, Prescott, Everett, and more than twenty others famous in literature. Surely from such an array of critics, the opinions of whom are given at length, one ought to get a pretty correct estimate of one of England's greatest writers.

Of other names distinguished in literature, of which there are full notices, we find those of Pope, Bunyan, Robertson, Swift, Tom Moore; Isaac Walton, of whose Angler thirty-eight editions are mentioned; Sir Philip Sidney, Horace Walpole, Charles Lamb, Byron, John Taylor the water-poet and his 136 works; Tennyson, Wordsworth, Theodore Parker, Ticknor, Henry Wheaton, Longfellow, Lowell, Judge Story, Moses Stuart and Charles Sumner.

But full as are the notices of Milton, Scott and others, all fall short of the elaborate notice of Shakspeare, the longest and most remarkable in the work, filling no less than forty-nine pages, and equal to two hundred pages of Prescott and Bancroft's histories, or of Ticknor's Spanish Literature.

Mr. Allibone, as he had a right to do, has availed himself of the labors of his predecessors, Lowndes, Wilson, Halliwell and Bohn, in Shakspearian literature, to which he has made large additions, thereby making a bibliography which in arrangement and fulness surpasses them all.

He notices—1. Editions of Shakspeare's works. 2. Critical opinions on Shakspeare's works. 3. Shaksperiana. The editions of Shakspeare's plays and poems, in English, mentioned, number 166; French translations, 13; German translations, 27—one of these, Schlegel's, having passed through eight editions. The translations in Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese are less in number. Of all these full titles are given. The criticisms are all from eminent writers, English and foreign. The Shakspeariana is a most interesting department, presenting the titles of 954 pieces. The article closes with an index to the editors, commentators and translators mentioned in the article. This is printed in four columns, and is most useful for reference. This alphabetical index exhibits a brilliant succession of great names,—the men who have distinguished themselves in almost every department of knowledge, and who, however diverse their pursuits and tastes, unite in paying willing tribute to the illustrious intellect which has transcended them all.

The forty indexes to the dictionary comprise a classification of the subjects of the books noticed; and then, under each subject, are the names of authors who have written upon it. On looking over these lists, we find 4189 writers on history. On biography and correspondence are 4596 names; on divinity, 12,829; on education, 3119; poetry, 5194; voyages and travels, 3360; medicine, 3805; fiction, 2257; fine arts, 1312. If a student, therefore, is desirous to find the various writers on botany, geology, or any other subject, the index will show him their names. He has then but to turn to their names in the dictionary, where he will find the title of the books sought for. By the recapitulation it appears that the total number of names in the index is 75,158. Of authors, 46,499.

We have said that Mr. Allibone's dictionary is the most complete work of its kind in the English language. We are now prepared to go farther, by saying that in no language is there so complete a bibliographical work. At the present time the two leading bibliographical works are Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, 5th edition, in six royal octavos, printed at Paris, 1860–1865; and Grasse's *Trésor de livres Rare et précieux*, in eight quartos, Dresden, 1858, 18—. But these two works, excellent and useful as they are, embrace only the best books in all languages. They are be-

sides without biographical sketches or critical notices. The works on English bibliography now most referred to are Lowndes's *Manual*, in six duodecimos, and Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, in four stout quartos—a work of wonderful labor. The latter is the only book which in its scope can at all compare with the work of Mr. Allibone, although it is in every sense its inferior.

Communicated by the Hon. John R. Bartlett.

The Richardson Memorial, comprising a Full History and Genealogy of the Posterity of the Three Brothers, Ezekiel, Samuel and Thomas Richardson, who came from England and united with others in the Foundation of Woburn, Massachusetts, in the year 1641; of John Richardson of Medfield, 1679; of Amos Richardson of Boston, 1640; of Edward and William Richardson of Newbury, 1643; with Notices of Richardsons in England and Elsewhere. [Motto.] By JOHN ADAMS VINTON, Author of the Vinton Memorial [&c. &c.]. Portland, Me.: Printed for the Subscribers by Brown, Thurston & Co. 1876. [8vo. pp. xv.+944. Price, \$5 a copy in cloth, or \$6 in half turkey morocco binding.]

Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Family in England and America. By LEVI BARTLETT of Warner, N. H. 1875-6. Lawrence: Geo. S. Merrill & Crocker, Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 114.]

History of the Welles Family in England and Normandy, with the Derivation from their Progenitors of some of the Descendants in the United States. Illustrated with steel-plate Portraits and plates of Coats-Armorial, and seals of the Bishops Hugo and Jocelyn de Welles. By ALBERT WELLES. . . . New York: Albert Welles, 67 University Place. 1876. [8vo. pp. 312.]

The Lapham Family Register, or Records of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Lapham of Scituate, Mass. in 1635. By WILLIAM B. LAPHAM, M.D. . . . Augusta: Sprague, Owen & Nash, Printers. 1873. [8vo. pp. 31, with a blank "Family Register" appended.]

Printed for Private Distribution. Family Records of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Besbedge (Bisbee) of Scituate, Mass., in 1634. Compiled by WILLIAM B. LAPHAM, M.D. . . . Augusta, Me.: Press of Homan & Badger. 1876. [8vo. pp. 48.]

History and Records of the Kidder Family, 1876. Chicago: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 32.]

The Rev. Mr. Vinton has no superior as a compiler of genealogies. He has produced many valuable books in this line, but the work before us, the "Richardson Memorial," surpasses them all in our opinion. His first published genealogy was the "Vinton Memorial," issued in 1858, which was followed in 1864 by the "Giles Memorial;" in 1873, by the "Symmes Memorial;" and, in 1874, by the "Upton Memorial." Reprints of portions of these works under different titles have also been issued. Mr. Vinton's books have been so frequently noticed in the REGISTER that it will be sufficient to refer to the several notices (*ante* xii. 227; xviii. 316; xxviii. 104, 228) for his peculiar merits, all of which are reproduced in the work under review. The author informs us that it is more than twenty years since he began to collect materials for the Richardson genealogy. In fact a portion of such collections was printed, eighteen years ago, with his "Vinton Memorial." For the last three years the preparation of this book has been his chief employment. The volume is beautifully printed, and is adorned with sixteen portraits on steel of prominent members of the various families. It may give an idea of the bulk of the book and the immense labor bestowed upon it to state that it makes nearly a thousand pages and contains the names of upwards of 9000 Richardsons, with nearly as many more bearing other names. The edition is comparatively small, only 600 being printed, most of which are engaged; so that those who intend to own it will do well to secure it while there is a chance. It can be purchased of Albert L. Richardson, postmaster, East Woburn, Mass.; Roswell M. Richardson, Portland, Maine; or the author, Rev. John A. Vinton, Winchester, Mass. When sent by mail, 30 cts. for postage is added to the price.

The Bartlett genealogy, by the Hon. Levi Bartlett, the second of the books, whose titles head this article, gives the first three generations of the descendants of John and Richard Bartlett, brothers, who settled in Newbury about 1635. This is followed by biographical sketches and genealogical items concerning many later descendants of the latter, and also concerning other Bartletts in America. Prefixed is a tabular pedigree, giving the ancestry of Col. Walter B. Barttelot, M.P., of Stopham, Sussex, for twenty generations, beginning with Adam B. who died in 1100, furnished, by Col. Barttelot, to the author. In this pedigree we find an Edmund B.

of Earnley, Sussex, who died in 1591, and had four sons, three of whom, John, Richard and Thomas seem to have removed from Earnley. The author thinks these were John and Richard of Newbury, and Thomas, an early settler of Watertown. John of Earnley disposed of his property there in 1634, the year in which John of Newbury came to New England. Col. Barttelot thinks the Earnley brothers may have emigrated to America. Extracts from the correspondence of that gentleman with the author are given. We hope that researches will be continued till all doubt on the subject is removed.

Mr. Welles the author of the third book is president of the "American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry of New York," an institution which makes a business of investigating and recording pedigrees in that city. The book is gotten up in a very handsome manner, and is embellished with steel-portraits of distinguished men bearing the name, besides other elegant illustrations. It is not confined to any one family either in England or America, but the different families are given with more or less fulness.

Dr. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., the author of the two next genealogies, the Lapham and the Bisbee (or Beshedge) families, is secretary of the Maine Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the editor of its periodical the "Maine Genealogist and Biographer" (*ante* xxx. 137, 487). He is a thorough investigator and a careful compiler, to which his books bear witness.

The Kidder genealogy was published last summer by Samuel T. Kidder, then of Beloit, Wis., now of Andover, Mass. It is a reprint of the genealogy of this family, by Frederic Kidder, published in 1852, in his History of New Ipswich, N. H., with a continuation giving the descendants of Samuel and Sara (Corbin) Kidder, mainly in the line of his son Nathaniel of Wardsboro', Vt. Materials for such a work were collected by the compiler's father, the late Rev. Corbin Kidder, of Poplar Grove, Ill., and his manuscripts have been used in preparing this pamphlet.

J. W. DEAN.

Memoranda concerning Edward Whalley and William Goffe. By FRANKLIN B. DEXTER. From the Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Vol. II. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1876. [Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 32.]

This pamphlet gives a concise account of the lives of two of the most unfortunate of the judges, or commissioners, who condemned Charles I. to death. It is mainly occupied with the narrative of their romantic exile in America, in which respect it is the most accurate statement that we have seen in print. The author has also brought forward several facts which seem to have escaped the notice of all who have previously written upon the subject.

We observe that the author inclines to put faith in the tradition, now become a part of the history of the time and place, as to the mysterious interposition of Goffe and his equally mysterious disappearance on the occasion of an alleged Indian "attack" on Hadley, Sept. 1, 1675. Even if there was an "attack" as the venerable tradition describes, it seems utterly incredible that in so small a settlement such an occurrence could have taken place in broad daylight without the "mysterious stranger" being followed and traced to his hiding-place by women and children, or by other noncombatants. So that, if we concede that there was an "attack," it does not follow that we must accept the mysterious "disappearance" as veritable history. But it should seem that it has been sufficiently demonstrated that there was no "attack" on the day named, as has been alleged on the strength of the tradition. (REGISTER, *ante* xxviii. 379-391.) Mather says there was an "alarm;" and it is out of this "alarm" that the "attack" has grown to its present magnificent proportions.

Still, it is to be considered that there is almost always some basis of truth for traditions of this kind; and it may yet turn out that there was an occasion about the time named when Goffe did thus imprudently appear in public, and put himself and his friends in jeopardy. The whole history of Whalley and Goffe in America has not yet been published.

A. H. HOYT.

Whitmore Tracts. A Collection of Essays on Matters of Interest to Persons bearing the Name. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, F.R.H.S. Boston: David Clapp & Son, 564 Washington St. 1875. [8vo. pp. 12+4+8+47+8.]

This is a collection of five tracts, four of which are reprints of some of Mr. Whitmore's contributions to periodicals. Three of them are from the *Herald and Genealogist*, viz.: 1, Whitmores of Whitmore, co. Stafford, Thurstanton, co. Chester,

and Claverley, co. Salop ; 2, Whitmores of Caunton, co. Notts ; 3, The Roos Family of Laxton, co. Notts. The other reprint is from the REGISTER, viz., The Wilcox Family of Cambridge, Mass. It is No. 5 of the Tracts. No. 4 of the Tracts, which is new, is on the Whitmores of Madeley, co. Stafford.

Mr. Whitmore's connection with the REGISTER, as one of the editors for three years, as one of the publishing committee for many years, and as a contributor for a still longer period, has made our readers familiar with him as a writer, and as an indefatigable and successful investigator of genealogy. In these tracts he has collected a mass of valuable matter relating to the several families of Whitmore in England and their relatives. It will be highly prized by investigators in this field.

The book has a heliotype portrait of the author, which originally appeared in his "American Genealogist." The edition consists of forty-two copies. To twenty-five of them he has appended a sixth tract, Abstracts of Wills of Whitmores from English Records ; and he has also added to them his Notes on the Manor and Family of Whitmore, a pamphlet printed in 1856.

J. W. D.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1875-6. Published at the charge of the Peabody Fund. [Seal.] Boston : Published by the Society. 1876. [8vo. pp. 429.]

Notes on a Recently Discovered Indenture relating to David Thomson of Piscataqua and Massachusetts Bay in New England. By CHARLES DEANE. With a Copy of the Indenture. Cambridge : Press of John Wilson & Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 35.]

Rules, Orders and Statutes of Harvard College, Instituted by the President and Council of New England, 23d July, 1686. Presented at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in March, 1876 ; with Remarks by the Secretary. Cambridge : Press of John Wilson & Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 9.]

Journal of the Rev. John Pike of Dover, N. H. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. A. H. QUINT, D.D. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge : Press of John Wilson & Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 40.]

Judge Lowell and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, a Paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, April 16, 1874. By CHARLES DEANE. Cambridge : Press of John Wilson & Son. 1874. [8vo. pp. 9.]

Journal of a Tour to the White Mountains in July, 1784. By JEREMY BELKNAP, D.D. Accompanied with a Map. Printed from the Original Manuscript, with a Prefatory Note by the Editor. Boston : Massachusetts Historical Society. 1876. [8vo. pp. 21.]

The volume of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society whose title is given above, compares favorably with previous issues. At least four of its papers have been reprinted, namely, Mr. Frothingham's contribution on the Battle-Field of Bunker-Hill, noticed in the July REGISTER (*ante* xxx. 270) ; and three of the pamphlets whose titles (2d, 3d and 4th) are copied above. The volume also contains valuable articles by Col. Joseph L. Chester on the Family of Major André ; the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis on Gen. Burgoyne in Boston ; Charles C. Smith on the Manufacture of Gunpowder in America ; and the Rev. R. C. Waterston on The Old Elm on Boston Common. It contains a poem by Dr. O. W. Holmes, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker-Hill ;" several important historical documents, and a number of memoirs of deceased members of the society.

The first of the above reprints, now to be noticed, is a recently discovered Indenture of David Thomson with Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill and Leonard Pomery of Plymouth, England, Dec. 14, 1622, which Dr. Deane has annotated, and which throws new light on the early history of New Hampshire. The document recites that Thomson had obtained, from the Council for New England, a grant of six thousand acres of land and one island lying on the coast of New England, and details the terms upon which the other parties agree to assist Thomson in planting the same. A statement in the letter of Cotton Mather, March 3, 1708, printed in the REGISTER for October, 1862, probably refers to this grant. "I forgott to tell you," he writes, "that when my Parent lay at Plymouth bound for New England, on March 24, 1691-2, Mr. Sherwit, a minister then living near, told him, That his grandfather, and our Mr. Coleman and another, had a Patent for that which Mr. Mason pretended unto at Piscataqua" (*ante* xvi. 351). The editor has bestowed much labor on his paper, and has carefully investigated the history of the first settle-

ment in New Hampshire. He arrives at the conclusion that the services rendered by Capt. John Mason towards colonizing this country have been overestimated; a conclusion, however, it is but fair to say, that some of our friends who have made New Hampshire history a specialty do not admit. But while some may not agree with the author in all his views, no one can hesitate to acknowledge that the work is a valuable contribution to our history.

The next pamphlet is also edited by Dr. Deane. It is a copy of the Rules, &c. of Harvard College, adopted while President Dudley administered the colonial government, and was never before printed. It is from a memorandum-book of Tutor, afterwards President, Leverett, and differs somewhat from the rules previously in force. Other entries in this book, which illustrate college life and discipline in the seventeenth century, are here printed.

The Journal of the Rev. John Pike now appears in full for the first time. Portions of it were printed in 1832, in the 3d volume of the "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society." The entries range from 1678 to 1709, and record many current events. The notes of the editor, the Rev. Dr. Quint, which illustrate them, are very full, and are quite as valuable as the original entries. A record of marriages by Mr. Pike, from 1686 to 1710, copied from the same book, will be prized by genealogists. The editor in an "Introduction" gives an account of the author and some interesting particulars concerning Dover, where he was settled.

In the next pamphlet on Judge John Lowell, reprinted from a previous volume of the Proceedings, the author proves conclusively that the family tradition that Judge Lowell proposed the first clause of the first article in the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, for the purpose of abolishing slavery in this state, rests on no sound foundation.

The last pamphlet, Dr. Belknap's Tour to the White Mountains, is reprinted from the Belknap Papers, a volume which the Massachusetts Historical Society has now in press. It is ably edited by Dr. Deane. J. W. D.

History of the Town of Peterborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; with the Report of the Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration in 1839; an Appendix containing the Records of the Original Proprietors, and a Genealogical and Historical Register. By ALBERT SMITH, M.D., LL.D. "Memor esto majorum." Boston: Press of George H. Ellis. 1876. [8vo. pp. 360+375.]

This volume may be divided into three distinct parts, namely: first, a history of the town; second, a report of the centennial proceedings in 1839; and lastly, a genealogical register. Only two historical accounts of this town have, we think, preceded the present volume. They are a "Topographical and Historical Account of Peterborough," by the Rev. Elijah Dunbar, published, in 1822, in Farmer and Moore's "Historical Collections" (vol. i. pp. 129-40); and an address delivered at the centennial celebration, Oct. 24, 1839, by the Rev. John H. Morison, D.D., which address, with the other proceedings, was printed the same year.

The history proper of the town fills 252 pages of the book. It is divided into chapters in which the different subjects are treated separately. The town was surveyed in 1738, and a few persons settled there soon after, probably the next year; but the settlers were several times driven away by the Indians, and no permanent plantation was made till 1749. The people who settled there were chiefly Scotch-Irish presbyterians, a hardy and industrious race, to whose virtues Mr. Derby has paid a just tribute in this number of the REGISTER (*ante* p. 34). Not the least interesting chapters in the book are those on "Home Life," "Home Manufactures," and "Amusements and Social Habits," in which the people of bygone days in that town, and their peculiar modes of life, are reproduced. We think the author would have done well to have reprinted from the REGISTER (vi. 367) the petition of Thomas Morrison and other inhabitants to the Massachusetts government, Oct. 4, 1750, for a block-house and other means of defence, as this document shows the condition of the town at a very early period.

The portion of the volume devoted to the centennial celebration is a reprint of the most important part of the pamphlet printed in 1839, with the address of the Rev. Dr. Morison in full.

The remainder of the volume, or 365 pages, full half the book, is devoted to the "Genealogy and History of Peterborough Families." This is arranged on the plan used in Stearns's "History of Rindge" (*ante* xxx. 261), and shows great labor and care in its preparation. Few towns have so full a genealogical record as this.

Dr. Smith, the author, who is now in his seventy-sixth year, has performed his work in a manner that would do credit to one in the vigor of manhood; and his book

does honor to the town as well as to himself. It is a companion volume to the history of Rindge, both in size and appearance; is embellished with thirty-two portraits, some of which are steel-engravings, and has a good index. J. W. D.

A Genealogy of Samuel Allen of Windsor, Conn., and some of his Descendants. By WILLARD S. ALLEN. * * * Boston: privately printed. 1876. [8vo. pp. 76, rubricated title-page.]

This elegant volume, from the press of David Clapp & Son, is an enlargement of a paper on the same subject published in the October number of the REGISTER. The work is well done in all respects; and is itself an illustration of the great improvement that has been made during the last twenty-five years in the standard of this class of publications, and in the style of arranging and classifying the facts.

The author does not regard this as a complete genealogy of the descendants of Samuel Allen, Senior; and it is to be hoped that he may find encouragement at no very distant day to trace all the lines as fully as he has the one to which he himself belongs.

Seventy copies of this genealogy, in paper covers, at \$2 each, are offered for sale.

A. H. H.

Early Religious History of Maryland. Maryland not a Roman Catholic Colony. Religious Toleration not an Act of Roman Catholic Legislation. Being the Substance of a Lecture delivered before the Guild of "All Saints Church," Baltimore, by the Rev. B. F. BROWN, and published by request. Baltimore: Innes & Co., Book Printers. 1876. [Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 34.]

The impression that Maryland was first settled by Roman Catholics, that a majority of the colonists under Lord Baltimore's charter were of that church, and that the degree of religious liberty which prevailed in that colony,—exceptional for that period of time,—was due especially and primarily to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and to his brother Leonard, the first local governor, long ago gained a foothold in the histories of Maryland and of the United States. The late Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., in his "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," was, we believe, the first to refute these historical errors. Within a few years last past, the Rev. Edward D. Neill published a pamphlet containing additional proofs in support of Mr. Streeter's position. The pamphlet by the Rev. Mr. Brown, now under notice, presents the whole subject in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner, and it would appear that he has established all the statements made in his title-page.

A. H. H.

Historical Sketch of Methuen, from its Settlement to the Year 1876. By Jos. S. HOWE. Methuen, Mass.: E. L. Houghton & Co., Printers. [8vo. pp. 48.]

Tyngsboro' Centennial Record, published by the Young People's League, Tyngsboro', Mass., 1876. . . . Lowell: Printed at the Office of the Weekly Journal. 1876. [8vo. pp. 26.]

Besides Fourth of July addresses upon the history of the localities where they are delivered, the centennial celebration of our independence has brought out various historical sketches of towns and counties. The two whose titles are given above contain much valuable information concerning the towns of Methuen and Tyngsboro'. The latter is mainly devoted to genealogy, containing accounts of the families of Brinley, Butterfield, Parham, Bancroft, Swan, Bennett, Woodward, Cummings and Danforth.

J. W. D.

Potter's American Monthly and Illustrated Magazine of History, Literature, Science and Art. Vols. VI. and VII. 1876. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Company, 617 Sansom St. [4to. pp. 482+480.]

This magazine has now completed the second year of its issue with the present title and editor, and the fifth year since it was commenced as the "American Historical Record" under the editorship of Benson J. Lossing, LL.D. The volumes before us maintain their character and interest. The editor, J. Harned Morris, Esq., has shown tact and ability in managing the work. In order to bring it within the means of a larger circle of readers, the publishers have reduced the subscription price twenty-five per cent., and now furnish it at \$3 a year. A large subscription is needed, at this price, to remunerate them for their outlay.

J. W. D.

- Historical Address delivered in Keene, N. H., on July 4, 1876, at the Request of the City Government*, by WILLIAM ORNE WHITE. Keene: Sentinel Printing Company, Book and Job Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 34.]
- Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration, at Boscawen, N. H., July 4, 1876.* [Oration by C. CARLETON COFFIN.] Fisherville, N. H.: Printed by S. G. Noyes. 1876. [8vo. pp. 27.]
- One Hundredth Anniversary of the National Independence, July 4, 1876; its Celebration by the City of Dover, N. H., the Public Proceedings, and Oration* by Rev. ALONZO H. QUINT, D.D. [City Seal.] Dover, N. H.: Morning Star Steam Job Printing House. 1876. [8vo. pp. 53.]
- Billerica. A Centennial Oration*, by the Rev. ELIAS NASON, July 4, 1876. . . . Lowell: Printed by Marden and Rowell. 1876. [8vo. pp. 25.]
- Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration at Groton, Mass., July 4, 1876, in Commemoration of the Destruction of the Town, March, 1676, and the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876. With an Oration*, by SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D. Groton. 1876. [8vo. pp. 89.]
- The Progress of Liberty, in an Hundred Years, an Oration delivered before the Citizens of Taunton, July 4, 1876.* By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Taunton, Mass.: Printed at the Office of C. A. Hack & Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 24.]
- Oration delivered before the Inhabitants of Weston, at the Town-Hall, July 4, 1876*, by CHARLES H. FISKE. Weston: Printed by Vote of the Town-People. MDCCCLXXVI. [8vo. pp. 38.]
- Historical Address, of the City of Newport, delivered July 4, 1876. With an Appendix.* By WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD. Published by order of the City Council. Newport: John P. Sanborn & Co., Steam Job Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 68, xv.]
- Report of the Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence, at Windsor, Conn., July 4, 1876.* By authority of the Committee of Arrangements. Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1876. [8vo. pp. 48.]
- Old Times in Huntington. An Historical Address*, by Hon. Henry C. Platt, delivered at the Centennial Celebration at Huntington, Suffolk County, N. Y., on the 4th day of July, 1876. With additional Notes and Family Sketches. . . . Huntington: Long Island Print. 1876. [12mo. pp. 83.]
- Historical Address relating to the County of Broome in the State of New York. Delivered at Binghamton, July 3, 1876*, by GEORGE BURR, M.D. Published under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements. Binghamton: Carl, Stoppard & Co., Steam Job Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 55.]
- An Account of the Celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, at Logansport, Ind., containing a History of Cass County from its Settlement to the Present Time.* Logansport, Indiana: 1876. [8vo. pp. 16.]

The chief feature of most of the discourses delivered on the last Fourth of July is the prominence they give to local history. This fact imparts to them a special value. We regret that want of space forbids a particular mention of several of these orations, because they contain concise and admirably well composed histories of the towns to which they relate. Some of them set forth new historical and biographical matter of importance, and have cost their writers a great deal of critical and laborious research.

A. H. H.

An Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Civil, Political and Military, from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, including Historical Descriptions of Each County in the State, their Towns and Industrial Resources. By WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D., Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Sold only by Subscription. Harrisburg: De Witt C. Goodrich & Co. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 1186.]

This valuable book on the history of Pennsylvania is brought down to the year when it was published. The author has been long engaged in collecting materials for a history of this state, and, as his contribution to centennial literature, has brought out the present volume, which does great credit to him in every respect. The publishers also have done their part well, the illustrations being well executed, and the paper, typography and binding of a high order.

The history of the settlements by the Dutch, the Swedes and others within the bounds of the state,—the earliest of which were made half a century before the

English grant to William Penn,—is faithfully related from the best and latest authorities; as is also that of subsequent events while Pennsylvania was under the government of the Penn family, and since it has been an independent state. The embellishments of this part of the work consist of views of historic buildings, portraits of governors of the state and of other eminent men, maps, plans, &c. &c.

Besides this general history of Pennsylvania, which occupies about a quarter of the book, a “thorough, full and complete sketch of every county” in the state, of which there are sixty-six, is given. In the preparation of these sketches, Dr. Eggle has availed himself of the assistance of nearly seventy gentlemen familiar with the history of their respective counties, who have either written out sketches, or read and revised those prepared by the author, or furnished materials of more or less fulness. They are profusely illustrated by engravings of buildings, scenery, &c. When we state that nine hundred pages are devoted to the sketches, some idea of their fulness may be obtained.

J. W. D.

Notes, Historical and Bibliographical, on the Laws of New Hampshire. By ALBERT H. HOYT. [Motto.] Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton, Central Exchange. 1876. [8vo. pp. 19.]

This is a reprint, with additions, from the “Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society” for April, 1876. It is not a mere bibliographical list of the various editions of the laws of New Hampshire, though perfect in this respect; but is also a succinct history of those laws from the colonization of the state, enriched with valuable observations upon them. In the course of his researches the author discovered the interesting fact that the first code of laws of the Province was chiefly borrowed from the laws of New Plymouth Colony, and not from those of Massachusetts Bay, as has been heretofore stated by other writers. A comparison of the early criminal laws of New Hampshire with those of other colonies and the mother country shows that they do not suffer thereby.

Much labor has been bestowed upon this tract, both in collecting and in verifying facts. It is a much needed addition to our legal literature; and we hope that gentlemen of the profession in other states will do a like service for their respective commonwealths.

J. W. D.

The Reed Controversy. Further Facts with reference to the Character of Joseph Reed, Adjutant General on the Staff of General Washington. Printed for Private Distribution. Trenton, N. J.: John L. Murphy, State Gazette Printing House. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 11.]

This pamphlet is a vindication of the memory of Col. Joseph Reed from the oft repeated charge that he took protection from the enemy during the revolutionary war. It is in the form of two letters to George H. Moore, LL.D., of the New York Historical Society, from William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey. These letters show that the officer of this name who actually took such protection, was Col. Charles Read of one of the Burlington, New Jersey, battalions. A letter is appended from Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who had made the charge and who had been permitted to read the letters, withdrawing the same, and requesting permission to be the first to announce Gen. Stryker's discovery. This he did in the fifth volume of the centenary edition of his *History of the United States*.

In the preface, Gen. Stryker gives a list of the publications relative to the military record of Joseph Reed, which was first attacked Sept. 3, 1782, in the *Independent Gazetteer*.

J. W. D.

History of the Civil War in America. By the Comte de Paris. Translated, with the approval of the Author, by LOUIS F. TASISTRO. Edited by HENRY COPPEE, LL.D. Volume II. Philadelphia: Jos. H. Coates & Co. 1876. [8vo. pp. xxvi. 773.]

In a former number of the REGISTER (vol. xxx. p. 258) we noticed the first volume of this work, stating briefly its chief contents and characteristics. A careful perusal of the second volume has brought us to the conclusion we then expressed, that for fulness, accuracy and precision of statement, for impartiality and candor, and for a broad and sagacious grasp of the mixed questions of politics and military strategy that entered into the Civil War, this work surpasses all its predecessors.

The most important and the most interesting portion of this volume, and that in

which the author shows his highest powers of analysis and of statement, is that in which he recites the history of the military operations and battles of 1862. Here the ability, patriotism and real success of General McClellan are fully vindicated, and the causes of his failure to accomplish all that he planned are traced to their true source. Scarcely less interesting and instructive are the chapters that describe the events of the same year in the southwest. The history of the capture of New Orleans, and of the government of that city in 1862, is told, we believe, with truth and candor.

A. H. H.

Memoirs of an American Lady: With Sketches of Manners and Scenes in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. By MRS. ANNE GRANT, Author of *Letters from the Mountains, &c.* With a Memoir of Mrs. Grant. By JAMES GRANT WILSON. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1876. [8vo. pp. 377.]

The "Memoirs of an American Lady,"—in which Mrs. Grant of Laggan so pleasantly describes from her own observations while a child under the roof of Mrs. Schuyler, the manners and customs of the Dutch families of Albany, just previous to the revolution,—is acknowledged by Paulding to have been the prototype of his "Dutchman's Fireside." Though given to the public nearly seventy years ago, the book still enjoys a high reputation with those who love to dwell upon the past.

It is well, in these days, while we are reviving the memory of revolutionary times and worthies, that a new edition of this interesting work should be brought out. The editor, whom from his initial we take to be Mr. Munsell, has added many judicious and valuable notes, and Col. Wilson, who has furnished the memoir, gives an interesting account of the author. The typography of the book is excellent.

J. W. D.

History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations who once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighbouring States. By the Rev. JOHN HECKEWELDER, of Bethlehem, Pa. New and Revised Edition. With an Introduction and Notes. By the Rev. WILLIAM C. REICHEL. Philadelphia: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. No. 820 Spruce Street. 1876. [8vo. pp. 465.]

This is the ninth volume of the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." It is a reprint of Heckewelder's "Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations," prepared for the American Philosophical Society, and first published among its "Transactions" in 1819. The work will always be sought for as an original authority upon Indian history, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has done a good work in placing it before the public in the present form.

Rev. Mr. Reichel, the editor, long connected with the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, died there on the 1st of November last, in his fifty-third year. He was a careful and accurate historian, and has annotated Heckewelder's work in a judicious and satisfactory manner.

J. W. D.

Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton during his Visit to Canada in 1776, as one of the Commissioners from Congress. With a Memoir and Notes. By BRANTZ MAYER. [Seal.] Printed by John Murphy, For the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, May, 1876. [8vo. pp. 110.]

This elegant volume is issued as a "Memorial Contribution from the Maryland Historical Society to the Centennial Celebration of the National Independence of the United States of America, July 4, 1876," and is uniform with the "Fund-Publication" series of that society. It is a republication of one of its earliest issues, the work having been first published in 1845, the year after the incorporation of the society. To the present edition has been added an autobiographic sketch of the author of the journal, and a letter, June 2, 1776, from Rev. Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Carroll, who accompanied the Commissioners, to the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; also portraits of the three commissioners—Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll and Samuel Chase—and of Bishop Carroll. It has otherwise been improved. The committee, of which Mr. Mayer, the editor, is chairman, state that they "offer this book as a patriotic memorial, showing that, at the end of one hundred years of National life, Maryland is loyal to the men and memories of 1776."

The original manuscript of Carroll's journal is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

J. W. D.

Oration delivered before the City Council and the Citizens of Boston, on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1876. By Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Boston: Printed by Order of the City Council. 1876. [8vo. pp. 96.]

For over one hundred years an oration has annually been delivered, before the authorities of the municipality of Boston, to commemorate an event connected with the separation of the British American colonies from the mother country; and all of these orations, except two, have, we think, been printed. From 1771 to 1783, the event commemorated was the Boston Massacre, March 5th. Since the latter date, it has been the Declaration of Independence, July 4th. James S. Loring, a member of this society, in 1852, made these orations the subject of a thick octavo volume which he entitled "*The Hundred Orators of Boston*" (*ante vi. 299*). In this work he has preserved much valuable matter illustrating the history of the city and the biography of its orators.

Mr. Winthrop's is the ninety-fourth of these orations which commemorate the Declaration of Independence; and it celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of this event. No more fitting orator than he for such an occasion could be selected. He has more than realized, by his masterly performance, the high expectations that were raised.

J. W. D.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Dea. Alfred, in New Britain, Ct., April 13, 1876, aged 78. He was born in that town, Oct. 16, 1797, and passed his whole life there. In early life he taught school, but afterwards carried on the business of carriage making and subsequently of farming. He was one of the pioneers in Sabbath-school work, and was either teacher or superintendent of the First Church Sunday-school from the age of nineteen till his death. He held many offices of responsibility in the church and in the town, and was always faithful to his trust. During the war he was one of the selectmen, and did much laborious work in aid of the families of the soldiers serving in the army. He was an early worker and a leader in the temperance and anti-slavery causes. He was the author of the "*Genealogy and Ecclesiastical History of New Britain, Ct.*," the "*Andrews Genealogy*" and the "*Hart Genealogy*," all of which books have been noticed in the REGISTER (*ante xxiii. 239; xxvii. 450; xxx. 269*). On the publication of the first book, his fellow-citizens testified their appreciation of his labors by presenting him with a valuable silver tea-service. He was a pains-taking and accurate genealogist, a devoted christian, and an honest and pure-minded man. A "*Memorial Tribute*" by Elihu Burritt was printed in 1876.

CHIPMAN, Mrs. Elizabeth, in Saint John, N. B., July 4, 1876, in the 84th year of her age, widow of the late Hon. Ward Chipman, formerly Chief Justice of New

Brunswick. In 1817 she was married to her late husband, who was the son of the Hon. Ward Chipman, Judge of the Supreme Court of N. B., and who was likewise acting Governor of that Province at the time of his death. The mother of the Chief Justice was the daughter of the Hon. William Hazen, a pioneer settler of the city of Saint John, and at the time of his death a member of the Governor's Council of that Province. Mr. Hazen sailed for Saint John with his family, where he had previously made a settlement, on the 17th of June, 1775, and, as he left the harbor of Newburyport, he heard the discharge of cannon at the battle of Bunker Hill. His family has been one of the most distinguished in New Brunswick. One of his daughters married the late Judge Botsford of the Supreme Court, and another married Sir John Fitz Gerald, the only survivor in the family of that generation, now over ninety years of age, and the oldest General at the present time in the English army. Two of Mr. Hazen's grandsons, on the establishment of the Dominion of Canada, were appointed Senators for life, viz.: the Hon. Robert L. Hazen and the Hon. Amos E. Botsford; a brother of the latter is a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Chipman leaves no family. We learn that the executor and residuary legatee of the will of the late Chief Justice, Mr. William Hazen, has presented the portraits of the two Judges Chipman, both painted by Stuart, to Chief Justice Horace Gray, of Boston, who is

a grand nephew of the elder Chipman. The Chipmans were both educated at Harvard College; the Judge graduated in 1770, and the Chief Justice in 1805.

DAVISON, Capt. Elias E., in Boston, April 9, 1876, æ. 72. He was a native of Gloucester, Mass. For some time he commanded a ship belonging to Bryant & Sturgis in the East India trade; but for the last thirty-four years has been wharfinger of Lewis Wharf. He was for many years pilot commissioner, and had held the office of president of the Boston Marine Society. He was endowed with strong native force of character, was of a genial disposition and was very popular among his associates.

HOLT, Thomas, in Medford, April 13, 1876, a. 72. For many years he had been proof-reader at the Boston Stereotype Foundry. Not a few of the standard works issued during the last half century have been read by him, among which may be mentioned Leverett's Lexicon, Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, and Webster's and Worcester's unabridged dictionaries. His opinions had great weight with authors, and many were indebted to him for valuable suggestions.

RICHARDS, Dr. Levi, in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 18, 1876, aged 77. He was a son of Joseph and Rhoda (Howe) Richards, and was born at Hopkinton, Mass., April 4, 1799. He was brought up a farmer, but having a natural genius for mechanics, for fifteen or eighteen years engaged in mechanical pursuits, which he relinquished for medicine, becoming very successful as a botanical physician. He was a high priest and patriarch of the Latter Day Saints, and visited England in 1841 and again in 1847 in their service. He took much interest in horticulture and sanitary reforms. A sketch of his life will be found in Morse's Richards Genealogy, p. 170 b.

RICHARDSON, Mrs. Anna Maria, wife of the Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., formerly United States secretary of the treasury, died in Paris, France, March 26, 1876, aged 48. She was the daughter of Jonathan Marston, and was born in Machias Port, Maine, Nov. 28, 1827—where she was married Oct. 29, 1849. She resided for some years in Lowell, where her husband was then practising law, and removed thence to Cambridge. After a short residence there, she spent some years abroad, for the purpose of educating her daughter.

Returning to this country she lived in Washington until 1875, when her fondness for travel induced her to undertake with her husband and daughter the long and still rather unusual journey across the Continent to China, Japan, India and Egypt—a journey which, rich in enjoyment and instruction, proved to be her last. From Cairo she went to Paris for medical advice, and died in that city ten days after her arrival. Mrs. Richardson possessed many graces of mind as well as of person, and her numerous friends will learn of her sudden death with much regret.

SMALLEY, Dr. Adoniram, in Lebanon, N. H., May 14, 1876, aged 72. He was born Sept. 14, 1803. For over 43 years he was a physician in active practice. He was an energetic man, and skilful in his profession.

WASHBURN, Israel, in Livermore, Me., of protracted paralysis, Sept. 1, 1876, a. 91. He was the eldest child of Israel and Abiah Washburn, of Raynham, Mass., where he was born, Nov. 18, 1784. He was the 7th generation in descent from John¹ Washburn (an early settler of Duxbury, who removed thence to Bridgewater) through John,² Samuel,³ Israel,⁴ Israel,⁵ and Israel,⁶ above, his father, who was born in Raynham, Jan. 30, 1755.

He left his native town in 1806, and taught school in Dresden, Maine, for a year or more; after which he engaged in trade and shipbuilding, with Barzilai White, at White's Landing, now Richmond, Me. In 1809, he purchased of Artemas Leonard his farm and store in Livermore, and carried on business here as a trader till 1829. His subsequent life was passed on his farm in that town. He represented Livermore in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1815, 1816, 1818 and 1819, and had also held the offices of town clerk and selectman there. His wife, Mrs. Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, to whom he was married March 30, 1812, died May 6, 1861. They had eleven children, among whom are Hon. Israel (LL.D.) of Portland, Me., formerly governor of that state; Hon. Elihu B., now United States minister to France; and Maj. Gen. Cadwalader C. (LL.D.), formerly governor of Wisconsin.

Till his death he took a lively interest in public affairs, and was thoroughly conversant with the political history of the nation.



J. B. Pate

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1877.

MEMOIR OF ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES.

By HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, M.A., of Boston, Mass.

ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 22d of October, 1817. He was the sixth child and youngest son of the Hon. Isaac Chapman and Martha Henshaw Bates.

His father, Isaac Chapman Bates, was born in Granville, Mass., Jan. 23, 1779, and died in Washington, D. C., March 16, 1845. He was a leading member of the bar, and at the time of his death was one of the United States Senators for the state of Massachusetts, the Hon. Rufus Choate being his colleague. His wife, Martha, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Henshaw of Northampton, was born in Boston, June 9, 1783, and survived until the 9th of November, 1874, having nearly completed the first half of her ninety-second year.¹

The subject of the present memoir received the usual academic training of the time at Round Hill School, Northampton, and at the age of sixteen came to Boston and entered the warehouse of Messrs. Edwards & Stoddard, importers of silk goods. His ability and steady deportment so commended him to the confidence and regard of his employers that he was sent by them to France, as their purchasing agent, before he had completed his nineteenth year. He remained in Europe in this position for several years, and, while assiduous in his attention to business, he improved his opportunities to the utmost for becoming familiar with the French and German languages and advancing his general culture. Returning to the United States, he associated himself in business in Boston with Mr. R. A. Crafts, formerly of Manchester, England, under the firm name of R. A. Crafts & Co. On the succession of Mr. Fill-

¹ Mr. Senator Bates was son of Col. Jacob Bates, who was born in Durham, Conn., Nov. 2, 1746, removed with his father to Granville, Mass., in 1753, died Oct. 22, 1836, and was

more to the presidency in 1850, Mr. Bates was appointed Consul-General at Aix la Chapelle, for Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. His acquaintance with continental life and languages, his urbane manners, his mercantile experience, and his sound and liberal judgment, qualified him to an exceptional degree for this office. He was both popular and efficient as a representative of his government, and Mr. Webster, while at the head of the Department of State, spoke with special praise of his consular reports as being carefully compiled and full of valuable information. On a change of administration in 1854, he was superseded; the person appointed to succeed him, however, was almost immediately recalled, and Mr. Bates was asked to return to the consulship; but it was too late, he had concluded other arrangements.

When Mr. Bates came back to Boston in 1854, our merchants were engaged in organizing the Board of Trade,¹ and they were fortunate in being able at once to secure his coöperation as its secretary and executive manager. Under his discreet and able administration, the new institution almost immediately took rank with the long-established commercial bodies of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Such boards were then in existence only in the three cities named and in New Orleans, Savannah, San Francisco and Portland, and the only produce exchanges were those of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Albany, Oswego, Buffalo, and Cleveland, in all fourteen. Now, there are five or six times as many commercial organizations of various kinds in the United States, and their sphere

buried in Northampton. He married Ruth, daughter of Phineas Robinson, of Granville, and widow of Isaac Chapman, born in Durham, Aug. 10, 1755, died Oct. 28, 1829, and buried in Northampton.

Son of John Bates, of Durham, born March 3, 1717, removed to Granville, 1753, died March 31, 1782. He married Edith Ward, of Middletown, Conn.

Son of James Bates, of Saybrook and Haddam Quarter, Conn., born Dec. 16, 1683, married Hannah, daughter of David Bull.

Son of Samuel *Bate*, of Saybrook, baptized in Dorchester, June 19, 1648, died Dec. 28, 1699, married Mary, daughter of Robert Chapman, of Saybrook, born April 15, 1655.

Son of James Bate, of Saybrook and Haddam, baptized in Lydd, County of Kent, England, Dec. 14, 1624, sailed for America with his father in the "Elizabeth" in 1636, married Ann, daughter of Henry Withington, of Dorchester.

Son of James Bate, of Lydd, County of Kent, England.

For the further genealogy of the Bates or Bate family, see documents in process of compilation, left by the late Isaac Chapman Bates, now in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Martha Henshaw Bates, born in Boston, June 9, 1793, married Isaac Chapman Bates, afterwards United States Senator, Sept. 21, 1807, died in Northampton, Nov. 9, 1874.

Daughter of the Hon. Samuel Henshaw, of Milton, Boston and Northampton, born in Milton, Feb. 14, 1744, died in Northampton, March 11, 1809, married Aug. 7, 1782, Martha Hunt, of Northampton, born June 28, 1755, died May 27, 1842.

Son of Samuel Henshaw, born in Milton, Sept. 21, 1723, died May 21, 1778, married Nov. 1712, Submit Woodard, of Milton, died March 14, 1792.

Son of Samuel Henshaw, born in Dorchester, April 1, 1682, died Oct. 18, 1761, married Waitstill Topliff, of Dorchester, baptized Nov. 9, 1684, died May 17, 1737.

Son of Joshua Henshaw, of Dorchester, born in Liverpool, England, about 1643, died in 1719, married in 1670, Elizabeth Sumner, of Dorchester, baptized June 27, 1752, died in 1728.

For further particulars see the Henshaw papers, deposited by Mrs. Isaac C. Bates with the above-named Society.

¹ There had previously been a Chamber of Commerce in Boston. It was organized on the 18th of January, 1836, and for some years was a very active and useful body. After a time, however, the interest of its members fell off, and without formally disbanding, it held a meeting for the last time on the 14th of March, 1843.

of activity and opportunities for usefulness are of course more generally understood and intelligently appreciated than was the case twenty years ago; yet a circular issued by Mr. Bates in January, 1855, addressed to the business men of Boston, setting forth what should or might be accomplished by the Board of Trade, and showing why they should give it their sympathy and contribute to it their joint effort, could hardly be more comprehensive and complete had it been penned to-day, and it presents to view a higher ideal than most of our commercial boards have yet attained to.

Mr. Bates published annual reports in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The last, a volume of 670 pages, is probably by far the most full and elaborate compilation ever issued by any commercial board or chamber in this country. It contains a large variety of statistics, the laws and regulations governing the harbors and pilot service of the state, and the laws of the United States relating to money, weights and measures, customs duties and public warehouses. It was well fitted for a place on the bookshelf of every counting-house, and for constant reference by every merchant who desired accurate and trustworthy information in the intelligent prosecution of his business. In these annual reports there are ample discussions of many questions of both local and national interest, prominent among the latter being reciprocal trade with Canada, an uniform system of weights and measures, and the usury and bankrupt laws.

The subject, however, to which paramount importance is given in Mr. Bates's volumes, as in most of the subsequent reports of the Boston Board of Trade, is the improvement of transportation facilities, inland and coastwise, in the United States. This was, perhaps, the leading object in view with those who formed the Board, and to this its thought and effort were mainly directed for many years. At the time of its formation the American railway system had hardly done more than to make a beginning in its development. In 1854 there were 16,720 miles of railway in operation in this country; in 1874 there were 72,623 miles. And the lines then running were defective in many of their arrangements, and far below the reasonable requirements of the public. To refer to one route only, that between Boston and Chicago by way of Albany and Niagara Falls: there were two corporations between Boston and Albany, which divided the responsibility between them, or rather, which so constantly passed it from one to the other, that the community could never tell where to find it. There were only 53 miles of double track between Worcester and Albany, a distance of 156 miles, and the larger part of this was between Worcester and Springfield;¹ consequently there were slow trains and imperfect connections at and west from Springfield. There was no bridge across the Hudson River at Albany, and consequently there were many delays and infrequent

¹ It was not until 1868, that the entire distance between Worcester and Albany (excepting the bridges across the Connecticut and Hudson rivers) was covered by a double track.

connections, both for passengers and for goods, at that point. The railway suspension bridge across the Niagara River was not opened for traffic until the spring of 1855; and then, and for many years later, the gauge of the Great Western Railway of Canada was broader than that of the lines connecting with it, at either its eastern or its western terminus. It was under these circumstances, and while suffering from these disadvantages and others which might be named, that the merchants of Boston, in order to save the trade of the city with the West and South-West from utter extinction, united their influence and their endeavors to bring to pass a better state of things, and the secretary of the new Board of Trade was quick to apprehend the necessities of the case, and energetic in measures for meeting and overcoming them. In his first annual report, bearing date January 15, 1855, Mr. Bates says: "What we want and aim to have is, that the companies whose roads run in connecting lines shall come to an understanding with each other, so that through-freight trains may be run at different rates of speed, and at prices proportioned to the speed, but all of them with the rapidity of passenger trains; and we want to know beforehand with certainty how much it will cost to send our merchandise to any given point, and how long it will take to get it there." This high standard of railway efficiency, persistently held up by the Boston Board of Trade for so many years, has not yet perhaps been absolutely reached, but from 1855 and onward steady progress has been made. That the membership was not unreasonably impatient in its hopes and expectations, may be inferred from the circumstance that at the annual meeting in January, 1856, Mr. Bates congratulated the Board on the completion of arrangements by which the time guaranteed for the transit of goods from Boston to Chicago was "only sixteen days."

Mr. Bates sought to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the transportation business, and he was in constant correspondence and in personal contact with all the prominent railway officials in this part of the country. He also travelled over the routes in which the trade of Boston was particularly interested. On the opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, in April, 1855, there was an immense accumulation of merchandise from both the East and the West, for which the officials were not prepared, so that great confusion ensued, involving serious delays and very heavy losses. To quote from the annual report for that year: "Along the line of their road [the New York Central] scattered over a distance of from ten to twenty miles, wherever there was room, might be seen cars waiting to be unloaded. The like was true of the Great Western Railway." As soon as the news of this confusion and detention reached Boston, Mr. Bates hastened to Suspension Bridge and spent several weeks in its vicinity, rendering valuable aid in the process of disentanglement. A year later, in the spring of 1856, a

heavy snow-storm, in conjunction with the break in gauge, caused a similarly disastrous stoppage of traffic at the same point. We are told that "three-fifths of all the cars (belonging to the New York Central) suited to the business and in condition to be used, were blocked up at the Suspension Bridge, leaving only two-fifths for all the Buffalo and Lake-Shore business and for goods coming East." In another week, all the cars belonging to the Central road would have been used up, and it would have been left without any whatever for new business. Mr. Bates kept the members of the Board of Trade well informed of everything that was taking place at the Bridge at this juncture, and he helped to turn the tide of traffic from this city into other channels, until the pressure could be removed and communication reöpened by the direct route.

In the course of its endeavors to promote regularity and facility of transportation, the Board of Trade was led, in 1858, to establish the Boston Inland Mutual Insurance Company, and Mr. Bates was naturally fixed upon as its president. He therefore resigned the secretaryship of the Board of Trade, but continued to be an active member of its government. We doubt whether, either in this country or in Europe, a company has ever been established for altogether the same objects in combination. These objects were—to insure property against fire in Boston; to insure merchandise against the perils of the sea, when transported coastwise from ports between Newfoundland and California; to insure against the perils of inland navigation and transportation over all the main lines of railways, lakes, rivers and canals in the country; and to insure against delays in the conveyance of merchandise. This last was really the chief purpose of the company,—to obviate delay, and to promote regularity and promptness in the transit of goods; and it is a pity that the project could not have had a longer and more thorough trial. But at the commencement of the civil war in 1861, new and untried difficulties arose, which seemed to complicate, more than ever, the transportation question, and it was decided, contrary to Mr. Bates's judgment, to wind up and dissolve the company. It had been a success, pecuniarily and otherwise, during the few years of its existence, and it would in all probability have continued to be so.

Shortly after, Mr. Bates became interested in a valuable patent, and in the summer of 1864 he went to Europe to introduce it there, and to represent the company to which it belonged. He held this position two or three years and then relinquished it, but his residence continued to be on the other side of the Atlantic until the time of his death. During the last seven or eight years of his life he enjoyed a period of leisure to which a protracted career of industry fully entitled him, and for making a good use of which his cultivated tastes abundantly fitted him. He travelled extensively; and in his comfortable home in Paris, he renewed the study of statistical and industrial questions, commenced long before. He became much

interested, also, in genealogical investigations, and some valuable results of these labors have come into the possession of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, although not in the form they would have taken had he survived longer.

Indeed, wherever Mr. Bates was, and however he was situated, he could not be idle. His mind was too active, and his energies were too strong and healthful to remain unemployed. And whatever he engaged in, or undertook to do, he did thoroughly and well. He brought not only intelligence and aptitude, but zeal also to his work, and a degree of enthusiasm which enabled him to overcome obstacles. He used to say that it had always seemed to be his fortune to labor in untried fields; but perhaps the most marked instances of his success were those which he achieved without experience on his own part, or the precedents of others, to assist him. His industry was painstaking and indefatigable, and he spared no time or effort to make himself master of the work before him, or to carry it through to complete accomplishment. These qualities were especially conspicuous in him while he was secretary of the Boston Board of Trade and president of the Inland Insurance Company; but they were to be observed throughout his business life, no less when as a youth he was making large purchases of goods in a foreign country, than when, nearly thirty years later, he carried a new and important invention to England and the continent. This absolute fidelity to the business in hand was a natural outgrowth of the sterling integrity of his character. His ideal of personal honor was high, and he could not have satisfied himself with any half-hearted or perfunctory performance of duty. He set an advanced standard of excellence before himself; he therefore found it less difficult to please others than himself, in what he was able to accomplish. With this strength of principle and elevation of purpose, he possessed also great amiability and generosity of heart, refined susceptibilities, and quick and responsive sympathies, in a word, all the essentials to a true nobility of nature.

Of Mr. Bates in his private and domestic relations, it is enough here to say that he was most exemplary in all of them. He was married in Boston, May 14, 1851, to Frances Sarah Attwill, born in New Orleans, May 15, 1828, daughter of John Daggett Attwill, of New Orleans, and Ann Burroughs, of Woodbridge, County of Suffolk, England. His only child, Arthur Edward Bates, was born in Aix la Chapelle, March 5, 1853, and died in Paris, April 28, 1873. The education of this son had been carried on for several years under the zealous care and scholarship of Prof. Metzdorf, of Berlin, and he gave much promise of future excellence. He was about to return to America, with his parents, to enter the sophomore class in Harvard University, at the time of his sudden death.

For more than a year Mr. Bates had been subject to an infirmity which caused some anxiety to himself and his friends, but no one

was prepared for his demise when it came. He was on a visit to the United States for the purpose of completing a family tomb in the old cemetery in Northampton, and of laying the remains of his beloved son to rest there. While passing a few days at Saratoga Springs, he became somewhat worse than usual, and at night, on the 24th of September, 1875, he died with hardly a moment's warning. "God's finger touched him, and he slept." Father and son, after a separation brief but bitter, are now reunited, and their bodies repose side by side, amid the peaceful shades where so many of their kindred sleep.

Such men as Mr. Bates are too rare to be given up without deep and genuine sorrow, and especially are they to be lamented when they are taken from earth in the very prime of life, and in the ripe maturity of their powers. It becomes us, however, now and at all times, to acquiesce in the varied appointments of our Heavenly Father in His providential dealings with the children of men; and, remembering that He keeps the times and seasons in His own power, to rely confidently upon the assurance of His wisdom and love, both when He gives and when He recalls His gifts, saying evermore, "He doeth all things well."

NOTES ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

By the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, A.B., President of Macalester College, Minneapolis, Minn.

[Continued from page 22.]

No. XV.

A STUDY OF THE VIRGINIA CENSUS OF 1624.

Rev. Richard Buck.

IN a volume of Colonial Records published by the State of Virginia, in 1874, there is a list of those living in that colony on Feb. 16, 1623, or 1624 according to the present mode of reckoning.

The columns of bare names look stiff and prosaic, yet the lives of those who bore them, if not always "sublime," were full of romance and exciting incidents.

In the census of those at James City and the corporation thereof, appear Benamy, Gercyon, Peleg and Mara Bucke. Here, for the first time, the historian obtains a glimpse of the family of the Rev. Richard Buck, and the name of each child suggests an experience of the father.

Buck was the chaplain of the fleet of nine vessels that sailed out of the port of Plymouth on the first day of June, 1609, bound for Virginia. With Gates, Somers, and Captain Newport, on the 28th of July, he was on board the "Sea Venture" when driven by a

hurricane on the rocks of Bermudas. During the following winter, while vessels were being constructed to resume their voyage, Buck, who had been a student at Oxford, was faithful to his ordination vows. The "Lord's Day," as the first day of the week was called, was duly observed, and one Stephen Hopkins, a Puritan, supposed to have been afterwards one of the "May Flower" passengers, acted as lay-reader. Among the passengers was the celebrated John Rolfe, the earliest tobacco planter in Virginia, and his wife. While tarrying on the island, Mrs. Rolfe gave birth to a babe, which, in accordance with the forms of the Church of England, was baptized Bermudas. Nor was the marriage service disused. Thomas Powell, the cook of Sir George Somers, had fallen in love with one Elizabeth Persons, the servant of Mistress Horton, and the good chaplain pronounced "that they be man and wife together, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Toward the last of May, 1610, the passengers arrived from Bermudas to find their fellow colonists at Jamestown on the verge of starvation. Upon their landing, the bell of the rude log-church was rung, and the emaciated and disheartened settlers assembled and listened to the "zealous and sorrowful prayer" of Mr. Buck.

Two weeks later, to the joy of the suffering, Lord Delaware appeared in the James River with three ships. That nobleman in his narrative writes: "The 10th of June, being Sunday, I brought my ship, and in the afternoon went ashore, where, after a sermon made by Mr. Buck, Sir Thomas Gates his preacher, I caused my commission to be read. * * * There was not above one sow, that we can hear of, left alive, not a hen or chick in the fort, and our horses and mares they had eaten." Sir Thomas Dale, in May, 1611, brought some new colonists, profane, riotous, and mutinous, and a supply of provisions "as hogs refused to eat."

In these days of darkness the wife of the chaplain gave birth to a daughter. As the mother lay in her weakness, she could but contrast her condition with the happy days of her childhood in England, and appreciate the feelings of the woman of Bethlehem when she said to her old friends, "Call me not Naomi, call me Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty."

When the day came for the baptism of the first born of the minister of Jamestown parish, the infant, in view of the disheartening circumstances of its birth, was appropriately named Mara.

Three years elapse, and the good minister is presented with a son, and, remembering that when Moses was in Midian his wife "bare him a son and he called his name Gershom, for he said, I have been a stranger in a strange land," in sympathy with the great Hebrew lawgiver, he baptized the boy, born among the forests of Virginia, surrounded by Indians, Gershom.

In two more years the cry of an infant is heard for the third

time in the glebe-house of Jamestown. Like Rachel, the wife "had hard labor," and she called the boy Benoni. As he began to toddle, there was no rollicking glee, the eyes had not the animation which the mother had noticed in those of Mara and Gershom in their early childhood; and as he advanced in boyhood he could not number twenty, measure a yard of cloth, or rightly name the days of the week. By his birth a mysterious Providence caused the good minister to drink one more bitter cup, to have the unenviable distinction of being the father of the first natural fool among the English speaking colonists of North America. "An idiot or natural fool," says Blackstone, "is one that hath no understanding from his nativity."

John Rolfe, in 1616, describes Jamestown as having a population of fifty men, "whereof thirty-one are farmers, all these maintain themselves with food and raiment. Mr. Richard Buck minister there, a very good preacher." A year or two after this the old log church was so decayed that the inhabitants at their own expense built a new house of worship, of timber, twenty feet in breadth and fifty feet in length.¹ In this building convened, on the 30th of July, 1619, the first legislative assembly in America, composed of two burgesses from each plantation, freely elected by the inhabitants thereof, with power to make and ordain laws profitable for the Colony.

The Journal of the Legislature states: "The most convenient place we could find to sitt in was the Quire of the Church, where Sir George Yeardley the Governor, being sett downe in his accustomed place, those of the Counsell of Estate sate next him, on both handes, excepte onely the Secretary then appointed Speaker, who sate right before him. * * * But forasmuche as men's affaires doe little prosper where God's service is neglected, all the Burgesses tooke their places in the Quire till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the Minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his owne glory and the good of this Plantation. Prayer being ended, to the intente that as we had begun at God Almighty, so we might proceed wth awful and due respecte towards the Lieutenant, our most gracious and dread Sovereigne, all the Burgesses were intreated to retyre themselves into the body of the Church, w^{ch} being done, before they were fully admitted, they were called in order, and by name, and so every man, none staggering at it, tooke the oathe of Supremacy, and then entred the Assembly."

The dividing of the colony into hundreds with the privilege of representation in the Assembly, gave new life to the inhabitants. Not long after this legislature adjourned, the good wife of Mr. Buck presented him with another son. Remembering that Eber, the Hebrew patriarch, called a son "Peleg, for in his days was the earth

¹ The present dilapidated church is the fourth built at Jamestown. The third, built of brick, was commenced in 1639, and in 1676 destroyed by fire. The edifice now in ruins was commenced after this period, on a new foundation.

divided" into separate families, the chaplain commemorated the *Pelegging* or dividing of Virginia into separate legislative districts, by baptizing his last child with the name of Peleg.

Four years after the meeting of this first legislature, both the Rector and his wife had died. Early in the year 1625 the children were living with some of the parishioners. Poor chattering Benoni and Peleg were cared for by Peter Langman and Mary his wife; Mara lived with John and Bridget Burrows, and Gershom was at the plantation of one John Jackson.

The last record of the minister's family is in 1637, when Ambrose Harmar petitioned the king of England relative to the care of "Benoni Buck an idiot, the first in that Plantation, son of Richard Buck the late Minister, together with his poor estate, having had the tuition of him and his brother for thirteen years."

The Widow Jordan.

Siselye Jordan is the quaint name of a young widow whose first husband, Samuel Jordan, gentleman, of Charles Hundred, had a plantation at Jordan's Journey, on the south side of the James River, not far from City Point. Cecilia or Cicely, when a little girl, only ten years of age, was brought, in A.D. 1610, in the ship *Swan* to Virginia, and when about twenty years old became the wife of Samuel Jordan, who owned four hundred and fifty acres, and in 1619 was a member of the first Virginia legislature. At *Fleurdeieu Hundred*, on the same side of the river at a short distance below, the Rev. Greville Pooley resided, who in 1622 came from England in the ship *James*. A few months after he settled in the New World he was called upon to visit his neighbor Samuel Jordan, who was dying. Three or four days after the funeral services, the grave clergyman proposed to the widow to take the place of her deceased husband, and thought his offer was accepted.

But the adage that "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," was verified in his case. In 1618 there had arrived in the ship *Neptune*, and settled near the Jordan plantation, William Ferrar, whose name is perpetuated by Ferrar's Island, the neck of land opposite Henrico. At the time Cicely became a widow, he was about thirty years of age, and one of the most intelligent men in the colony. He was a relative, and supposed to have been the brother of Nicholas Ferrar, the friend of the poet George Herbert, and of John Ferrar, the Deputy Governor of the Virginia Company of London. It became pleasant for him to walk over to the widow Jordan's and notice the children, Mary about three years of age, and Margaret an infant. In time, he proposed to marry the mother, and in the presence of the Governor and Council of Virginia she acknowledged her engagement to him.

Pooley the minister was inconsolable. Not disposed tamely to submit, he went and told to the authorities how he had courted

Cicely immediately after her first husband's funeral, and declared that there was a flagrant breach of promise. The Council of the Colony felt it was too knotty a question for them to decide, and they referred it to the London Company.

On the 24th of April, 1624, there was laid upon the table of the Virginia Company the depositions "touching the difference between Mr Pooley and Mrs Jourdan," and they were referred to Dr. Samuel Purchas, the eminent divine and chronicler, with instructions "to confer with some civilians and advise what answer was fit to be returned in such a case."

In January, 1625, a muster of the inhabitants of Jordan's Journey was taken, and is called the "Muster of Mr William Ferrar and Mrs Jordan," but we have no evidence as to the time of the marriage ceremony. Poor Pooley was then living at Piersey's Hundred, with two young indentured servants, but seems at length to have been married, and about the year 1629 to have met with a sad end.

A letter written about this time to Sir Martin Stuterille, by Joseph Mead, states that "treacherous savages assaulted the house of one Mr. Pooley, a minister, and slew him and his family."

Eleanor Phillips.

Eleanor Phillips is the name of one of those living at West and Shirley Hundred, the region where the Union army rested after the battles at Malvern. We find just enough about her to stimulate our curiosity. At a meeting of the Virginia Company, held in London on the 5th of September, 1622, Nicholas Ferrar, the Deputy Governor, stated that he had received a warrant signed by sundry Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, directed to the Company, requiring one Dan. Francke, a reprieved malefactor, to be sent to Virginia, which Francke had consented to serve there one Eleanor Phillips, who intended to go over with him and pay his passage, and the Company ordered that he should be placed on board the ship Southampton, Capt. Chester, which was about to sail.

A few months after he landed at Westover, we discover that Francke died, but no one knows why Eleanor Phillips was so interested in his welfare.

Alice Davison.

Glancing down the list, we find Alice Davison, with the Latin word *vidua* opposite her name. The husband of this widow had been the Secretary of the Colony, and like George Sandys the Treasurer, and his colleague, was a poet. He was the successor of the brilliant scholar and tippler John Pory, who had not carried himself well as an officer. Under the date of the 13th of June,

1621, there is the following entry in the transactions of the Virginia Company :

"Mr Deputy moved to know their pleasure whether they would have Mr Porey's commission renewed, or the place to be supplied by another. Whereupon the Company declaring their desire to make a change, there were four gentlemen proposed for the said place, * * * being all of them recommended, by worthy persons, for their honesty, sufficiency and experience in secretary affairs, but because no more than three could stand for the election, it was put to the question which three they would have nominated for that purpose, whereupon Mr Smith was dismissed, and the other three appointed to stand for the election, who being all three put to the balloting box, choice was made of Mr Davison, he having the majority of balls, who being called in to take notice that the Secretary's place was fallen upon him, did declare his thankful acknowledgment unto the Company, promising his best to answer their expectation of him."

Davison died soon after the great Indian massacre in the spring of 1622, and at the time the census was taken his wife had been a widow more than a year. Sir William Davison, Secretary of State under Queen Elizabeth, and friend of William Brewster the leader of the exiles in the May Flower, had three sons, Francis, Christopher and Walter, all of whom wrote verses. Christopher is the author of the following paraphrase of the 15th Psalm :

" Lord, in thy house, who shall forever bide?
To whom, shall rest in sacred mount betide?
Ev'n unto him that leads a life unstained,
Doth good, and speaks the truth from heart unfeigned:
Who with his tongue, deceit hath never used;
Nor neighbor hurt, nor slandered, nor accus'd;
Who, loving good men, is from bad estranged;
Who keeps his word, though to his loss, unchanged.
To usury who hath no money lent,
Nor taken bribes against the innocent.
Who in this course doth constantly persevere,
In holy hill, unmoved, shall dwell for ever."

Rev. David Sands.

At Hog Island, just below Jamestown, the Rev. David Sands, or Sandis, is marked in the census as a resident. He came to Virginia in 1620, and was probably a relative of Sir Edwin Sandys, the Governor of the Company, whose brother George was the treasurer of the Colony. In July, 1624, we find him petitioning for relief from calumny derogatory to his profession.

Rev. Jonas Stockton.

Among those enrolled at Elizabeth City were Jonas and Timothy Stockton, father and son. Both arrived early in 1621, in the ship

Bona Nova. The Rev. Jonas was about thirty-six years of age when he came to Virginia, and his child Timothy was ten years old. For a time he supplied the place of Mr. Wickham at Henrico and Bermuda Hundred, but after the massacre he appears to have returned to Elizabeth City.

The unreliable Captain John Smith, in his General History, professedly quotes from a letter of the Rev. Mr. Stockham, intended for Stockton, and makes him utter sentiments concerning the Indians, which the divine Richard Hakluyt had printed twenty years before Stockton saw the James River.

In the preface to a translation from the Portuguese of a work entitled "Virginia richly valued," Hakluyt, in 1609, writes these words relative to the treatment of the Indians.

"To handle them gently, while gentle courses may be found to serve, will be without comparison the best; but if gentle polishing will not serve, the one shall not want hammerers and rough masons enow, I mean, our old soldiers trained up in the Netherlands, to square and prepare them to our preachers' hands."

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE REV. PETER BULKELEY.

By ANNA MARIA FAY, of New York City.

WHEN the conforming Puritans of the Church of England attempted to found, in the wilderness of the New World, an ideal government in Church and State, one of the most earnest of their number in this high endeavor, was the subject of this memoir, the founder and first seer of Concord. "He was," says President Stiles, "a masterly reasoner in theology, and equal to the first characters in all Christendom and in all ages." A history of his life may not be uninteresting, while it may serve to revive the memory of a noble but forgotten worthy of New England.

The Rev. Peter Bulkeley came of an ancient lineage [*ante*, xxiii. 299]. He was descended from Peter, the second son of Robert, Lord of Bulclogh, in the reign of Edward III., and Nicola or Nicolaus, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bird, of Woore, Salop. His father, the Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D.D., was a moderate nonconformist and a learned Divine. He wrote the supplement to Fox's "Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs," and became rector of All Saints Church, Odell, Bedfordshire, in 1558. Odell, with its beautiful church and its castle already in ruins, was situated in a bend of the Ouse, a river, so tortuous in its course, that Fuller describes it "as more meandrous than Meander." The county was rich and fertile, and famous for its crops of barley. Here too were freshly disman-

bled monastic houses, and castles scarcely divested of the splendors of a fading feudalism.

Amid such surroundings, Peter Bulkeley was born January 31, 1582-3. Nothing is known of his childhood, except that we are told by Mr. Cotton Mather "that his education was answerable unto his originall; it was learned, it was genteel, and which was the top of all, it was very pious." He was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, when about 16 years old; and while a junior bachelor was chosen fellow. At this time the University was rife with the Calvinistic teachings brought home from Geneva by Cartwright, and divisions in opinion and discrepancies in dress were everywhere apparent. Mr. Bulkeley remained at the University until 1608, and then returned to Odell, where he succeeded to the possession of his estates and to the rectorship of the Parish. About the year 1613, he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldington, and became in course of time the father of a truly patriarchal family. Twenty years were passed by him in the practice of a mild nonconformity, protected by his diocesan, the famous Williams, bishop of Lincoln. But with the growing impositions upon the Puritans, he became "a thundering preacher and made many converts to the new doctrines." In the meantime Bishop Williams had lost the favor of Laud and had been sent to the Tower, and the fame of Mr. Bulkeley's preaching coming to the ears of the archbishop, he was silenced by the vicar general, Sir Nathaniel Brent. The days of his usefulness were henceforth at an end, unless he sought, in common with many of his brethren, a fresh field of labor in the New World. Accordingly in 1634, he sent out his eldest son Edward in advance, while he himself prepared to follow with the rest of his family. His wife having died, he married again about this time, Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwode, and converting his property into money, embarked with three of his sons in the *Susan and Ellen*, May 9, 1635. His wife and a portion of the family had preceded him by one day in the *Ann and Elizabeth*. Thus, at the age of fifty, Mr. Bulkeley left the old home and took up the staff of the stranger and pilgrim, "because," says Mr. Mather, "of the concern his renewed soul had for the free worship of the Lord Christ, and for the planting of Evangelical Churches in which to exercise that worship."

Mr. Bulkeley and his family probably reached Boston about the first of July, and proceeded to Newtown, or Cambridge, where, perhaps, his son, already become a freeman of the colony, may have been prepared to receive them into some sort of temporary home. It is highly probable that Mr. Bulkeley had come to this country with the intention of beginning a new settlement at Musketaquid. There is a tradition that the plan was formed in England, but on so large a scale, that it necessarily required the co-operation of persons already in the colony. Musketaquid, although "far up in the woods," when seen through the illusive haze of descriptions sent to England

must have appeared to Mr. Bulkeley endowed with all the charms of a primeval Odell. There were the same upland plains, the same extensive meadows, and again a lovely valley and a sluggish winding river. But there was a contrast between the cultivated barley fields of Bedfordshire, its historic homes and their picturesque beauty and human interests, and the rude tillage of the Indians, their squalid huts and savage habits. The grant to begin a town at Musketaquid, says Governor Winthrop, was made to Mr. Bulkeley and other families. Mr. Bulkeley had brought with him many farmers, probably his old tenants, and Mr. Johnson, in his "Wonder Working Providence," gives a history of the sad pilgrimage of the emigrants to the future Concord. He describes how they made their way through unknown woods, through watery swamps, through thickets their hands must tear open that their bodies may pass. Then how they come to scorching plains where their feet and legs are torn by ragged bushes, until the blood trickles down at every step. After such toilsome days, they rest on the rocks, "when the night takes them," having no repast but a pittance of bread. Finally they reach the desired haven, and here they burrow in the earth under the hillside and build some sort of temporary shelter for their wives and little ones. Such are some of the hardships by which Concord was acquired. The land was purchased from the Indians at the house of Mr. Bulkeley in the autumn of 1635. It was a tract of land six miles square, of which Mr. Bulkeley's house was the centre, and for which Captain Simon Willard and Mr. Spencer paid a parcel of wampumpeage, hatchets, hoes, knives, cotton-cloth and shirts.

It was said by Mr. Stoughton, that "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this Wilderness." If this were true of the general wilderness of New England, it was especially true of Concord. Not only were her founders men of learning and piety, they were also men of energy and some of them men of wealth. Mr. Bulkeley brought with him £6,000, and Thomas Flint £4,000. "Here," says Mr. Mather, "he [Mr. Bulkeley] buried a great Estate, while he raised one for almost every one whom he employed in the affairs of his husbandry. He had many and godly servants, whom after they had lived with him a fit number of years, he still dismissed with bestowing farms, and took others to succeed them in his service and his kindness. Thus he cast his bread upon the waters, not expecting the return of this his charity to a religious plantation until after many days." But the substantial advantages which seemed to open so bright a future to Mr. Bulkeley and his people, soon disappeared before the difficulties which beset them. In the poor wigwams, which they were compelled to inhabit until they could provide themselves more comfortable dwellings, they suffered incalculably from the severities of the climate. The land had to be cleared for cultivation, and when this arduous work

was accomplished, the poor soil of the uplands did not reward their toil; the floods of the river destroyed what crops the meadows produced, and they were forced "to cut their bread very thin for a long season." The men of wealth fared no better than the poor, owing to their more delicate nurture. Some had put all their money into cattle, upon which the rough fodder told so disastrously that at the end of a year or two most of them had perished. Their sheep suffered equally, and wolves devoured their swine. They lost their horses, and "many an honest gentleman had to travell afoot," says the chronicle, "and some even perished with extreme heat in their travells." Their health suffered from the want of the finer grains of England; their only meat was venison and raccoon bought from the Indians. They were depressed by the loneliness of the situation, as the river afforded no conveyance to the sea, and until roads could be made they were obliged to travel the rough Indian paths bare-foot and bare-legged, while at every turn the red man was a haunting presence. Nevertheless they were not without their mercies and consolations. If the loaf was scant, "verily the edge of their appetite was greater for spirituall duties at their first coming in time of wants than afterwards." If meat failed, was not a great store of fish sent them in the spring time? And assuredly when the Lord created Indian corn, had he not "a speciall eye to supply these his people's wants with it, for ordinarily 5 or 6 grains doth produce 600." In their poor wigwams was heard the voice of prayer and praise to God, and they had the saintly Bulkeley always with them to cheer, to sustain, and to guide them. Undismayed by trials and terrors, undaunted by disappointment and failure, the work of organization went on, and the summer after Mr. Bulkeley's arrival finds him returning with Mr. Jones to Cambridge to organize the church at Concord. The governor, Mr. Vane, and the deputy governor, Mr. Winthrop, though invited, did not attend, as the Concord ministers had neglected to consult previously the colonial authorities.

On the 6th of April, 1637, the church kept a day of humiliation at Cambridge, preparatory to the ordination of Mr. Bulkeley as teacher, and Mr. Jones as pastor of the church at Concord. Delegates came from all parts of the country; but owing to the religious dissensions which had begun to distract the young colony, governor Vane, the Rev. Messrs. Cotton and Wheelwright, and the ruling elders of the Church in Boston absented themselves. For Mr. Bulkeley was one of the party called Legalists, who were held to advocate a Covenant of Works, while their opponents were adherents of the Covenant of Grace. Mr. Cotton was an old friend of Mr. Bulkeley, a graduate of the same University, as well as a presbyter of the same diocese in England. He was a leader of the popular party in Boston, and to some extent favored the teachings of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and Mr. Wheelwright. Mr. Bulkeley was on the other hand unsparing in his condemnation of Mrs. Hutchinson, and calls

her "that Jezabell whom the Devill sent over thither to poison these American Churches with her depths of Satan, which she has learned in the schools of the Familists." Mr. Bulkeley had written Mr. Cotton very earnestly on the subject of the controversy, but Cotton, while singularly amiable and kind to those who differed from him, held very stoutly to his own opinions and could not be persuaded to be present at the ordination. Yet it seems not to have interfered with their friendship; for in this very letter, Mr. Bulkeley responds to Mr. Cotton's complaint of the want of brotherly love he had experienced. "I doe confesse," says Mr. Bulkeley, "I have found as little towards myself as ever I did in any place God brought me unto. It is the place I have desired to show love unto for His sake, who has set his name here, and yet I have found so many strangenesses, alienations, and so much neglect from some who would formerly have visited me, yet will they pass by my dore as if I were a man they had not knowne, that I have sometimes wondered what the cause of the change could be, whether in myself or in them. Remembring myne own love and respect unto yourself, I hartily desire you to lay aside all jealousy concerning the same, assuring you before Him, who knoweth our hearts, that my soule is knit with you as it hath been (in some measure) ever since God brought me in acquaintance with you, though in some things I have difference in apprehension and of judgment."

A great Ecclesiastical Council was called at Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1637, to deliberate upon the differences of opinion which had wrought all the tumult. Of this council, Mr. Bulkeley and Mr. Hooker of Hartford were chosen moderators. "There were," says Mr. Mather, "five questions offered unto that great man (Mr. Cotton), unto which questions he gave answers; unto these answers the synod gave replies; unto these replies he gave returns; unto these returns the synod gave rejoinders, till their collisions fetched I know not whether more light or love unto one another." Nevertheless Mr. Mather had "a vehement suspicion" that both parties were really of one mind, and that all their "heretications" grew out of the inability of either party to see both sides of a question. Finally eighty-two opinions were declared heretical, and Mr. Cotton contented himself with saying "that he disrelished all those opinions and expressions as being, some of them heretical, some of them blasphemous, some of them erroneous, and all of them incongruous." The covenant adopted by the church of Concord bears evident traces of Mr. Bulkeley's hand. It was no statement of doctrine, but a simple binding of themselves to one another "to walke henceforth as becometh the people of God."

After this event Mr. Bulkeley appeared no more in public life, but confined himself to his duties at Concord. He retained, however, a deep interest in the general affairs of the country, and kept up an active correspondence with Mr. Cotton and the Rev. Mr. Shepard of Cambridge. He writes to Mr. Cotton, "I lose much in this retired

Wilderness in which I live, but the Lord will at last lighten my candle. In the meanwhile help us with some of that which God hath imparted unto you." He deplores in another letter the evils of the times, and says, "I am persuaded that except there be some means used to change the course of things.....our churches will grow more corrupt day by day, and tumult will arise hardly to be settled." In addition to the vexatious religious questions of the day, women were beginning to claim their rights in Concord. He asks of Mr. Cotton "how to act when a sister takes offence against a brother." Whether she has the same liberty as a brother to deal with the offending brother. The good man is perplexed by the dangers of an affirmative decision; "for there being neither male nor female in the Lord," he fears the allowing the sister to call a brother in question may end in giving the woman power over the man.

In the meantime the trials and discouragements at Concord continued to increase rather than abate. The disastrous floods of the river, and the unrewarded tillage of the land, drove many to seek new homes, and some even returned to England. A difficulty occurred also between Mr. Bulkeley and Mr. Jones, which resulted in the departure of the latter for Connecticut, accompanied by many members of the little church. Amid the divisions and strifes which shattered the fair ideal of theocratic rule, Mr. Bulkeley was neither embittered nor cast down. He was wont to give three good reasons for being consoled in such trials. He learned, first, "to know more of God; second, to know more of men; and third, to know more of himself." Only thirty families were left in Concord after the departure of Mr. Jones. Mr. Bulkeley had always taken a deep interest in the Indians, and about this time, by his influence and exertions, they were permitted to live within the limits of the town, but under very strict regulations.

A chronicler of the time draws a beautiful and graphic picture of the venerable exile of Odell, in the last days of his pilgrimage through the earthly to the heavenly city. The little town was built under the protection of a sunny bank, and all the houses faced on one long straight street. Here with close cut hair and clad with scrupulous care in the strict habit of the Puritan divine, "the reverend, grave, and godly Mr. Bulkeley" might be seen on the round of his daily duty, going from house to house to instruct the young, and watching with pastoral care over the elders of his flock. When through growing infirmities he could no longer make visits, he endeavored, by "a winning but prudent familiarity," to draw his people to come and sit with him, when with graceful ease he turned every topic to some profitable lesson, so that none ever left his presence that they did not take with them "some holy, serious, divine, and useful thought." With such reverence did his people regard him, that neither the occasional irritability produced by suffering and the infirmities of age, nor the severity of his denunciations against sins less venial in his eyes than in those of a younger

and less rigid generation, could diminish their love and veneration for him. And this sentiment was not peculiar to his own people, but throughout the country he was equally respected and beloved, especially by all the ministers, who were in the habit of addressing him "as a father, a prophet, and a councillor." He introduced the old English custom of catechizing the young people publicly in the church after the afternoon service. His preaching was remarkably energetic and powerful, and of a most persuasive eloquence. He was in the habit of preaching a series of sermons on a particular text or book; and in this way the whole of his Treatise on "the Gospel Covenant" was first preached to his own people soon after his arrival at Concord. So greatly was it admired, that he repeated it at their request. It was among the first books written in New England that were printed. It went through several editions in England. It was not only a very clear and logical argument in the great controversy of the time, but it was also a statement of the Puritans' grounds for desiring to establish a theocracy. His knowledge of the scripture, both in the original and in the various translations, was profound. He was always ready to assist any youth in obtaining an education, and beside other donations gave a portion of his library to Harvard College. To the end of his life he enjoyed the resources of scholarship, and continued to write Latin verse, at which he had a "competently good stroke." As old age grew upon him, his only fear was of outliving his usefulness, and during an illness in 1657 he composed an epigram which we give as a specimen of his Latinity. The kind hand of a friend enables us to subjoin in English its simple and pious thought.

*Pigra senectutis jam venit inutilis ætas ;
 Nil aliud nunc sum quam fere pondus iners.
 Da tamen, Alme Deus, dum vivam, vivere laudi
 Æternum sancti Nominis usque Tui.
 Ne vivam (moriar potius!) nil utile agendo ;
 Finit opto magis mors properata dies.
 Vel doceam in Sancto Cœtu Tua verba salutis,
 Cælestive canam Cantica sacra Choro !
 Seu vivam moriarve, Tuus sim, Christe, quod uni
 Debita vita mea est, debita morsque Tibi !*

Old age with idle days hath come ; naught else
 But useless weight I seem. Yet grant, Great God,
 While I do live, my life may be a praise
 Unceasing and a glory to thy holy name !
 May I not live and pay no service meet,
 But rather death soon end my fruitless years !
 Among thy saints on earth I would declare
 Thy words of life, or sing thy praise above.
 In life, in death may I be thine, O Christ !
 My life is thine alone and thine my death.

Two years more of usefulness were granted him, in which he was able to preach and to attend to the duties of his ministry. He died at Concord, March 9, 1658-9, in the 77th year of his age, and "was translated," says Mr. Mather, "into regions which afford nothing but concord and glory."

LETTER OF MRS. SUSAN REDINGTON, CONCERNING
THE ESTATE OF HER BROTHER, REV. JOSEPH
WAITE, OF SPROUGHTON, ENGLAND.

Communicated by DELORAINE P. COREY, Esq., of Malden, Mass.

WE are indebted to Henry F. Waters, Esq., of Salem, for the following letter, from Essex Co. Court Papers, Liber 27: folio 143. Its recipient, Robert Lord, of Ipswich, was clerk of the courts of that county; and to that circumstance we doubtless owe its preservation. As it is a private letter, and has no apparent connection with other papers on the files, it probably came into its present position by accident. Had its owner found it, it might have been lost to us, and the information it gives have never reached us. Robert Lord, according to the late Rev. Dr. Felt, married Mary Waite,¹ and died April 21, 1683. Candler's pedigree of Ward informs us that Mary, eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Waite, of Wethersfield, co. Essex, Eng., married Robert Lord.² Susan Redington, the writer of the letter, was the Susan Waite of the Candler pedigree. The will referred to was that of the Rev. Joseph Waite, rector of Sproughton, in Suffolk, a brother of the writer, who died June 29, 1670.³ His wife was "Margaret, daughter of Matthew Lawrence, Towne preacher of Ipswich," and her death, in June, 1675,⁴ caused her husband's estate to pass into the hands of trustees, as provided in his will. Col. Joseph L. Chester, of London, in a letter to the Editor of the Register, has kindly given the following abstract of the will:

The Will of 'Joseph Waite, of Sproughton, co. Suffolk, Clerk,' dated 7 June, 1669, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11 Sept., 1671, by his relict Margaret. His bequests were as follows: to my dear and honored mother, Mrs. Judith Lawrence, £10; to my loved sister Mary Lawrence, £40. at marriage. All the residue of my estate to my wife Margaret for life, and after her death my house and lands at Framlingham, co. Suffolk, to my loving cousin Mr. Samuel Goly, of Ipswich, Clerk, and my loving brother Mr. Thomas Whiting, of Hadleigh, draper, as trustees, to be sold by them (the same cost me £565.), and the proceeds divided equally among 'my naturall brothers and sisters then surviveing in old England or in New, or to the heirs of each of them.'

A few foot-notes are added to the letter.

¹ History of Ipswich, p. 67.

² Dean's Mem. of Nathaniel Ward, p. 129.

³ Clark's Ipswich, p. 354; Dean's Ward, *ut supra*.

⁴ Candler; Dean's Ward, *ut supra*.

To My Deare Brother Robert Lord at

Ipswich in New England This

Dear Brother and sister kind our wills presented unto you and your children and grand children hoping and wishing your temporall and spirituall wellfare, wee receiued yours dated in July with your leter of aturny and note for your goods and its no small trouble to us that we can now only send you words in answer to it so it is the Reason we canot giue you, for still there is nothing don by the trustees, for all our going and sending nothing but it shall be don very speedily I suppose M^r Paine¹ can giue you a better account of things then I he haueing bin so long at Ipswich, we haue sent you a copy of the will yet we heer cossen Golt^y² hath sent one we could never get it till now: I suppose it is somewhat disputable wether Broth Sam^m³ children will haue a share by Reason of y^t word then surviueing yet me thinks I should be glad they might though poor Joseph yet remains a prodigall, yet we would hope not all so bad as formerly, we shall do what we can in it, though not by m^r paine yet by the first opertunity we can, we heard by sister Bill⁴ from you that the lord hath taken our dear cossen Mary out of this sinfull world, we long to heer how it (is) with you in reference to your war,⁵ and though as yet the sword is at quiet amongst us, we are in a very sad confussed condition and sin growes to a desperate height without controwl our parliament is mett once againe what the lord will do for us by them we know not, we may well say lord help us for vaine is the help of man o y^t we could look to him as we ought;⁶ so far as I know our relations are well, cossen Hellen had 2 boys at a birth about decemb last but both dead, Broth Bill hath had a thistilo in his face tis we hope in a way of cure, I purpose this night to write to cossin Golt^y once more to hasten the business, to the lord I comit you my time to write being very short and rest

yo^r loueing sister

March 2 1676-7

SUSAN REDINGTON

Pray present our kind loues to broth John⁷ and wife to whom I canot now write pray send me word which of the parkers widows she was

¹ Perhaps of the family of Robert Paine, of Ipswich, N. E., treasurer of Essex Co., who is supposed to have been a native of Suffolk; and who married Ann, dau. of John Whiting of Hadleigh, in that county. (*Savage*.) It may be noticed in this connection that "my loving brother Mr. Thomas Whiting of Hadleigh" was one of the trustees. Hadleigh is about ten miles from Ipswich.

² Samuel Golt^y, of Ipswich, Eng., one of the trustees, and probably son of Rev. Richard Golt^y, rector of Framlingham, and his wife Deborah, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich. (See *Candler in Dean's Ward*, p. 125.)

³ Samuel Waite, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Waite, of Wethersfield (*Candler, ut supra*), who married Helen Crosse; and who, it appears, was now deceased, leaving issue, of whom was the "prodigall" Joseph. Perhaps John Crosse, who, with wife Anne, was a passenger in the "Elizabeth of Ipswich," in 1634, and who is found at Ipswich in N. E., the next year, was a relative of his wife.

⁴ Perhaps Anne, the fifth child of Samuel and Mary Waite. Anne and Hannah, it is well known, were interchangeable names. Philip Bill, presumed son of John and Dorothy Bill, and brother of James and Thomas of Boston, was born about 1620, and was in Ipswich, N. E., 1663-68. In the latter year he removed to Pulling Point, then in Boston, now in Winthrop, and soon after to New London, where he died. He had wife Hannah, who afterwards married Samuel Bucknell, or Buckland. (*Bill Gen.*, p. 55, *et seq.*)

⁵ Philip's War, which had closed with the death of Philip in the preceding August.

⁶ The writer conveys in a few words a lively impression of the state of popular feeling in England at that time. These were the days when the people were distracted by jealousies of the court and fears of the Romish party. Rumors were exaggerated, and the wars on the continent were, in anticipation, brought to their own doors.

⁷ Capt. John Waite, of Malden, whose wife Mary, dau. of Joseph Hills, of Maldon, co. Essex, Eng., and Malden, N. E., died Nov. 25, 1674; and who had married, Aug. 4, 1675,

Deare sister I thank you for your letter and as to sister Abigail¹² her second match she hath a very loueing carefull husband who I hope minds the best things though we should be glad to se more hopes of the maine in him; we beg your prayers that we and ours may be the lords, inabled to do and suffer his will

I thank you for my childrens tokens though they yet haue them not

NEW HAMPSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

THE following letters and documents came some years since into my possession. They relate to the old difficulty of Lieut.-Gov. John Usher.² The documents which follow the letter of Nathaniel Fryer, are in the same enclosure with William Redford's letter which follows them.

Boston 3^d Octobr 1694.

Sr :

I herewth inclose a Lett^r directed to yo^r selfe & Counsell w^{ch} when perused Seal, & afterwards communicate to y^e Counsell.

upon receiptt of these lines be pleased to call y^e Councill & when they mete you are to ord^r y^e Secretary to read y^e Lett^r, when read doe you onely propose to y^e Councill to know whatt may be prop^r.

if they will engage to comply as proposed well: if they propose to call an assembly; you may waue concerning therein untill you know my minde butt wthall you may acquaintt yem if itt be there desire to haue an assembly, if they think good to send a Lett^r from y^{tt} board to my Selfe desireing an assembly to be called: thatt I haue signified to you I shall be redy to giue my advice, & come to y^e province to doe those things w^{ch} may be proper for the Coe^s and yer^e Majty^s Service: if they decline sending to me, you may acquaint them I ordered you nott to call an assembly in my absence wthout further orde^{rs} & directions from my Selfe, w^{ch} I now doe. you must be upon yo^r Guard, & shall advise you nott to run upon many matt^{rs} leastt y^e Same proue prejudiciall. I writt nott by y^e lastt poste to you by reason I was outt of Town & fryday before I recd: yo^r Lett^{rs}.

Sarah, widow of Jacob Parker, of Chelmsford. (*Candler, ut supra; Register*, xxvi. 82, xxxi. 111. Probably "the Parkers" were acquaintances of the Waite family while in England.

¹ A younger sister. The Candler pedigree gives another, still younger, sister, Sarah. One of these was probably wife of Thomas Whiting, of Hadleigh, the "loving brother" of the will. There was also a brother, Thomas, not mentioned in this letter. Thomas Waite, of Ipswich in 1658, if not earlier, may have been this brother. I think that he was dead, or had removed from Ipswich, at the date of the letter, and that Mr. Savage has confounded him with a younger man, when he speaks of him as living in 1678. The other Thomas Waite, who appears in Essex Court Papers, aged 21 in 1672, may have been his son. Can some of our Essex antiquaries throw light upon the early generations of the Waites of Ipswich?

² A genealogy of the Usher Family, giving the ancestry and descendants of Lieut.-Governor Usher, is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii. pp. 410-13. For an account of his administration of the New Hampshire government, 1692-96, see Belknap's History of New Hampshire, vol. i. pp. 288-301. The Minutes of the Council of New Hampshire during that period are printed in the Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, edited by the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., vol. ii. pp. 70-202.

EDITOR.

Sr W^m phips ——— arriued butt noe greatt news my Service to all
ffriends I remain Sr yo^{rs}

JN^o USHER.

[No address. Endorsed "Let^r 3^d Octob^r to | Cap^t ffryer."]

Newcasll october 15: 94.

honrd S^r

Yours of the 3 of october I Reseued wth the Inclosed to our
Counsell And Accordingly did Call the Counsell But the hamton min did
not Com But I sent for them Agine Last friday: then the All Cam: only
m^r Walldon was taken sick: then we had many words together About my
Being presedent: the wich you will haue A larg Acompt of it By m^r Red-
ford Letter for: I did order him to Giue you A trou Acompt of All
our Acting But the next day the ware more compliabl And As your
honre will see By m^r Redfords Letter And As were forward to haue An
assembly spedely to that End the All did desier Another meting the next
tusday Com and so then I told them it might dew well to send for your
honner to Be with us, ther Anser was that your honner know your one
Bisnes: that is to Com when you pleas; S^r I shall Be Glad to see you hear
And hop your honre will Com: S^r the most of the Counsell Ar throwly
conuinsed theat I was presedent And Comander In Chef In your Absence
As to m^r Cofen was the most forward of Ane to own it And Spak up to it
more than Any of the Rest: the Rest your honer shall haue At foull when
your honer Comes.

yours to serue

Nath ffryer.

[Addressed—"For th Honour^{ble} | John Usher Esq. | their Maj^s Lieutⁿ
Gouern^r | of the Prouince N Hamps^r | Present | for their Maj^s Service."]

Jn^o: Usher Esq^r L^t: Govern^r: & Comand^r: in Cheife of their Majes^{ts}: Pro-
vince New Hampsh^r: Whereas on the 10th of August last I layd before this
board that Cap^t: Jn^o: Long and Cap^t: Jn^o: West did arrive in this his Majes^{ts}
Govern^t: on the 8th & 9th of August last, and that they had not made a
reporte or Entry of their Vessell, wth him the sd L^t: Govern^r and none
apointed by him, accordinge to Acts 15 Caro: 11 though required by the s^d
L^t: Govern^r: of the s^d Respective p^{sons} so to doe, & haveing gieven Notice to
Phesaut Eastwick & ordered him to make seisure of s^d ships, w^{ch} to this day
have no acco^{tt}: is done, and being Informed the s^d Masters wth their Ships
are desirous to have their dispatch from these parts: I doe therefore now
declare to you Gentlemen of the Councill & to the Judges of the Province,
that the above s^d Masters have not Entred wth my self, nor none apointed
by me to this day w^{ch} is a breach of the Act of 15 Carō: 11 doe therefore
demand of this Board & you Judges to doe that w^{ch} may be proper, that
their Majes^{ts}: Laws may be Salved and preserved & the Hon^r: of the
Govern^t: Maintaind

JN^o: USHER.

At a Councill at New Castle 9. b^r: 10: 94

Upon Information from the L^t Govern^r to this board that the Masters
of the Mast Ships have not yet entred their ships according to the Acts of 15
Carō: 11: he demanded of them their advice and Councill what was prop-
per to be don. Declared that it Concerned not the Councill but the L^t

Govern^r might Issue out his Warrants for seisure of any ship that had broken the Acts of Trade.

The L^{tt}: Govern^r: Demanded what Officer (m^r Eastwick had Refused) should Execute the Warrant,

Answ^d Any Officer that was propper for that service of the 16: your Hon^r: has :

at a Councill at New Castle

Novemb^r 25 : 1694

Present

		Nath ^l Fryar	Presid ^t :		
Rob ^t Elliott	} Esq ^{rs} :	W ^m Vaughan	} Esq ^{rs} :		
Peter Coffin		Rich ^d Waldron			

Whereas Geō Long: Jn^o: Long & Jn^o: West have made farther application to this board, that notwithstanding the Counciles answer to their last Adress, the Mast ships Laden with their Majest^s Stores, are still by the Officers Impowred by the L^{tt}: Govern^{rs}: warrant continued under seisure, and whereas signification has been given to the L^{tt}: Govern^r: that the seisure was made Contrary to our Opinion gieven him in Councill: But if he saw Cause to prosecute the same, we left it to him to take such measures therein as to him should seem meet, but by his Answer finding no order for prosecuting the same seisure, and nothing apeating to us, but that the Masters of the mast ships have done their duty as the Law requires—

Ordered that the s^d Ships: Viz: the Suply, Jn^o Long m^r: & the Firr Tree Jn^o: West Mast^r: be forthwith freed from their seisure, and have Liberty of proceeding on their Vioage, & All Officers concerned therein are to take Notice thereof & to Conforme themselves thereto accordingly:

Novemb^r 13 : 1694.

Province of }

New Hamp: }

By vertue of a warrant from und^r the hand & Seal of the Hon^{table}: Jn^o: Usher Esq^r: L^{tt}: Govern^r: of their Majest^s Province New Hampsh^r., bearing date the 10th of this Inst^t: Novemb^r: Willing & Requiring m^r Rich^d Jose Sherife to make seisure of the Ship Suply Jn^o Long Master, wth her tackle & furniture for Breach of Act of Parlim^t: 15 Caro: 2: in not entring wth: the Govern^r: nor any apointed by him according as s^d Act requires, I have made seisure of s^d Ship according to s^d Warrant, A Copie whereof I delivered to Jn^o Long master & being no Otherwise capable to secure s^d ship wth: her Apurtinances: did give acco^{tt} of my diligence & discharg of the Trust Reposed in me unto Nath^l Fryar Esq^r Presid^t of the Councill, prayeing him to give Notice to the Officers of their Majest^s Customs, & Cap^t of the Fourt at N Castle, & also went my Self to every one of them that so the s^d ship Suply should be Stopd: until Delivered by due Course of Law: this was done Novemb^r 13: 1694. By me

RICH^d JOSE Sherife.

Portsm^o Decemb^r: 5th 1694

Hon^d S^r

By m^r Mason I Rec^d yours Dated Boston 9br 28th Last Your letters w^{ch} I sent back should have been forwarded, had I heard any thing of them, but Knew Nothing until I came upon Sab^h night: am Sorrie it hapned so: I marvill myne wth the minnits Miscarried: what yo^r Hon^r Rote for I have

sent: The Gentlemen here have Sett 2 dayes about passing acco^{ts} have not finished, adjornd till the Eleventh Inst: have moved for Comi^{ss}ions for Exeter, but not yet Resolvd thay finde it difficultt to raise Amunition & Provisions for the Sould^{rs} Maj^r Vaughan not Satisfied wth your Hon^{rs} Com^{and}s; is strengthened by powers from y^mselves to Call the Officers: to advise for better defence of the Province w^{ch} was done, but yet not Resolved w^t to doe wth the rest of the men:

To Raise a Guard when he shall ride to Visit the Frontiers &c: to be payd out of the Treasury for Expenses oute:

Maj^r V: & Packer had a great quarrell at the meeting but P abated him not an ace: Packer doth not (^{destroyed}_{by seal}) In Refusing the Comission:

m^r Atkinson hath his Comission, I drew the (^{destroyed}_{by seal}) in English & signed by your Order dating it the (^{destroyed}_{by seal}) 9 b^r:

There being no Harmony between yo^r Hon^r & Councill Creates Officers great many Troubles: here is much Talke ab^t New Comissions to Packer & my Selfe, w^{ch} to Sattisfie their Curiositie, I lead them on In Ignorance.

I wish wth all my hart: A Comission was taken by some honest Gentleman, to Curb: V: at the Quarrell he told P. had it not been for Jn^o Usher he should never have had a Comission &c: at psent I shall not Inlarge but as things occur shall Send: if any thing of Moment

Yo^r Hono^s Most humble
Serv^t:

W^m: REDFORD

[Addressed: "To | The Hon^{able} John Usher | Esq^r | Th^r: Majest^s: L^{tt}: Govern^r: &c | of Prov^o: New Hampsh^r: | Boston."]

Newcastle ffeby 10th 1694.

Most Hon^d

S^r sence your honnors departer thear is like to be sum dissturbance becase of your suspending the president m^r Hinks out from the Counsell and I fear the Sore will gro uery big and the Counsell all Stand to uindicate what was don In Counsell before your honnor Came Last to Uss: honner^d s^r I shall be uery glad to Se you here with all speed So if possible this breach may be healled up before itt groes two wide which is all I shall say till you Cum—not Else butt am yours

To serue

NATHANL: FRYER.

To John Usher Esq^r

Lef^t: Gouener Command^r in

Ch: of y^e Province of

New hampshire

These in Boston

þ the post.

Endorsed—"Nath^l ffryer, 10th ffeby
169³/₄ as to m^r Hincks suspension"

ANCESTRY OF STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

Communicated by CHARLES H. JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM¹ DOUGLAS, b. 1610; m. Ann, daughter of Thomas Mable,* of Ringstead, Northamptonshire; landed at Cape Ann, 1639-40; removed to New London, Conn., 1660; d. July 25, 1682; had:

- i. ANN, b. 1637.
- ii. ROBERT, b. 1639.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 26, 1641.
- iv. SARAH, b. April 8, 1643.
2. v. WILLIAM, b. April 1, 1645.

2. WILLIAM² DOUGLAS m. Dec. 18, 1667, Abiah, daughter of William Hough, of New London; d. March 9, 1724-5; had:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 25, 1668-9.
- ii. SARAH, b. April 2, 1671.
3. iii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 19, 1672-3.
- iv. ABIAH, b. Aug. 18, 1675.
- v. REBECCA, b. June 14, 1678.
- vi. ANN, b. May 24, 1680.
- vii. RICHARD, b. July 19, 1682.
- viii. SAMUEL, b. about 1684.

3. WILLIAM³ DOUGLAS m. about 1695, Sarah Proctor; removed in 1699 to Plainfield, Conn.; d. Aug. 10, 1719; had:

- i. HANNAH, b. Sept. 7, 1696.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 19, 1698.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. April 13, 1699.
- iv. ABIAH, b. Feb. 26, 1701-2.
- v. JOHN, b. July 28, 1703.
- vi. SARAH, b. Dec. 7, 1704.
- vii. JERUSHA, b. April 26, 1706.
- viii. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 3, 1707.
- ix. BENAJAH, b. Sept. 17, 1710.
- x. JAMES, b. May 20, 1711.
- xi. THOMAS, b. Nov. 26, 1712.
4. xii. ASA, b. Dec. 11, 1715.

4. ASA⁴ DOUGLAS m. about 1737, Rebecca Wheeler; removed in 1746 to Old Canaan; d. Nov. 12, 1792; had:

- i. SARAH, b. Feb. 26, 1738.
- ii. ASA, b. Dec. 24, 1739.
- iii. REBECCA, b. Jan. 3, 1741-2.
- iv. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 22, 1743.
- v. HANNAH, b. Jan. 17, 1744-5.
- vi. LUCY, b. Jan. 12, 1746-7.
- vii. OLIVE, b. Sept. 7, 1748.
- viii. WHEELER, b. April 10, 1750.
- ix. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 14, 1752.
- x. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 11, 1754.
- xi. JOHN, b. Aug. 2, 1758.
5. xii. BENAJAH, b. Dec. 15, 1760.
- xiii. LUCY, b. May 10, 1762.

5. BENAJAH⁵ DOUGLAS m. about 1780, Patty, daughter of Stephen Arnold; removed to Stephentown, N. Y.; had:

- i. STEPHEN ARNOLD, who was the father of *Stephen Arnold⁷ Douglas*, the statesman, of whom a biographical sketch will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xv. p. 281.

* Mr. Savage gives the name *Mattle*, but the records give it *Mable* very distinctly.

SIR CHARLES WAGER AND CAPT. JOHN HULL.¹

By OSGOOD FIELD, Esq., of London, England.

AMONG the many facts brought to light by Col. Chester, in that marvel of genealogical research, "The Westminster Abbey Registers," is the parentage of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, whose monument in that venerable pile has been seen by thousands of our countrymen without a suspicion that his early history was associated with America, and that his excellent seamanship and upright character² were partly due to the training he received from a native of New England, who commanded a vessel trading between this colony and the mother country.

I am mainly indebted to family tradition, as told by a generation now passed away, for the incident I am about to relate, which has been current among the seafaring population of New England for many years, and been woven in the pages of romance,³ but it has either been attributed to those who had no part in it, or the narrators of the story have acknowledged that they were ignorant of the names of the actors in it.

It had been generally supposed that Charles Wager was a poor and friendless boy, when he was apprenticed to Capt. John Hull,⁴ whose ship traded between Newport, R. I., and England, until Col. Chester showed in the work referred to that he belonged to a family of good position, and that his father⁵ was "a naval officer of high standing, and at his death commander of one of His Majesty's frigates." This event occurred Feb. 4, 1665-6, in all probability shortly after the Admiral was born, for on his monument his age is stated to have been 79 at the time of his death, May 24, 1743. His widowed mother married a second husband,—Alexander Parker,—a London merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, which last fact throws some light on the Admiral's subsequent career.

¹ This article was received by us last autumn, and was intended for our January number; but the press of other matter prevented its appearance then. While it was in type for this number, we received from Mr. Field the following note, which he wishes appended:

"Since writing this article, the author has seen a pamphlet containing an address delivered by the Hon. William P. Sheffield, at Newport, R. I., on the Fourth of July, 1876, which contains a version of the anecdote differing in some respects from this; but, after perusing Mr. Sheffield's narrative, the writer sees no occasion to make any alteration in his account, which he believes to be substantially correct."

Mr. Sheffield's pamphlet is noticed in the REGISTER, *ante*, p. 136.—ED.

² "Old Sir Charles Wager is dead at last and has left the fairest character." (Walpole, vol. i. page 284.)

³ I think it was in "Miriam Coffin," I read the anecdote many years since.

⁴ The two names were again associated in the late Wager Hull of New York.

⁵ Doubtless the same person thus spoken of by Pepys (vol. iv. 1668). "There was never any man that behaved himself in the Straits (of Gibraltar) like poor Charles Wager, whom the very Moors do mention with tears sometimes."

We may well suppose that he inherited from his father a love of the sea and a fondness for adventure, which is so often associated with ocean life, and that he found the home of his Quaker step-father dull and monotonous. Probably his parents opposed his wishes at first, but yielded when they found an opportunity, not often met with, of apprenticing him to the sea with one of their own persuasion,—for Hull also belonged to the Society of Friends,—and with whom we may presume they were already acquainted, considering the smallness of this community in London at that time. Apparently master and apprentice got on well together, for the anecdote I am about to relate must have occurred long after they were first brought together, and in the early part of the war with France, which broke out in 1689 and was terminated by the Peace of Ryswick.

Capt. Hull was sailing his ship up the British Channel, when a French privateer hove in sight, and being the better sailer rapidly gained on the merchantman. Escape was hopeless; for even if Hull's principles had allowed him to fight, resistance on his part to a vessel heavily armed and with a numerous crew, would have been an act of madness. Not wishing to see his ship surrendered, he gave up the command to Wager, who had probably risen to the position of mate, and went below with a heavy heart. Hull paced the cabin in a restless frame of mind, until, no longer able to remain there, he ascended the stairs and emerged from the companion-way just as the Frenchman was crossing their bows, her decks crowded with men, and her captain calling on them to haul down their flag in token of surrender. Hull saw the opportunity at a glance, and said to Wager, who was at the tiller, "Charles, if thee puts the helm a little more to starboard thee will run that ship down." Wager did so, and they struck the privateer amidships, cutting her down, so that she sunk with every soul on board. Capt. Hull got his ship about as soon as possible in the endeavor to rescue some of the unfortunate crew, but there was a stiff breeze blowing and a heavy sea on, and when he got back to the scene of the catastrophe not a soul could be found.

On his arrival in England the news of the destruction of the privateer caused great rejoicing, as she had done very serious damage to British shipping. The affair was much noised of at the time, and became known to the Admiralty, who sent for Capt. Hull, and after complimenting him on the exploit, offered him a captaincy in the royal navy, which he declined, saying that his principles would not allow him to accept it; nor could he take any reward for an action which was not without regret, inasmuch as so many fellow men had been sent to another world unprepared. He added, that if they wished to reward some one, they could send for Wager, of whom he spoke in high terms. The Admiralty adopted the suggestion and gave Wager a midshipman's berth in the British navy,

from which position he rose rapidly by his own merit and became Admiral, First Commissioner of the Admiralty and Privy Councilor; and to crown a well-spent life, he was interred at his death in the grand old abbey, where repose many of the greatest and worthiest of the land.

The Admiral retained a grateful recollection of his old master, and, from the time he attained an independence, he sent every year to Captain Hull on his birthday a cask of wine. Some of Sir Charles's letters accompanying the gift are still preserved in the family of the receiver. He returned to Newport, as admiral in command of a British squadron, many years after he left the place an obscure and unknown individual, and was delighted to see his old commander, now retired from the sea, whom he presented to one of his officers in these words,—“This, Sir, is Mr. Hull, my honored master.”

As I hope to contribute to this magazine, at some future time, an article on the family to which Capt. Hull belonged, I will only say here that he was born in 1654 and died at Conanicut, R. I., Dec. 1, 1732. He was son of Tristram Hull, of Barnstable, and grandson of the Rev. Joseph Hull,¹ who sailed for New England from Weymouth, Dorsetshire, in 1635. By his wife Alice Tiddeman he had, with other children, a son John, who married Dumaris Cary and had by her a daughter Phœbe, who became the wife of William Hazard. Their daughter Lydia married John Field, the grandfather of the writer of this article.

4 Grosvenor Mansions, S. W. London.

HOLLIS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

By the Hon. SAMUEL T. WORCESTER, A.M., of Nashua, N. H.

[Concluded from page 27.]

1779. RECRUITS FOR THE TOWN'S CONTINENTAL QUOTA.

IN the month of July of this year, as shown by the town records, nine men were required to make good the Hollis continental quota. On the 19th of July, 1779, at a special town meeting summoned to supply this deficiency, the town “*Voted* and chose Ensign Jeremiah Ames, Dr. Jonathan Fox, and Jacob Jewett, Junr., a committee to hire for one year our *nine* Continental Men.” Also “*Voted*, That said Committee be empowered to give the Town's security to each of said nine men for any sum of money that they may agree with them for, and said town to be responsible to said

¹ See the REGISTER for January, 1871, page 13.

Committee for said sums and for the Committee's trouble in raising said men, and that the Selectmen be authorized to assess the Polls and Estates of the Town for the sum of money it shall cost to raise said men."

On the 2d of August, about two weeks after, this committee made report to the town of their doings in this matter, of which a substantial copy is here presented as follows :

"SERVICE FOR ONE YEAR FOR SAID TOWN.

"Aug. 2, 1779. *To cash and our security given to Eight Men as a Bounty from said Town to go into said service.*

To Caleb Stiles,	Cash, £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Caleb Stiles, Jun.,	" £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Ephraim Pearce,	" £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Francis G. Powers,	" £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Jerathmael Bowers,	" £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Jacob Hobart,	" £300.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Joseph Stearns,	" £177.	17 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
" Simeon Foster,	" £210.	10 Bushels of Rye.	10 Do. of Ind. Corn.
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Lawful Money,	£2,187.	87 Bushels of Rye.	80 Bushs. Ind. Corn.
Hollis, Aug. 3, 1779.			
		JEREMIAH AMES.	
		JONATHAN FOX.	
		JACOB JEWETT, Jun.	

The "Return" of Col. Nichols for the regiment shows that the 9th man enlisted for the town under this call was *Joseph Wheat*, but it does not appear what bounty was paid him.

In the spring of 1779, a regiment commanded by Col. Hercules Mooney was ordered from New Hampshire to Rhode Island. Of the 5th company of this regiment, Daniel Emerson of Hollis was captain, and Dr. Peter Emerson, his brother, also of Hollis, was regimental surgeon. In it were four Hollis private soldiers, who were in the service near six months, and were paid by the town severally a bounty of £9.

In view of the alarming and rapid depreciation of the continental paper money then in use, a town meeting was called on the 21st of October, of this year, in the vain hope of devising some method of staying the evil. To this end a committee was appointed, who made report to a subsequent meeting held on the following 21st of November, fixing and limiting prices at which many of the necessities of life might be sold. At this last meeting the Town "*Voted* to accept the report of this committee * * * and that each person in town govern himself accordingly, under the penalty of being treated as an enemy of the country."

1780. RECRUITS FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

It is shown by the record of a special town meeting held June 28th of this year, that there was then a deficiency of nine men in

special town meeting held in respect to it, August 31, the town "*Voted* to raise £25,000 to raise our proportion of Beef with," being at the rate of £1. 10s. in currency per pound for army beef.

At a special town meeting held on the following 23d of November, "*Voted*, to raise £32,000 to pay the money borrowed to pay the soldiers, and to pay for the grain for the 3 and 6 months men."

Hollis soldiers in the service in 1780, 47.

1781. REDUCTION OF THE N. H. CONTINGENT OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

By an Act of the General Court of this State, passed Jan. 12, 1781, the number of troops to be raised in New Hampshire for the regular continental army was fixed at 1354, to be enlisted for three years. The Hollis "quota" of this force was reduced to 20. At the time of the passage of this act, as appears by the regimental returns, Hollis then had nine men in the service who had been enlisted during the war, but it appears from the town records that on the 12th of March of this year twelve men were lacking in this new quota. At a special town meeting called on the following 19th of March, "Capt. Daniel Emerson, Dr. Jonathan Fox, and Ephraim Burge," were chosen a committee to hire these twelve recruits, with full authority afterwards given to pledge the security of the Town for such wages or bounty as the men engaged should be willing to accept. The original report of the committee is not now to be found, but it appears from the "Great Return" of the selectmen to the General Court that the twelve men called for were enlisted for the three years, and that to each of them, as a bounty, the town paid £60, or \$200.00. This bounty was paid in specie, or in new bills of credit supposed to be its equivalent, the old continental paper currency having at this time become worthless or very nearly so. These bounties amounted to £720, or \$2,400.00. Instead of entailing the amount of them upon the town to be paid by posterity, as has been too often done in like cases in more recent times, a war tax of £800 was assessed the same year to meet it.

In the month of June of this year, at a town meeting, called for the purpose, the town was divided into eight classes, or sections, for raising men for the army. In the month of July, afterwards, a requisition was made by the State upon the town for twelve men to serve in the army for three months, and at a town meeting held on the 19th of that month the town "*Voted* that the classes be coupled, and that each two classes procure three good and effective men for three months." It is shown by the "Great Return" above referred to, that nine of these men were procured, and enlisted in the company of "Capt. Mills" of the 4th company of a small incomplete regiment commanded by Col. Daniel Reynolds of Londonderry. It is not known where this regiment was employed, or that in fact it left the State. The war was now substantially at an end, and it is pro-

bable that the regiment was soon disbanded, and that for this reason the three other Hollis men were not enlisted. These nine men were paid by the Town a bounty of £9 each.

Including these nine three-months men and the twenty continental soldiers, Hollis had in the service in all, this year, twenty-nine men.

1782. THE LAST SOLDIER OF THE HOLLIS QUOTA.

Although prior to the commencement of this year, active hostilities between the contending armies had virtually ceased, yet the government regarded it necessary that the ranks of the regular army should be kept filled. In the month of July of this year, one man was found to be wanting to complete the Hollis continental quota of 20; and at a town meeting then held, the town "*Voted* unanimously that one man more be raised by the Town to serve in the Continental Army, and that the committee for that purpose procure him, at their discretion, immediately."

It is shown by the regimental return of Gen. Nichols, now at Concord, that on the 15th of July, 1782, *Jabez Youngman* had enlisted for three years as a soldier for Hollis, thus making the quota of the town complete. Youngman was the last soldier who enlisted for Hollis in this war, and the only one the town was called upon to furnish in 1782. As shown by the return made by the selectmen, the town paid him a bounty of £60, or \$200.00. The number of Hollis soldiers in the army, in this the last year of the war, was but 20, a number considerably less than that of any preceding year. It will appear from an inspection of the various lists still preserved of Hollis men in the revolutionary military service, that most of them enlisted more than once, many of them on three or more different occasions, but as nearly as can now be ascertained it will be found that, counting each name but once, Hollis furnished no less than 289 soldiers, who for a longer or shorter time were in the service, a number but little less than one-fourth of its population.

In the foregoing narrative it has been our aim to gather from authentic sources, and to present in as little space as was consistent with perspicuity, the annual doings of the people of Hollis during the seven years of the war, and also somewhat of the sentiment and spirit of the people which animated their efforts in the struggle for independence. The limited space allotted to this article has constrained us to omit many matters of interest highly creditable to the parties concerned, but we trust that enough has been said to evince that on all occasions, from the beginning of the war to its end, the people of the town performed what they believed to be their duty promptly, intelligently, patriotically, and with a hopeful assurance of final success. As has been said before, it has not been our purpose to make any invidious comparison between what was done by

Hollis and other towns in New Hampshire or other states in the same cause. Other country towns, with no greater population or resources, may have done as much or even more; but if as much, we trust that our readers will not disagree with us in the sentiment, that their worthy deeds and patriotic sacrifices should not be forgotten in this centennial year.

THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF HOLLIS IN RESPECT TO
THE TORIES.

As stated in the early part of this narrative, four of the citizens of Hollis were known as loyalists, or tories, one of whom for a time was imprisoned for disloyalty. The remaining three left the country early in the war, and their names were included in the act of confiscation, passed in 1778, by the New Hampshire General Court, and they, with many others, were forbidden to return to the country under the penalty of death.

After the end of the war, the British Commissioners, in their negotiations for peace, were persistent in their efforts to provide for the return of the banished adherents of the crown, and the restoration of their confiscated estates; and this subject was widely and warmly discussed by the American press of the time, and in the primary assemblies of the people. A special town meeting in Hollis was called to consider this subject in the spring of 1783, "*and to see if the Town would give their Representative any Instructions in respect to the Absentees from this State and their returning.*" As will appear from the following extract, which we copy from the record of that meeting, the sentiments of the people of the town upon this question found expression in language more vigorous and emphatic than forgetful and forgiving, as follows:

"The minds of the people being tried in respect to the Returning of those *Miserable Wretches* under the name of *Tories, Absentees* or *Conspirators*,"

"*Voted* unanimously that they shall not be allowed to return or regain their forfeited Possessions."

"*Voted* that a Committee be chosen to give the Representative of this Town particular Instructions which may convey to him the unanimous sentiments of the people in respect to the Absentees above mentioned."

"*Voted* that Col. John Hale, Noah Worcester, Esq., Master Cummings, Dea. Boynton, Captains Dow, Goss and Kendrick be a Committee to give the Instructions above mentioned."

ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD, OR ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASSACHUSETTS.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

[Continued from p. 107.]

JOHN MAYNARD.—An Inuentry of what debts is oweing frō the Estate of John Miner [*sic*] this 25. 9^{mo} 1659.

Imp^s to Henery Brigam, 17.15.5; M^r Rocke, 03.00.9; Sam^l Sendal, 01.06.0; Elisabeth Eaton, 04.10.0; M^r Walker, 01.06.6; William Poland, 00.08.0; Eliaser Eaton, laid out at funeral, 00.09.0; goodwife Rouse, 00.08.0; Zacre Phillips, 02.00.0; goodman Armitage, 01.04.0; goodman Peede, 00.07.4; m^r Atwater, 00.10.0; Elder Penne, 00.03.0; John Bigs, 00.08.0; decon Trusdaile, 00.05.0; Robrt Walker, 00.06.4; William Browne, 00.03.0; m^r Nugaite, 00.02.7; William Corser, 00.03.0; Mary Jay, 00.01.0; Sergt. Cotton, 00.05.0; Benjamin Thohinge [Thwing?], 00.15.0; goodman Crichley, 00.02.0; m^r John Euered, 01.08.1; goodman Robinson, 00.04.0; Left Turner, 00.07.0; m^r Stare Sen^r, 00.11.2; Thomas Starre, 06.00.0; William English, 00.10.0; Ed. Cowel, 00.07.0; Ed. Hutchinson, 00.08.10½. [Total] 45.15.00½.

Wee whose names ar vnderwritten haueing examined the debts due from the estate of John Maynard deceased by vertue of an order of the County Court doe find the estate debeter forty fiue pounds fiftene shillings and on half pennie as by the p'ticulars aboue mentioned

ANTHONY STODDARD, JER: HOUCHIN.

See REGISTER ix. 347, for a prior inventory (File, No. 214.)
of the estate of John Maynard.

THOMAS CROMWELL.—Inuentry of y^e Estate of Thomas Cromwell Deceased, Aprill 1687. Dweling house & aboute Eighteen poles £42; a bed at Jonathan Pickrins (Esteemed att) £2. &c. &c. Apprised as Money p^r Rob^t Kitchen, Benj^a Marston, 69.08.00. Ann Cromwell Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Crumwell dec^d appearing 12 May 1687 made oath. Daniel Allin Cler. Rec^d 6s. 6. (File, No. 81.)

CAPT. THOMAS THORNHILL.—A list of what is due to cap^t Thomas Thornehill as it was taken from his mouth, by his desire, March 10th 16⁵⁸/₉. Due from m^{rs} Gunnison of Puscataque about nine pounds in fish; from m^r Henry Lampory, for w^{ch} one w^m Rogers is Security, about 17^{lb}. Due from Jeremy Belcher of Ipswich on 2 bills, there rests due about 12^{lb}; from Major^r Shapley forty shillings, & y^e taylor in his house 30^s.

What is due from the s^d Thornehill to severall p'sons as follows. M^r Thomas Kellond, m^r Wosley, cap^t Johnson, m^r Rob^t Gibbs, Theodor Atkinson, m^r Jollife, cap^t Clarke, m^r Joseph More, Arthur Mason, the sadler, Goodm. Rogers; m^{rs} Scarlett for dyett, lodgeing &c. in her house from Jan. 8. 58, whereof about six pound paid; to Geo. Broome the Taylor 7 or 8^s, who hath a cloake & suite y^t must be caled for; to Goodm. Edmunds sen., Hudson Leverett, Johnson of Puscatoque; Anne Prince, the maid in money 20^s.

M^r Thomas Lake, m^r Thomas Kellond, & John Richards, this is to request, & desire yo^u (in case god take me away in this sicknes) that yo^u will use yo^r endeavo^r in procureing the aboue said soñes due to [me] or what else may appeare by any bills or writeings yo^u may meet wth & when received, pray satisfy what yo^u finde Justly due from me, mentioned aboue or else. The charges of Sicknes & buriall being first defrayed. I should also further entreat, that yo^u would enquire after any letters or goods comeing from Barbadoes &c. & to receive any consignum^{ts} vnto me, & make Sale thereof, returneing the produce to my Brother coll. Timothy Thornhill, my just debts here being first paid as is aboue desired.

Boston March 10th 16⁵⁹/₆₀.

THOMAS THORNHILL.

Witnesses—Hudson Leuerett, Isaack Addington, who deposed 20th March 1659–60. Edw. Rawson. Commission^r power.

At A meeting of the magistrs 20th march 1659, at y^e Gōuno^{rs} house present y^e Gou^rno^r dep Goūno^r & Recorder. Power of Administration to the estate of y^e late Cap^t Thomas Thornehill, late of barbadoe^s, according to his Request aboue mentioned is Graunted to m^r Thomas Lake, m^r Thomas Kellond & m^r John Richards, they bringing in an Invento^y of y^t estate to the next County Court, and Giving security to Administer according to lawe as farre as what of his shall Come to their hands will reach vnto.

EDWARD RAWSON Recorder^r

Inventory of the estate of the late Cap^{ne} Tho. Thornehill taken and appraised by vs the subscribers, Tho: Clarke, Josh: Scottow, Chrispin Hooper. Am^t 26.02.03.

A horse & bridle & saddle appraised at twelue pounds by vs,
John Winslow, Jn^o ^{his marke} P farnum.

Goods Consigned to y^e said Tho. Thornhill on his peaper and Came Since his death to our hands, John Winslow, John Scottow, Am^t 66.4.3. Att Court. 31 October 1660, Mr Tho. Lake, m^r Jn^o Richards & m^r Tho Kelond deposed. Good debts, Joseph More, 01.05.0. Bad & doubtful debts, Jeremy Belcher, 01.1.9. Henry Lempry, 17.0.0. (File, No. 235. REGISTER, x. 175, contains a list of creditors additional to the above.)

THOMAS GRIFFIN.—Administration granted July 18. 1661. [Private Letter on file relating to this estate from Thomas Parke to his brother William Parke.] To His loving and myche Respacktad brother m^r william Parke at his Hovs in Roxberey this present I pray.

Louing Brother

after due respects presented vnto youre selfe and yours, this are to intreat you to doe me the faviour as to procure for me as spiedlye as you can a letter of administratian from the Courte, acording vnto law, wherby I may be Impoured to dispose of the estate of Thomas Griffin (who is deseased) for the sattisfying of his Creaditors so Farr as the Estate will goe, thar being severall that Challang debts, and none that will administer, nether can his creditors com at the Estate for thar owne satisfacktion, whearfor I am willing for his sake who is dead, who was sumtime a retainer vnto my howse, I say I am willing to take the paines as to improve the Estate (which is but small) so farr as it will goe for the satisfacktion of his creaditors provided care may be taken, that I may not suffer tharby in my owne estate and the truth is such was the Clamers of one of his creditors that to prevent further truble, I haue payd vpon that acoumbt betwene

eleuen and twellue pounce, Confideing in your loue and Care, and the Courts
readines to answer my request in a Case so Honest: I haue sent in Closed
an inventory of all the Estate that we can finde, and the state of it, as for
his Clothes, he dyeing in another Jurisdiction we cannot reach them, sup-
poseing also that the Charge of his sicknes may amount neare vnto a bal-
lance, thus haue I acquainted you with my desires intreateing you to ackt for
me with the Courte who by reason of my remoatnes cannot ackt for my self,
and tharby you shall further ingadge him who allreadye ownes himselfe

southertowne your oblidged Brother THOMAS PARKE.

July the 6th 1661. (File, No. 270. REGISTER, x. 359, gives an abstract of the inventory, power of administration, and a reference to the letter.)

JOHN GORE.—Inventory of that part of the Estate of M^r John Gore, late of Roxbury deceased which was Left unadministred at the death of Rhoda his relict widow, and sole Executrix of his last will and Testam^t. Taken and apprized by us whose names are under written, as it was presented to us by John Gore Administrator upon the same and other relations then present 15 November 1693. The dwelling house being not worth repaireing, £10. The Barne (in the same condition) with a sider mill in it, £5. About two acres of land on which the s^d houseing stand consisting of Orchard yard and arable land, £23; halfe of the wight Pasture, being about 5½ acres, £16; one acre salt marsh at Muddy River, £10; A great Bible and other Books in the house & lent out, £1.10 etc. etc. Total £101.3.

HENRY BOWEN, NATHANAEL HOLMES.

By the Hon^{ble} William Stoughton Esq^r. John Gore adm^r presented this Inventory and made Oath, etc. April 4th 1694.

Jurat Cor. WILLIAM STOUGHTON.
(File, No. 162.)

(Abstract of Will in REGISTER, viii. 282. Bond, present volume, p. 104.)

RALPH SMITH.—Inventory of goods of Ralph Smith taken by William Cotton, William Inghish, April 16, 1661. Amount 37.04.04. not 377.04.04, as expressed in the REGISTER, x. 269. More found since in bookes to value of 16^s & a watch clocke or alarum at m^r Clarks at 20^s & 3 other booke at 13^s 4^d & a little Hammer. (File, No. 263.)

DEACON JOHN ROGERS, of Weymouth. Inuoice of the Estate, 20: 12: 1660. See REGISTER, x. 265, for Will and Inventory, the landed property not given there. One Dwelling House Barne out house & orchard 60.00.0; Meadow, 26.00.0; Broake land ten ackers, 25.00.0; Pasture Land ten ackers, 20.00.0; Swamp Land 3 ackers 01.10.0; Halfe one Great Lot 15 ackors, 05.00.0; one Great Lot 12 ackors, 04.00.0; one Lot more of 3 ackors, 04.00.0; one Lot of the Diuision of Comons 56 ackors, 08.00.0. Sume Totall as formerly mentioned £275. (File, No. 264.)

ANDREW PITCHER, of Dorchester.—19: 1: $\frac{90}{1}$. Inventory of real estate. (See REGISTER, x. 266, for Will and Inventory.) A dwelling house, barne house Lot and Orchard, 100.00.0; three acres of meadowe 12.00.0; two hundred acres of vpland & meadowe Lyinge in or neare vnto mead Feild, 110.00.0. (File, No. 265.)

JOHN WILKIE.—11 March, 1660–61. Power of Administration on estate & inventory given, REGISTER, x. 269. One item or two of interest not there enumerated. 5 siluer spons w^{ch} my husband gaue to ech of his 4 children one & y^e fift to me his wife, 1.10.0; the halfe howse & ground 60.00.0.
(File, No. 267.)

CHARITY WHITE.—Feb. 1, 1660. Inventory, power of administration, etc. REGISTER, x. 265. House and ground £7.
(File, No. 256.)

ISABELL TURNER, widdow, Dorchester. Inventory, 17. 10. 1660. See REGISTER, x. 266. House, barne, orchard home lott in the feild In two parcells prized at 75.00.0; 3 akers meddow In calues pasture, 06.00.0; 12 akers In gr^t lotts at, 30.00.0; land in the 3 deuisions, 05.00.0; out comons uallewed at, 05.00.0.

RICHARD LANGER, of Hingham. Inventory of the estate taken Feb. 18, 1660. Abstract of Will and Inventory, REGISTER, x. 269. Four acres of land giuen for two house Lotts, 08.00.0; A greate lott of tenn acres, 04.00.0; one acre & halfe of meadow lyeing at Cony hassett, 01.10.0.
(File, No. 258.)

ABIELL EVERELL.—Inventory, REGISTER, x. 268. The dwelling house: wth all the priuiledges of it that is seler and back yard 33 futt Long and 18: brode, 80.00.0.
(File, No. 260.)

JOHN DWIGHT, of Dedham.—See Will, REGISTER, x. 263, also, Inventory. The latter, dated, 8. 12, 1660. The dwelling house, bake house, home barne & his p't in the vpper barne & all the home Lands west of the mille Creek, 150.00.0; all the Lands in Roxbery playne: broken: vnbroken & meadow, 30.0.0; 6 Acres of vpland in the great playne, 06.00.00; 6 Acres of meadowe called the Iland meadowe, 15.00.0; 10 acres at Fowle meadowe, 20.00.0; all Comon Towne Rights swamps woodelands & p'riueledges, 10.0.0
(File, No. 261.)

JOHN LUSON, of Dedham.—See Will, REGISTER, x. 267. The Inventory (268) taken 18 (3) 1661. Dwelling house, Barne, orchyard garden & yard rome, 60.00.0; the p'cell enclosed behind the house, 03.00.0; the woodey p't of the lott & the swampe, there by lyeing vnenclosed, 06.00.0; the planting Lott before the house, 27.10.0; one Acre $\frac{1}{2}$ mead. by the Causey in Broad mead, 05.00.0; 2 p'cells at Foule meadowe, 15.00.0; 2 Acres of Ceader Swampe neere South playne, 04.00.0; one p'cell at Rocke meadowe & one smale p'cell at Rose mary Meadowe, 01.10.0; one p'cell amonge the woodland deuisions & all other deuidents, Comon Town Rights and p'riuledges, 15.00.0.
(File, No. 268.)

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.—Will, REGISTER, x. 270. Also, Inventory, taken 7. 3. 1661. The howse & ground, 300.00.0; the howse & land y^t was m^r Blackstons, 150.00.00; a mare wth francis litlefeild at weld, 14.00.0. Goods in the shop.
(File, No. 271.)

JOHN TUCKER, senior, of Hingham.—Will, REGISTER, x. 269, and Inventory, the last dated Aug. 8, 1661. Dwelling house & a home lott &

barne & other housing, 90.00.0 ; 4 acors of pastor land lying at broad Coave, 25.00.0 ; Salt meadow lying at broad Coave, 21.00.0 ; 8 acors of land lying in broad Cove feild, 24.00.0 ; 3 great lotts lying nigh vnto Waymouth river amounting to 50 acors or thereabouts, 60.00.0 ; 3 acors of land lying in the necke among the home lotts, 05.00.0 ; two acres of land at Squirrill hill, 05.00.0 ; 3 planting lotts at y^e worlds end containing 13 acors, 22.00.0 ; a great lott at the great plaine containing 14 acres, 03.00.0 ; a 12 acor lott lying at the great plaine, 02.10.0 ; 2 acors 3 quarters of fresh meadow at Conahavset, 02.00.0.
(File, No. 272.)

SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM HILTON.

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston.

WILLIAM¹ HILTON came from London to Plymouth, in New England, in the "Fortune," Nov. 11, 1621. The "Fortune" sailed for England, on her return, within a month thereafter, and the following letter which he sent by her to his cousin in England, was first printed in Capt. John Smith's "New Englands Trials," edition of 1622.

Louing cousin, at our ariuall at New Plimmoth in New England, we found all our friends and planters in good health, though they were left sicke and weake with very small meanes, the Indians round about vs peaceable and friendly, the country very pleasant and temperate, yeelding naturally of it self great store of fruites, as vines of diuers sorts in great abundance ; there is likewise walnuts, chesnuts, small nuts and plums, with much varietie of flowers, rootes, and herbs, no lesse pleasant then wholsome and profitable : no place hath more goose-berries and straw-berries, nor better, Timber of all sorts you haue in England, doth couer the Land, that affoords beasts of diuers sorts, and great flocks of Turkies, Quailes Pigeons and Patri ges : many great lakes abounding with fish, fowle, Beuers and Otters. The sea affoords vs as great plenty of all excellent sorts of sea-fish, as the riuers and Iles doth varietie of wilde fowle of most vsefull sorts. Mines we find to our thinking, but neither the goodnesse nor qualitie we know. Better grain cannot be then the Indian corne, if we will plant it vpon as good ground as a man need desire. We are all free-holders, the rent day doth not trouble vs, and all those good blessings we haue, of which and what we list in their seasons for taking. Our companie are for most part very religious honest people ; the word of God sincerely taught vs euery Sabbath : so that I know not any thing a contented mind can here want. I desire your friendly care to send my wife and children to me, where I wish all the friends I haue in England, and so I rest

Your louing kinsman William Hilton.

His wife and two children followed in the "Anne," July or August, 1623, but their names are not known. In the allotments of land in 1623,

there was granted to him one acre lying "to the sea, eastward,"* and to his wife and two children three acres butting "against the swampe & reed-ponde."* He was of Plymouth in 1624, for the friends of John Lyford, who came over in the beginning of that year, and was driven from the colony soon after with some of his adherents, affirmed "that the first occasion of the quarrel with them was the baptizing of Mr. Hilton's child, who was not joined to the church at Plymouth."† As his name does not appear among those present at the division of cattle in 1627,‡ he must have removed from Plymouth before that date, probably to the settlements on the Piscataqua River.

He was one of the witnesses, July 7, 1631, to the livery of seizin to his brother Edward Hilton§ of the lands embraced in the Squamscott, or Hilton's Patent,|| which bears date March 12, 1629 [i.e. 1629-30]. The following letter to the Worshipful Mr. John Winthrop, the younger, at Agawam, is printed with the Winthrop papers in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Society.¶

Pascataque

Ser

Aprill 18th 1633

There ariued a ffishing shipe at Pascataque about the 15th of this p'sant moneth where in is one Richard ffoxwell whoe hath fformerly liued in this cuntry he bringeth nuse y^t there were tow shipes making ready at Barstaple whoe are to bring passingers & catell ffor to plant in the bay he hath leters ffor m^r wearom & diuers others at dorchester wch hee intends to bring in to the bay so soone as posible he can like wise he heard ffrom m^r Alerton whoe was making ready at Bristole ffor to come ffor this cuntry other nuse he bringeth not that I can heare of onely m^r Borowes purposeth to come ffor this cuntry ffrom london & soe desighring you to convey thes leters in to the bay wth what conveniency you can desighring the lord to blesse you in your lawffull designes I humbly rest

Your wo^r ashured to com

WILIAM HILTON.

Ser I purpose eare long be if y^e lord will to see you.

The masters name of the shipe is John Corbin of Plimouth.

To the wo^r m^r John Winthrope the younger at aguawam give these.

June 2, 1633, Capt. Walter Neale, as Governor of the plantation of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, granted to Capt. Thomas Cammocke a parcel of land upon the east side of the Piscataqua River, "where William Hilton lately planted corne."** At a court held at Exeter, 4th 10th mo. 1639, it was ordered that "Will. Hilton and goodm. Smart" were to have lots on the other side of the river.†† At Exeter, 3d 12th mo.

* Plymouth Colony Records, xii. pp. 5 and 6.

† Hubbard's Hist. of New England, chap. xvi.

‡ Plymouth Colony Records, xii. 12. The list, as it was first made out, contained the name of Robert Hilton, which was afterward stricken out and Bartlet written in its stead.

§ Register, vii. p. 50.

|| Register, xxiv. p. 264.

¶ 3d Series, vol. ix. p. 262. The original letter is in the possession of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by whose permission a heliotype of it has been made for this article. The superscription, separated from the body of the letter by horizontal lines, is on the back of the original.

** Loose sheet in unbound or stitched MS. in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me. It is also recorded with York Deeds, Lib. i. 3d part, p. 2, and on the following page there is a confirmation, dated May 1, 1634, by Gorges and Mason.

†† N. H. Provincial Papers, i. p. 138.

For

was not exposed to rain
at the

CONSTITUTION, dated May 1, 1864, by GEORGE and ALISON.

†† N. H. Provincial Papers, i. p. 138.

1640, it was agreed "that M^r William Hilton is to enjoy those marshes in Oyster River which formerly he had possession of and still are in his possession, and the other marsh which M^r Gibbins doth wrongfully detain from him with the rest of those marshes which formerly he hath made use of so far as they may be for the public good of this plantation: And so much of the upland adjoining to them as shall be thought convenient by the neighborhood of Oyster River, which are belonging to this body."* He was made freeman, May 19, 1642, and had a grant of twenty acres of land in Dover in that year.† At a General Court held at Boston, Sept. 27, 1642, "It is ordered, that the associats of Pascataque shall have power to try any cause under 20^l, though no other bee sent to them. Willi: Hilton, Willi: Waldⁿ, Edwa: Colcote have authority to end differences under 20 sh^s. M^r Francis Williams is ioyned an associate at Pascataq."‡ He was deputy from Dover to the General Court at Boston, 1644. He conveyed to Francis Matthews, of Oyster River, 88 acres of land in Oyster River, granted him by the town of Dover, and two parcels of marsh land adjoining.§ In this deed he styles himself of Dover.

About this time he removed to Kittery Point, as Frances White, wife of Richard White, in a deposition|| taken Feb. 27, 1687-8, says "that about forty six years past shee leived in a house at Kittery poynt that stood then between the house that was m^r: Morgans & the house that M^r: Greenland afterward leived in which house above sayd the depo^t husband William Hilton did hyer of Maior Nicholus shapligh." She must have been a second wife of William Hilton, as she was "adged seauenty years or thereabouts" at the time when this deposition was taken, and could not therefore have been the wife who, with two children, came in the "Anne" to Plymouth in 1623. At a court held at Gorgeana, June 27, 1648, "It is ordered this Court that m^r. William Hilton being lisensed for to keep the ordnary at the mouth of the River of Pascataqua, and that none other shall keep any private ordnary ther, nor to sell Wine beare nor Licker upon any p^tence what

* N. H. Provincial Papers, i. p. 141. For his action of trespass on the case against Ambrose Gibbons for detaining this marsh, see Rockingham Deeds, Lib. i. fol. 7. *Ibid*, fol. 12, is the following entry: "Georg Walton Sumons an acco debt at Suite of W^m Hilton ordered that ex to be granted psent for 3^l damag & 16^s Costs Provided that if M^r Tomkins of norhampton have pd 10^l to m^r Rich: Hilton in Norwich then the sd W^m Hilton." A letter, or mark of contraction, is interlined above the caret, but is obscured by the letters of the line above, and cannot now be clearly made out. This case is referred to here, in the hope that it may afford a clue for further investigations. Its date is either 1642 or 1643, the entry being rather indefinite.

In Mass. Archives, xxxix. 70-73, is the case of Edward Colcord vs. Nathaniel Boulter, on the following agreement:

"I Nathaniell Boulter doe p^rmise to deliver unto m^r Willi: Hilton of Dover halfe a thousand of pipestaves Marcheantable in May next 1645
Natthaniell Boulter.
Witness William fifeild:::

These p^rsents Vittneseth that I Willi: Hilton doe assigne over this bill to Edward Colcord: by mee Will: Hilton."

Among the papers in this case is "The deposico of Willm ffurbur aged about fforty yeares who Sworne Saith That Some Certayne yeares Since being in the company of Edward Colcord & Willm Hilton who then lived att York I did then heare willm Hilton Say and acknowledge that hee had assigned to Edward Colcord a Bill for pipe staves which Nathaniell Boulter did ow to ye sd willm Hilton weh was about five hundred according to my best remembrance. Deposed the first of the 5 mo: 1659."

† Dover Town Records, Lib. i.

‡ Records of Mass., ii. p. 31. Also recorded Dover Town Records, Lib. i. fol. 20.

§ This deed was recorded with Rockingham Deeds, Lib. i. fol. 95, 29th 1 mo. 1653. Its date seems to be 7 July, 1644, altered to 1641, or blotted so as to look like 1641. The same deed is also found in Dover Town Records, where its date is 7 July, 1645.

|| York Court Files.

so ever under ii gallons by retaile :”* “It is Ordered this Court that hee that keeps the ordinary is for to keepe a ferry and to have to the great Iland† for one vi d if more iii d a peese to Strawbury banck for one xii d if more viii d p man to Dover or Kitterry xviii d for one if more xii d a man.”‡ At a court held at Gorgeana Oct. 16, 1649, “It is Ordered this court : That ther shall be alieway cut from the head of Rogers Cove, unto the head of Bray bote harber & so to the little marsh ner Unto Cap^t Champanownes howse & so to m^r William Hiltons the In habitanche of Gorgeana : to cut : Unto a Cove neare Unto Joⁿ Andrews : and the Inhabitanche of Pascataquacke to cut from W^m Hiltons to that cove, by so many of each towne as they shall thincke fitt ; and this to be done by the 30th Octo^r (49.”§ John Treworthie in a deposition|| taken Oct. 25, 1650, testifies “that the cellar w^{ch} is at Pascataway now standing neere the house w^{ch} W^m Hilton now lives in, did not any way belong to the land w^{ch} was bought by me for my Grandffather m^r Alexander Shapleigh.” At a court held at Gorgeana, Oct. 15, 1650, “ffor as much as the house at the Rivers mouth wher m^r Shapleighs ffather first built and m^r William Hilton now dwelleth : In regard it was first house ther bylt, and m^r Shapleigh Intendeth to build and Inlarge it : and for funder considerations, it is thought fit it should from time to time, be for a house of Entertayment or Ordinary wth this p^viso that the Tenant bee such a one as the Inhabitants shall approve of.”¶ June 7, 1651, Mr. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, leased to Mr. Hugh Gunison, for the term of twenty-one years from that date, “All his Edifices Land & accommodations and Priveledges : Att the poynt wher m^r William Hilton now Dwelleth contayning ffive Hundred ackers.”**

He thereupon removed to York, and when the Massachusetts Commissioners arrived there to receive the submission of the inhabitants, Nov. 22, 1652, he was one of the fifty persons who acknowledged themselves subject to the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, and took the oath of freeman. At a town meeting held at York about the 8th of December, 1652, “It is ordered that m^r William Hilton is to have the use of the ferry for the Term of one & twenty years. Lying betwixt the house where he now liveth, and The Town of York : and he is duly to attend the sd Ferry with Cannoos sufficient for the safe transportation both of Strangers & Townsmen if occasion requireth. If time & tydes be Seasonable, he is to pass persons over to & from the Stage Island : If not he is & must provide a Canoo to Lye ready at the point of Land on his own Side the River, upon all Such occasions to transport people without danger. In Consideration whereof the s^d William Hilton is to have allowed him two pence a peice for Every strangers, & four pence apeace for Every beast, or horse which he swimmeth over, or that are Swom by any Strangers themselves, he or his servants being ready to attend, & one penny a time for Every Townsman he fetcheth or carrieth over : unless the sd Inhabitant go over In his own Cannoo, which Liberty remaines to Every Townsman, being made use of to Exempt him or them from the payment of any ferriage.”†† He was one

* Page 20, in unbound or stitched MS in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me.

† This seems to be the only authority for Mr. Savage's assertion that he had “control of Great Island.”

‡ Page 21, in unbound or stitched MS. in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me.

§ Page 6, in unbound or stitched MS. in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me.

|| Suffolk Deeds, Lib. i. fol. 128.

¶ Page 16, in unbound or stitched MS. in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me.

** Loose sheet in unbound or stitched MS. in office of Clerk of Courts, York Co., Me. Recorded also with York Deeds, Lib. i. fol. 15.

†† York Town Records, i. p. 17.

of the Selectmen of York in 1652, 1653 and 1654, and had grants of land from the town, one July 4, 1653, and another June 4, 1654, of twenty acres "next adjoining unto m^r Edward Godfreys house."* He died 1655 or 1656, and letters of administration on his estate were granted June 30, 1656, to Richard White, who had married Frances, his widow. His children were :

2. WILLIAM,

and perhaps others.†

There was a WILLIAM HILTON of Newbury, mariner, who is often confounded with the William above named, and whose relationship to him is not as yet satisfactorily determined. It is hardly probable that he was a son of that William, as Savage supposes, nor could they have been one and the same person, as maintained by Coffin and others. He was defendant in a suit brought by Thomas Tuck, at a Court held at Salem on the last day of 4th mo. 1640, and had several grants of land in Newbury, but these grants are scattered through the Town Records, generally without dates, and in utter disregard of chronological order. Dec. 29, 1649, he sold James, his Indian, to George Carr, in exchange for quarter of a vessel.‡ "W^m Hilton, Newb." took the oath of freeman, May 18, 1653. His children, born in Newbury, were :

* York Town Records, i. p. 16.

† John Hilton, of Dover, was, I think, a son of William¹ by his first wife. He was taxed at Dover as early as 1648, and had grants of land there. By deed dated 9 June, 1721 (Rockingham Deeds, Lib. 12, fol. 161), Ann Hilton, widow of William Hilton, Benjamin Hilton, Samuel Moore and Hannah Hilton, alias Cole, all of York, and Malachi Edwards and Joseph Day, both of Wells in the county of York, convey to Capt. Thomas Millet of Oyster River, six undivided seventh parts of two grants of land made to John Hilton deceased, at a town meeting held at Dover, 4: 10 mo. 1656. And William Hilton of Marblehead, mariner, conveys to said Millet the other undivided seventh, by deed dated 5 Sept. 1721, recorded as aforesaid, Lib. 12, fol. 222.

Magdalen, wife of James Wiggin of York, was probably a daughter of William Hilton. At all events, she was a daughter of Frances his wife, possibly by a former husband. She was m. to Wiggin prior to 1657.

There was a Mannering or Manning Hilton in York as early as 1667. Administration on his estate was granted 4 July, 1671, to Thomas Moulton, his father-in-law.

The Town Records of York record the birth, 24 Sept. 1691, of a child of Nath'l Adams, by his wife whose maiden name was "Magdelon" Hilton. To this record the Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, the present Town Clerk, has added that she was the daughter of Mannerware and Mary Hilton, but I do not know the authority for the statement. She afterwards m. Elias Weare, and again John Webber.

Mannerel or Mannerwell Hilton of York, batchelor, was defendant in suits brought by Joseph Hammond et al., at Court of Common Pleas, held at York 3 July and 2 Oct. 1705, and 2 July, 1706.

Administration on the estate of Robert Hilton of Wells, "who is apprehended to be deceased," was granted to Mr. Samuel Wheelwright and Francis Littlefield, 29 Sept. 1685. Robert Hilton of Wells, weaver, conveyed land to Jonathan Littlefield of Wells, by deed dated 13 Nov. 1694, recorded with York Deeds, Lib. 13, fol. 275.

A William Hilton, who was, I think, a son of Edward Hilton, Sen., of Exeter, was of Kittery in 1660, in which year he was one of the grand jury. He was constable in 1661, and had a grant of land in Kittery, 17 July, 1661, which was laid out 20 Feb. 1665, "in y^e great Cove below y^e boyling rock." He was presented by the grand jury to a court held at York, 7 July, 1663, as follows: "Wee P'sent William Hilton Constable of Kittery for teareing of a spetiall warrant, sent by the secretary from Boston to Kittery, for sending a Deputy to the Generall Court."

John Symmons of Kittery, planter, by deed dated 18: 2 mo. 1667, recorded with York Deeds, Lib. 2, fol. 33, conveys to his son-in-law William Hilton, house and land in Kittery "as a dowry with my daughter Rebeckah now wife unto the s^d William," in the presence of Fran: Champenowne, Hene: Greenland, Edw: Hilton. He was of Exeter shortly after, and died there about 1690, leaving a widow. Administration on his estate was granted, 9 April, 1694, to Richard Hilton, his eldest son. He is styled Capt. William Hilton in various instruments. Names of such of his children as are known to me were :

i. Richard. ii. John. iii. William.

‡ Records of [Old] Co. of Norfolk at Salem, Lib. 2, fol. 197.

- i. SARAH, b. June, 1641.
- ii. CHARLES, b. July, 1643.
- iii. ANNE, b. Feb. 12, 1648.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 6, 1650 ; m. in Charlestown, Dec. 22, 1673, Timothy Cutler.
- v. WILLIAM, b. June 28, 1653.

He removed shortly after to Charlestown, bought house and land there of Ralph Mousall, Sept. 29, 1655,* and there m. (2) Mehitable, daughter of Increase Nowell, 16: 7th mo. 1659. He was admitted a member of the church in Charlestown by a letter of dismission from the church in Newbury, Aug. 14, 1670, and died in Charlestown, 7: 7th mo. 1675. Administration on his estate was granted 14: 11th mo. 1675, to his widow Mehitable, who m. Deacon John Cutler, 29: 8th mo. 1684. His children, by his second wife, all born in Charlestown, were :

- vi. NOWELL, b. May 4, bapt. May 10, 1663. (A mariner, whose will, dated Oct. 6, 1687, was probated Sept. 17, 1689, at Doctors Commons, London.)
- vii. EDWARD, b. March 3, bapt. March 4, 1666.
- viii. JOHN, bapt. 24: 3 mo. 1668.
- ix. RICHARD, b. Sept. 13, bapt. Sept. 18, 1670 ; m. in Charlestown, Jan. 22, 1711-12, Elizabeth Lord, and died there, Jan. 25, 1720-1.
- x. CHARLES, b. April 19, bapt. April 27, 1673.

Beside the children above named, he had others, for Mehitable Cutler, then widow of Lieut. John Cutler, in her will, dated Dec. 8, 1709, probated Oct. 22, 1711, makes her two sons, John and Richard Hilton, residuary legatees and executors, on condition that they maintain their brother Samuel Hilton. Mary Hilton, who married William Marshall, in Charlestown, 2: 8th mo. 1666, was another daughter of William Hilton.†

2. WILLIAM² (*William*¹), of York, mariner, was the son of the William first above named, as appears from the following deposition: "The Deposition of Major John Davess aged 70 years, or y^r abouts, & Cap^t Charles F[rost] aged 52 years or there abouts, these Deponents respectively testify, & Say y^t Willia[m] Hilton now rescident in yorke, in the province of Mayne, was Co^monly known, & [repu]ted, to bee y^e sonn of William Hilton Senior deceased, & formerly lived in Yorke abo[ve] on y^t Tract of Land, y^t lyeth on the South, or South West side of y^e River [] yorke over against the fishing flakes, & next the Ferry, & further Sayth no[t]

Taken upon oath in Court this 30th of May 1683: p Edw: Rishw[orth] Recorder."‡

He had a grant of land from the town, Aug. 25, 1679, and another, which bears no date, "upon the neck of Land on the South Side of York River, between Arthur Bales Land, & major Shapleighs, and James Wiggins & William mores Land, & the Land that was formerly m^r William Hiltons, provided it be free from any mans propriety or former grant."§ He was one of the forty-six men who took the oath of allegiance to the King, March 22, 1680. Another grant of land was made to him, March 18,

* Charlestown Archives, xxxiv.

† Thomas Seers and Mary Hilton, alias Downer, were m. in Newbury, 11 Dec. 1656. Jonathan Woodman and Hanna Hilton were m. in Newbury, July 2, 1668. Sara Hilton was one of the witnesses to a deed from William Sawyer to Thomas Seares, of land in Newbury, dated March 24, 1648. (Town Records, I. p. 37.) John Hilton seems to have been taxed in Newbury 1652 (Town Records, I. p. 103), unless there is an error in the record.

‡ York Deeds, Lib. 3, fol. 125.

§ York Town Records, I. p. 73.

1695-6. He died between March, 1699, and June, 1700, leaving a widow Ann* and children:

3. i. WILLIAM.
 - ii. HANNAH, m. (1) about 1708, John Cole. He d. about 1712 or 1713, and she m. (2) Mark Shepard.
 4. iii. BENJAMIN.
 - iv. DORCAS, m. Samuel Moor.
- And probably others.

3. WILLIAM³ (*William*,² *William*¹), b. about 1678, probably in York; m. in Marblehead, June 2, 1699, Margaret Stilson, daughter of James and Margaret Stilson.† He had a grant of thirty acres of land in York, Feb. 17, 1702-3, which, with ten acres more, formerly granted to his father (Aug. 25, 1679), were laid out to him, Feb. 24, 1702-3. He had another grant of thirty acres at the head of Bradbote, Broadbote, or Braveboat, Harbor, March 17, 1702-3, laid out to him, March 20, 1702-3. This last tract of land he conveyed to Joseph Hout, by deed dated June 4, 1711, recorded with York Deeds, Lib. 7, fol. 196. In this deed he styles himself of York, fisherman. He already had a dwelling-house in Manchester, Mass., at Black Cove, in that part of the town called Newport, when he bought land there of Philip Nichols, Nov. 22, 1709 (Essex Deeds, Lib. 23, fol. 268). He bought other land adjoining, of John Seward, Sept. 30, 1714 (Essex Deeds, Lib. 27, fol. 63). In these deeds he is styled of Manchester, fisherman and coaster. He had a dwelling-house at Muscongus, when he bought lands there of Richard Peirce, by deed dated Feb. 1, 1719-20

* Her maiden name may have been Beale, for William Hilton, by deed dated March 5, 1681, recorded with York Deeds, Lib. 7, fol. 194, conveys the above described land granted him by the Town of York, to his loving brother, Arthur Beale. Beale may, however, have married a sister of William Hilton.

† John Brown, son of Richard Brown, of Barton Regis, co. Gloucester, England, m. Margaret, dau. of Francis Hayward, of Bristol, England, and settled at Pemaquid, at the head of New Harbor, in what is now the town of Bristol in the County of Lincoln, Maine. By deed dated July 15, 1625, Somerset, or Samoset, and Unnongoit, Indian Sagamores, conveyed to him a tract of land embracing a large part of the present County of Lincoln, and including Muscongus Island. He had a son John and daughters: Margaret, who m. Alexander, or Sander Gould; Elizabeth, who m. Richard Peirce, son of John Peirce; and Emma, who m. Nicholas Deming.

Alexander and Margaret Gould had three daughters, one of whom, Margaret, b. in New Harbor about 1659, m. (1) James Stilson, by whom she had children: Margaret Stilson, above named, b. about 1679; James Stilson; a daughter whose name is not known, and perhaps others. [The records of the First Church of Marblehead, Mass., show the admission of Margaret Stilson, April 18, 1686. May 2, 1686, Margaret Stilson was baptized, and, May 16, 1686, Margaret, James, Mary and John, children of Margaret Stilson, were baptized. Margaret Stilson, *innuba*, was one of "the children of the Church, who being growne up did personally owne the Covenant of their Parents, & by their owne act entred themselves in this society," July 26, 1696, "being of age so to doe."]

About the year 1686, 1687 or 1688, James Stilson, the father, while crossing the water at Muscongus in a canoe, was fired upon and killed by the Indians, who took his youngest daughter, a sucking baby, from her mother's breast, burned it in the fire and carried the mother and the other two children captives to Canada. In Mass. Archives, xxxviii. A. 2, in a list of "Nams of English Captives Redeemed from Qubek by math" Cary in octb. (95)," is that of "m^{rs} Mar^t Stilson Pemequd." In the following list of "Nams of thos Remaining Still in hands of the french at Canada," are those of "Jam^s Stiltson [*sic*] boy Pemiqud" and "mary: [*sic*] Stilson gerll pemqud." Mary is undoubtedly a mistake for Margaret. These lists were printed in the REGISTER, vi. p. 87, the name of the boy being misprinted Stilton. After her release from captivity, Margaret Stilson, the mother, m. (2), in Marblehead, March 30, 1696, Thomas Pitman, who was admitted a member of the church in Marblehead, Feb. 4 or 6, 1686, and who died, 4 mo, 1736, aged 94. She died 11 mo, 1750, aged 92.

James Stilson, the son, and his sister Margaret were afterward ransomed. He removed to Newcastle and Portsmouth, N. H., and she m. June 2, 1699, William Hilton, as above set forth. The depositions hereinafter referred to, with characteristic inaccuracy, state that she remained six years in captivity after the release of her mother, and twelve years in all.

(Essex Deeds, Lib. 39, fol. 70). But little reliance can be placed on the recitals in the numerous deeds in which he appears as grantor or grantee, for in these he is styled sometimes of York, and sometimes of Manchester, Marblehead and Muscongus, his occupation being that of mariner, coaster and fisherman. He evidently occupied lands at Muscongus, which he held in the right of his wife Margaret, and lands which he himself bought of Cæsar Moxis and Gustin, Indian Sagamores (by deeds dated June 5, 1718, and Oct. 25, 1719, Essex Deeds, Lib. 39, fols. 87, 88), but whether he was an actual resident, or only lived there during the fishing season in each year, is a matter of some doubt. He seems to have been extensively engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade at Muscongus, making great improvements, and having a large stock of cattle. At a town meeting in Manchester, Dec. 1, 1715, he was made one of a committee to procure a minister to preach the gospel, and March 12, 1715-16, was chosen one of the selectmen of Manchester. His name appears on the tax list of Manchester for the years 1717 and 1718, and in the former year he was one of the tythingmen, and in the latter, one of the "Chowerds and feld Driveers." His wife was admitted a member of the church in Manchester, May 26, 1717. June 11, 1719, the town laid out a highway from Black Cove, near Hilton's swamp and garden. In the claim entered by Margaret Hilton, Dec. 1, 1720, in the Book of Eastern Claims in the Secretary's office, Boston, she styles herself the wife of William Hilton now living at Muscongus. But if he had any intention of permanently settling there, the outbreak of hostilities with the Indians compelled him to change his purpose. In the journal of the Rev. Joseph Baxter, missionary to the Eastern Indians, is the following: "The next Day which was Saturday, Aug: 12 [1721], we had a good wind, and towards night we arrived at Casco-Bay, where we met with Mr Hilton, of Muscongus in a small vessel with his cattle and Hogs on board, removing to y^e westward, who informed us y^t all the People were gone from Muscongus upon y^e rumours they had heard about the Indians."* He was buried in the old burial ground at Manchester, and his gravestone bears this inscription: †

Here lyeth the
body of lifnt
William Hilton
Who died June
Y^e 21st 1723 aged
45 years.

His widow married in Manchester, Dec. 8, 1727, John Allen, who died about 1737, and died a widow in Manchester, Nov. 1763, aged 84 years.‡ Children of William and Margaret:

- i. ELIZABETH, bapt. in Marblehead, Dec. 8, 1700; m. (1) John Knowlton (*published* in Manchester, Oct. 18, 1719); m. (2) in Manchester, Nov. 6, 1729, John Hassam; § m. (3) in Wenham, Nov. 20,

* REGISTER, xxi. p. 55.

† "Lifnt" is an abbreviation for Lieutenant. At the foot of the grave is another gravestone, erected about forty years ago by the late Capt. Amos Hilton, which bears what was intended to be a copy of the above inscription, which had become almost illegible from long exposure to the weather. By a mistake of the stone-cutter, however, the date of death is given June 23, 1723.

‡ Aged 88 or 89, according to a copy of the entry in the Church Records, sent me by John Lee, Esq., Town Clerk of Manchester. Hannah Tewksbury, in a deposition herein-after referred to, which is probably more correct, gives the age as 84 years.

§ REGISTER, xxiv. p. 414.

1744, John Day, Sen., of Manchester; and d. a widow in Manchester about 1792.

5. ii. STILSON.
- iii. MARY, bapt. in Marblehead, April 16, 1704; m. (1) Samuel Woodbury (*published* in Manchester, Oct. 18, 1719); m. (2) in Manchester, April 15, 1723, Benjamin Presson.
- iv. MARGARET, bapt. in Marblehead, May 26, 1706; m. in Manchester, Nov. 12, 1724, Josiah Allen.
6. v. JOSHUA, bapt. in Marblehead, March 14, 1707-8.
7. vi. WILLIAM.
8. vii. SAMUEL, b. in Manchester, May 16, 1713; bapt. in Marblehead, Aug. 9, 1713.
- viii. THOMAS, bapt. in Marblehead, Aug. 14, 1715.
9. ix. BENJAMIN, b. in Manchester, Aug. 27, 1717; bapt. in Manchester, Sept. 1, 1717.
10. x. AMOS, bapt. in Marblehead, March 12, 1720-1. [The record erroneously gives the name of the mother as Mary.]

4. BENJAMIN³ (*William*,² *William*¹), of York, had grant of land there, March 23, 1712-13. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Crocket, of Kittery, he had children, all born in York:

- i. JOSHUA, b. April 12, 1714.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 5, 1717.
- iii. SARAH, b. April 18, 1720.
- iv. MARY, b. Oct. 5, 1722.
- v. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 11, 1724.
- vi. BENJAMIN, b. March 9, 1726-7.

5. STILSON⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹). According to the Marblehead records, *Stephen* Hilton and Hannah Severy were m. Feb. 7, 1721. This is undoubtedly a mistake for *Stilson* Hilton, who had a wife Hannah. Stilson and Hannah Hilton became members of the first church in Marblehead, July 14, 1723. She was admitted to full communion with the church in Manchester, Mass., March 26, 1738. He died about 1741. His widow married in Manchester, Jan. 7, 1762, Richard Day. Children of Stilson and Hannah were:

11. i. STILSON, bapt. in Marblehead, July 4, 1725.
- ii. HANNAH, bapt. in Marblehead, March 24, 1727-8.
- iii. ELIZABETH, bapt. in Marblehead, Sept. 14, 1729; m. in Manchester, May 14, 1749, John Tewksbury.
12. iv. THOMAS, b. in Manchester, July 15, 1733.
- v. HANNAH, b. in Manchester, Jan. 6, 1735-6; bapt. there, Jan. 11, 1736; m. Jan. 24, 1757, Jacob Tewksbury.
13. vi. AMOS, b. in Manchester, Dec. 27, 1738; bapt. Dec. 31, 1738.
14. vii. SAMUEL, b. in Manchester, Oct. 7, 1741; bapt. Oct. 11, 1741.

6. JOSHUA⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), m. in Manchester, Mass., May 1, 1732, Miriam Haskell. Children, both born in Manchester, were:

- i. WILLIAM, b. April 14, 1733.
- ii. JOHN, b. Dec. 29, 1734.

His name is found as Joshua Hilton of Sheepscott, Maine, among the grantors, in a deed from Stilson Hilton et al. to Elizabeth Day, widow, dated July 1, 1765 (Essex Deeds, Lib. 121, fol. 159), but the deed does not bear his signature.

7. WILLIAM⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), m. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 1, 1731, Mary Lee. Names of such of their children as were born in Manchester, were:

- i. MARY, b. Aug. 26, bapt. 27, 1732.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 29, 1734, bapt. Jan. 5, 1734-5.
- iii. JAMES, b. June 27, bapt. July 10, 1737.
- iv. RICHARD, b. Sept. 1 [?], bapt. Oct. 7, 1739.
- v. ANNA, b. Dec. 12, bapt. 13, 1741.

He removed, probably after the fall of Louisbourg, with his wife and children, to Muscongus, and settled at Broad Cove, on lands belonging to his parents.* There he lived until the summer of 1758, when, in going by water from Round Pond towards Broad Cove, with three of his sons, William, Richard and John, the Indians fired upon them, killed and scalped William the son, mortally wounded the father, and slightly wounded Richard. John, said to have been then a lad of about seventeen years, returned the fire and drove the Indians back, so that the survivors had time to make good their retreat to Round Pond, where William,⁴ the father, was buried.

From the depositions and other papers in support of the claim of the Hilton heirs, below referred to, it appears that the children, born after he left Manchester, were as follows :

- vi. JOHN (whose only daughter m. Thomas Hilton).
- vii. EBENEZER (d. when 4 years of age).
- viii. RUTH (m. Enoch Avery, and afterward Samuel Waters, Esq.).
- ix. ELIZABETH (bapt. in Manchester, Aug. 12, 1750, as daughter of "Will-m Hilton & mary of Broad Bay;" m. David Avery, and afterward Ephraim Brown).
- x. JOSEPH (settled in New Milford).
- xi. MATHIAS (d. very young).

From the same source it appears that Mary⁵ above named, the eldest daughter, married Matchlove, and died without issue; that William,⁶ who

* The deed from the Sagamores Samoset and Unnongoit to John Brown, dated July 15, 1625, is said to be the first deed of conveyance of American soil. It was recorded, Dec. 26, 1720, at the request of James Stilson and his sister Margaret Hilton, in a Book of Records of Eastern Lands. This Book was destroyed by fire when the Town House in Boston was burned, Dec. 9, 1747. Two attested copies of the deed, however, have been found, one of them recorded with York Deeds, Lib. 21, fol. 116, and the other with Lincoln Deeds, Lib. 74, fol. 6. This deed is printed in Johnston's Hist. of Bristol and Bremen and Pemaquid. A tract of land eight miles square, being part of the land described in this deed, was conveyed by Brown, by deed dated Aug. 8, 1660 (attested copies of which are recorded with Lincoln Deeds, Lib. 74, fol. 7, and York Deeds, Lib. 21, fol. 116), to his daughter Margaret Gould, and her husband Alexander Gould, and to the heirs of her body. Their daughter Margaret, then wife of Thomas Pitman, by deed dated Dec. 27, 1720 (York Deeds, Lib. 15, fol. 233), conveyed the same to her son James Stilson and her daughter Margaret, then wife of William³ Hilton. It was this land and that which he bought of Caesar Moxis and Gustin, Indian Sagamores, from which William³ Hilton was driven by the Indians in 1721. During his life time, William³ Hilton seems to have held these lands against all comers, but after his death, and the end of the war, particularly in the years 1761, 1762 and 1763, settlers crowded in from every side, some claiming title under heirs of Brown, others with no color or pretence, but by simple force, and gradually, piece by piece, dispossessed the legal owners and reduced them to a very small part of their ancestral estate. The heirs of William³ and Margaret Hilton made several efforts to recover the land, of which they had thus been disseized, both before, and immediately after, the Revolutionary war, but the troubles of the times prevented anything from being done. The last attempt was made before the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, to hear and determine the rights and titles of the non-resident claimants to lands within the County of Lincoln, in opposition to the rights, titles and claims of the Commonwealth and those of the resident settlers thereupon. The Commissioners reported, Jan. 26, 1813, adversely to the claimants. Copies of the depositions of Richard Hilton, Margaret Pitman, Hannah Tewksbury, Richard Peirce, Elizabeth Crafts, Samuel Allen, Aaron Lee and others, the petition of the Hilton heirs, statement of case and other papers used in the hearings before the Commissioners, were some of them bought at an auction sale in Boston, about twenty years ago, by Charles H. Morse, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., now of Washington, D. C., from whom they passed into the possession of the Maine Historical Society, and some were found among the papers of the late Capt. Amos Hilton. An account of this and other claims of land may be found in Johnston's Hist. of Bristol and Bremen and Pemaquid.

was killed as above described, left one child, who was drowned when very young; that Anna⁵ married John McCurda; and that James⁵ had a wife Sarah and children Mary (m. Jonathan Merritt), William, John, James, Jenny (m. Jonathan Peaslee), Peggy (m. Abram Hilton), Joshua, Joseph, Elizabeth (m. Thomas McCurda), Sally (m. Israel Woodbury), Susannah (m. Joseph Linscott), Lydia (m. Benjamin Hilton), and Nancy (m. John Lynn). But it would exceed the limits prescribed for this article to follow this branch of the family further.

8. SAMUEL⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, May 16, 1713; m. (1) in Beverly, April 12, 1733, Eleanor Griggs, daughter of Jacob Griggs of Salem, removed to Marblehead and afterward to Boston. He had house and land in Boston on a 35f. street, now Pleasant Street.* Child of Samuel and Eleanor was:

- i. SARAH, b. in Boston, June 6, 1734; m. in Lunenburg, June 21, 1753, Abner Whitney, of District Shirley.

He m. (2) in Newton, Mass., April 17, 1735, Sarah Clark of Newton, and afterward removed there, and subsequently to Lunenburg, where he died, March 21, 1756. She died Feb. 2, 1792. Children of Samuel and Sarah were:

- ii. SAMUEL, b. in Boston, Nov. 6, 1736.
- 15. iii. SAMUEL, b. in Newton, Jan. 4, 1738-9.
- iv. HANNAH, b. in Newton, March 21, 1740-41; d. May 2, 1741.
- v. WILLIAM, b. in Newton, June 21, 1742.
- vi. HANNAH, b. in Newton, Aug. 16, 1744.
- vii. MARY, b. in Newton, Jan. 20, 1746-7.
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. in Newton, Dec. 20, 1749; m. April 6, 1783, John Fitzgerald.
- ix. THOMAS, b. in Lunenburg, June 14, 1752.
- x. DAVID, b. in Lunenburg, April 12, 1752 [?]; bapt. April 27, 1755.

9. BENJAMIN⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Aug. 27, 1717; m. there, Jan. 9, 1737-8, Miriam Badcock, and was "killed by the French,"† 1746 or 1747. His widow married in Manchester, Aug. 1, 1771, John Morse, of Beverly. Children of Benjamin and Miriam, all born in Manchester, were:

- i. MIRIAM, b. Dec. 19, 1738; m. May 27, 1756, Paul Leach, Jr.
- ii. MARGARET, b. July 11, 1740; m. March 29, 1765, Charles Hill.
- 16. iii. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 6, 1743-4.
- iv. ELIZABETH, a posthumous daughter, b. June 6, bapt. June 7, 1747; m. in Beverly, April 26, 1765, Joseph Foster, Jr., of Beverly.

10. AMOS⁴ (*William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), mariner, bapt. in Marblehead, March 12, 1720-21; m. in Manchester, Mass., July 17, 1740, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Lee, and was "killed by the Indians."‡ Administration on his estate was granted, Aug. 20, 1744, to his widow Elizabeth, who m. (2) Joseph Hill, July 16, 1746, and (3), Oct. 10, 1752, in Manchester, Nathaniel Rogers of Wenham. Children of Amos and Elizabeth, both born in Manchester, were:

- 17. i. AMOS, b. Oct. 26, 1741.
- 18. ii. NATHANIEL, b. July 8, 1744.

11. STILSON⁵ (*Stilson*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), mariner, bapt. in

* Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 53, fol. 140; Lib. 68, fol. 59 and fol. 61.

† Deposition of Richard Hilton.

‡ Deposition of Richard Hilton and unvarying family tradition.

Marblehead, July 4, 1725; m. in Manchester, Mass., July 23, 1747, Margaret Allen, daughter of Josiah Allen. A Stilson Hilton (probably this Stilson) was a private in Capt. Joseph Whipple's company* raised for the defence of the sea-coast in the County of Essex, July 13-Dec. 31, 1775, and was one of the American prisoners of war exchanged at Halifax, June 28, 1777, having been taken in the "Washington" privateer.* He died in Manchester, Dec. 29, 1795. She died a widow, Sept. 7, 1799. Their children, all born in Manchester, were:

- i. MARGARET, b. Jan. 1, 1748-9; d. April 29, 1750.
19. ii. STILSON, b. March 2, 1750-51.
- iii. JACOB, b. Aug. 12, 1753; d. 1781.
- iv. MARGARET, b. July 22, 1755; d. May, 1759.
- v. MARY, bapt. July 24, 1757; d. July, 1759.
- vi. THOMAS, b. April 27, 1759; d. June, 1771.
- vii. HANNAH, b. March 8, 1761; m. July 17, 1783, William Dow.
- viii. MARGARET, b. July 27, 1763; d. June, 1765.

12. THOMAS⁵ (*Stilson*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), mariner, b. in Manchester, Mass., July 15, 1733; m. in Manchester, Dec. 9, 1755, Susanna Lee, and died in France about 1758. His widow died in Manchester, Oct. 17, 1805, aged 71 years. Child:

- i. SUSANNAH, b. in Manchester, Aug. 3, 1757; m. Sept. 26, 1776, Ezekiel Leach, and d. Aug. 2, 1792.

13. AMOS⁵ (*Stilson*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 27, 1738; m. there, Aug. 5, 1762, Mary Lee. Names of such of their children as were born in Manchester, were:

- i. MOLLY, b. Feb. 17, 1764.
- ii. THOMAS, b. Nov. 8, 1765.
- iii. AMOS, b. June 30, 1767.

He removed, probably before the Revolutionary war, to Nova Scotia, where his descendants are still numerous. Two of his children were living as late as 1869. Nathan Hilton, Esq., of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has collected much information as to this branch of the family.

14. SAMUEL⁵ (*Stilson*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Mass., Oct. 7, 1741, was in Col. William Allen's regiment, and afterward in Capt. Andrew Gidding's company, Col. Jonathan Bagley's regiment, of Provincial troops, raised for the invasion of Canada, 1759.* He m. about 1761, Judith Carter, of Gloucester (*published* April 29, 1761). Child:

- i. SAMUEL, b. in Manchester, March 19, 1762.

His name is found, as Samuel Hilton of Sheepscott, Maine, among the grantors in a deed from Stilson Hilton et al., to Elizabeth Day, widow, dated July 1, 1765, Essex Deeds, Lib. 121, fol. 159, but the deed does not bear his signature.

15. SAMUEL⁵ (*Samuel*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Newton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1738-9; m. in Lunenburg, Nov. 17, 1763, Rebecca Stickney, and died there, Jan. 15, 1823. She died July 1, 1818. Children:

- i. SARAH, b. in Lunenburg, March 1, 1768; m. in Lunenburg, Dec. 27, 1787, Solomon Green, of Jaffrey.
- ii. REBECCA, b. in Lunenburg, Nov. 14, 1770; m. in Lunenburg, May 31, 1798, Stephen Nichols, of Westford.

iii. SAMUEL, bapt. in private, Aug. 14, 1773; d. Jan. 1774.

20. iv. SAMUEL, b. in Lunenburg, Jan. 19, 1775.

16. BENJAMIN⁵ (*Benjamin*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), mariner, b. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 6, 1743-4; m. Jan. 20, 1767, Judith Searl, and was lost at sea about 1772, coming from the West Indies. Child:

21. i. BENJAMIN, b. in Manchester, Dec. 26, 1771.

17. AMOS⁵ (*Amos*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), master mariner, b. in Manchester, Mass., Oct. 26, 1741, was in Capt. Fuller's company of Col. Bagley's regiment, in the expedition to Lake George, 1758, and at Louisbourg in 1759 and 1760, in Capt. Andrew Gidding's company of Col. Jonathan Bagley's regiment of Provincial troops.* He m. in Beverly, Nov. 16, 1762, Apphia Brown, and was lost at sea about 1783. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow, May 6, 1788. She died a widow in Manchester, July 25, 1815, aged 76. Children:

22. i. AMOS, b. in Beverly, April 6, 1764.

ii. JOSEPH, b. in Beverly, July 1, 1767.

iii. MARY, m. (1) in Manchester, April 19, 1796, George Cross, Jr.; m. (2) — Nourse, and died a widow in Manchester, Jan. 29, 1863, aged 92 years and 8 mos.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. in Manchester, April 15, 1770; m. Sept. 7, 1788, George Cross [Jr.], and died Aug. 12, 1789.

v. NATHAN, b. in Manchester, Nov. 16, 1773.

vi. APPHIA, b. in Manchester, May 24, 1775; m. (1) July 4, 1793, Nehemiah Driver; m. (2) about 1805, Charles Adams, of Beverly.

vii. HANNAH, b. in Manchester, May 14, 1778; m. (1) March 15, 1798, George Norton; m. (2) about 1804, Thomas Leach.

viii. PEGGY, m. Jan. 16, 1801, William Girdler, and d. a widow in Beverly, Dec. 14, 1861, aged 79 years 11 mos.

ix. WILLIAM, b. in Manchester, June 1, 1783.

18. NATHANIEL⁵ (*Amos*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Mass., July 8, 1744; had a wife Martha, who died a widow in Manchester, Oct. 30, 1839, aged 90 years, and children, all born in Manchester:

i. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 23, 1768; d. Oct. 7, 1768.

ii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 25, 1769; m. June 30, 1789, Benjamin Crombie.

23. iii. NATHANIEL ROGERS, b. Feb. 17, 1774.

iv. THOMAS, b. April 1, 1777; bapt. April 6, 1777 (as son of Thomas [?] and Martha); d. April 7, 1777, or April 3, 1778.

v. PATTY, b. June 26, 1782; d. Feb. 14, 1784. (Bapt. according to church records, July 2, 1781, and died Feb. 14, 1783.)

vi. THOMAS, b. Aug. 22, 1784; d. Nov. 21, 1801.

vii. PATTY, b. Aug. 8, 1787; m. Nov. 28, 1805, John Orsment Morgan.

viii. SUSANNAH, b. June 4, 1791; m. Dec. 27, 1815, Jacob Morgan.

19. STILSON⁶ (*Stilson*,⁵ *Stilson*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Mass., March 2, 1750-51; m. Jan. 25, 1774, Lois Tewxbury, daughter of John Tewxbury. He was mate of the "Liverpool" sloop, privateer,† 1780, and died March 5, 1829. His wife died April 17, 1825, aged about 70 years. The date of his death and that of four of his children are not found in the Town Records, but are taken from an old family bible in the possession of one of his descendants. Children, all born in Manchester, were:

* Muster Rolls. Journal of Gibson Clough, printed in Hist. Coll. of Essex Institute, iii. 199, 201.

† Muster Rolls.

- i. BETTY, b. Dec. 16, 1776; d. March 24, 1818.
- ii. LOIS, b. May 14, 1781; m. (1) Oct. 4, 1829, Nehemiah Abbott; m. (2) Benjamin Crombie, and died a widow, Jan. 26, 1864.
- iii. MOLLY, b. Sept. 4, 1784; d. Jan. 22, 1807.
- iv. MARGARET, b. Sept. 26, 1788; d. Feb. 24, 1829.
- v. SARAH, b. Nov. 3, 1791; d. Dec. 21, 1826.
- vi. HANNAH, b. May 28, 1793; d. July 9, 1828.

20. SAMUEL⁶ (*Samuel*⁵ *Samuel*⁴ *William*³ *William*² *William*¹), b. in Lunenburg, Jan. 19, 1775; m. (1) in Westford, Feb. 20, 1801, Nancy Brooks, of Westford. She died May 17, 1808, and he m. (2) June 30, 1813, Mary Barrett. They removed to Temple, Me.,* where they died about . Children, all by his first wife, and all born in Lunenburg, were:

- i. NANCY, b. Sept. 26, 1801; m. Stephen Norman Nichols.
- ii. MARY, b. July 4, 1803; married Thomas Spaulding.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. May 18, 1805; (m. 15 March, 1832, Mary Chandler, and after the birth of one child, Mary B., b. Aug. 29, 1832, removed to Temple, Me.)*
- iv. SOPHIA, b. May 9, 1807; m. Nov. 30, 1829, Hilliard E. Woodward, of Chelmsford.

21. BENJAMIN⁶ (*Benjamin*⁵ *Benjamin*⁴ *William*³ *William*² *William*¹), b. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 26, 1771; m. in Beverly, June 1, 1794, Elizabeth Morse, daughter of William Morse. Administration on his estate was granted June 5, 1810, to Mrs. Judith Hilton, probably his mother. Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth, both born in Beverly, were:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. July 8, 1797; m. in Beverly, April 5, 1814, Joseph Russell, of Manchester, and d. in Beverly, March 9, 1860.
- ii. JUDITH, b. Sept. 16, 1799; d. Sept. 19, 1801.

22. AMOS⁶ (*Amos*⁵ *Amos*⁴ *William*³ *William*² *William*¹), master mariner, b. in Beverly, April 6, 1764; m. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1785, Nabby Ober, and was lost at sea about 1796. Administration on his estate was granted, Feb. 7, 1803, to Nabby Hilton his widow, who m. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 22, 1803, Asa Herrick, of Concord, N. H., and died in Concord, N. H., March 11, 1841. Children of Amos and Nabby, all born in Manchester, Mass., were:

- 24. i. AMOS, b. March 26, 1786.
- ii. NABBY, b. Feb. 8, 1788; m. in Concord, N. H., about 1813, Isaac Long, of Hopkinton, N. H., and d. in Concord, N. H., July 20, 1870.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 30, 1791; d. Feb. 11, 1792.
- iv. ISRAEL OBER, b. June 27, 1793; d. in Concord, N. H., Dec. 20, 1813.

23. NATHANIEL ROGERS⁶ (*Nathaniel*⁵ *Amos*⁴ *William*³ *William*² *William*¹), usually called Nathaniel Hilton, Jr., b. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 17, 1774; m. there, Nov. 9, 1797, Patty Crombie, and died about 1804. His widow m. Oct. 31, 1805, Capt. Joseph Porter, and died a widow, in that part of Malden which is now Everett, June 10, 1865, aged about 90 years. Child of Nathaniel and Patty:

- i. CHARLOTA, b. in Manchester, July 20, 1798; m. in Charlestown, (1) John Gurney, May 16, 1819; (2) Samuel S. Sargent, April 10, 1828; and d. a widow in Everett, Mass., July 14, 1873.

* This statement is made on the authority of a manuscript entitled "Genealogies of Families in the Town of Lunenburg, Massachusetts. From the first Settlement of the Town in 1719 to 1874. Prepared from various sources and arranged by George A. Cunningham," now deceased. It is in the possession of his mother, Mrs. N. F. Cunningham, of Lunenburg.

24. AMOS⁷ (*Amos*,⁶ *Amos*,⁵ *Amos*,⁴ *William*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), master mariner, b. in Manchester, Mass., March 26, 1786; m. July 3, 1808, Hannah Leach, daughter of Ezekiel Leach, and died in Boston, Nov. 24, 1850. She died a widow, in Boston, Jan. 2, 1864, aged about 75. Children, all born in Manchester, Mass.:

- i. HANNAH LEACH, b. April 2, 1809; m. (1) Nov. 10, 1830, John Richards; m. (2) Aug. 19, 1841, Henry F. Lee, and d. June 7, 1846.
- ii. AMOS, b. April 27, 1812; d. in Boston, March 11, 1858, unmarried.
- iii. ABIGAIL OBER, b. May 5, 1816; m. in Manchester, Mass., May 15, 1836, John Hassam,* of Boston.

The intentions of marriage of Timothy Starns [*sic*] and Polly Hilton were published in Manchester, Jan. 27, 1793.

In Force's Collection of Historical Tracts, Vol. IV., Washington, 1846, is a reprint of "A | RELATION | OF | A Discovery lately made on the Coast of | FLORIDA, | (From Lat. 31. to 33 Deg. 45 Min. North-Lat.) | By *William Hilton* Commander, and | Commissioner with Capt. *Anthony Long*, | and *Peter Fabian*, in the Ship *Adventure*, which set | Sayl from *Spikes Bay*, Aug. 10. 1663. and was | set forth by several Gentlemen and Merchants of the Island of BARBADOES. | Giving an account of the nature and tempera | ture of the Soyl, the manners and disposition | of the Natives, and whatsoever else is | remarkable therein. |

Together with | Proposals made by the Commissioners | of the Lords Proprietors, to all such persons as shall become the first Settlers on the | Rivers, Harbors, and Creeks there. | LONDON. | Printed by J. C. for *Simon Miller* at the Star neer the West-end of St. Pauls, 1664."

In this voyage the Carolina coast was explored, and names were given to various localities. One of the rivers was called Hilton's River. Hilton Head, which was occupied by the Federal troops during the Civil War, may have taken its name from this navigator. It is found on the earliest map of South Carolina I have been able to consult, that of T. Jefferys, London, 1757.

In Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 7, fol. 226, is the following deposition: "Sept. ye 13th 1671 Appeared before me John Tudor Aged about 22 years or thereabouts being Sworne before mee Deposeth as foloweth

That theese three Ticketts now showne with the Name of Christopher Codrington to them was delivered to the said John Tudor by Walter Brie for the procurem^t of the passage of Paul Stephens John Hunt & Stephen Miller of & from the Island of Barbados in the Amity Cap^t William Hilton Comander & that they are to the best of his knowledge the Gouvern^{rs} hand And further this deponent Saith not. sworne before us the 13th of Septemb^r 1671

JN^o LEUERETT Dep^t Go^r

ELIA LUSHER

Recorded & compared 15: 7th 1671 p ffreegrace Bendall Cler."

Administration on the estate of William Hilton, mariner, "lately belonging to his Maj^{ties} good shipp or vessell called the Deptford ffrigott Cap^t Carr Comander granted to his brother Richard Hilton of the town^{pp} of Portsm^o yeoman."—Nov. 25, 1700.—(*Rockingham Probate Records*.)

* REGISTER, xxiv. 414.

There was a William Hilton of Gloucester, who is said by the Hon. John J. Babson to have married there, Nov. 20, 1711, Mary Tucker, perhaps daughter of John Tucker. Children: Mary, b. Aug. 30, bapt. Oct. 26, 1712; Sarah, b. April 4, bapt. Sept. 18, 1715, d. April 29, 1721; William, b. Aug. 4, bapt. Oct. 6, 1717; and Elizabeth, b. May 29, bapt. June 5, 1720.

William Hilton, Jr., and Mary Wharf were married in Gloucester, Sept. 22, 1741. His daughter Sarah was born Aug. 7, 1747. William Hilton and Anna Penny were m. in Gloucester, Oct. 27, 1761.

(Records of Mass. iv., Part 1st, p. 430.)

At a General Court held at Boston, May 31, 1660, "In ans^r to the petition of Willjam Hilton, humbly craving this Courts allowanc & confirmation of a deed of giuft of six miles square of land lying on y^e Riuer Pennieconaquigg, being a riulet running into the Riuer Penacooke, wth two miles of the best meadow lying on the north east side of Pennacook, giuen to his father & him in y^e yeere 1636 by Tahanto, y^e sagamore there; & the Court, hauing considered y^e contents of this petition, judg meete not to graunt the same, but considering the petitioners grounds for the approbation of the Indians graunt, doe judge meete to graunt that three hundred acres of the sajd land be sett out to the petitioner by a comittee chosen by this Court, so as that it may not prejudice any plantation; and this as a finall end of all future clajmes by virtue of such graunt from the Indians."

(Massachusetts Archives xvi. 364.) "To the honored Gen^l Court Now sitting in Boston the 18th March 168 $\frac{4}{5}$ The humble petition of James Russell Executo^r to his honored ffather Richd Russell Esq^r to this honored Court is y^t whereas my honored ffather long Since bought of m^r William Hilton of Charlstowne A certain peell or tract of Land y^t was conveyd to y^e Said Hilton by tahanto Indian Saggamoar of penny Cooke and Also Acknowledged & recorded, as Appears by Said Deeds in Court, w^{ch} Still want the Confirmation of this Court to make y^e Said Deeds Authentick, w^{ch} is humbly requested from this Court y^t they wold pleas to confirme y^e Same w^{ch} will oblidge

Yo^r humble Serv^t

JA: RUSSELL."

William Hilton was admitted to full communion with the church at Wenham, 1716.

[The utter lack of any system of registration of births, deaths and marriages at Dover, York and Kittery, during the earlier period of their history, renders a complete genealogy of any of the families of their first settlers almost impossible. The destruction by fire, in 1742, of the Church Records of York is particularly to be deplored. It is to be hoped, however, that this contribution to a genealogy of the Hilton family may result in bringing to light more information concerning it. Such information, especially in regard to the earlier generations, will be gladly received by the compiler. All dates in this article prior to 1751 are old style.

J. T. H.]

CHURCHES IN HARWINTON AND SOUTHINGTON, CT.

By JEMIEL CHESTER HART, Esq., of Plainville, Ct.

THE Rev. R. Manning Chipman, in his history of Harwinton, published in 1860, says Daniel Messenger was the pioneer settler of the town; that he came from Hartford, Ct., in the month of January, 1730. In him we recognize the founder of the town.

The first town meeting in Harwinton was held at the house of Jacob Benton, on December 20, 1737. The town was incorporated by act of the legislature. The session began Oct. 13, 1737. The Rev. Mr. Chipman states that the church was organized and the first minister settled on the same day, Oct. 4, 1738. The first settled minister was the Rev. Andrew Bartholomew. A slab of gneissic stone, in the ancient grave-yard at Harwinton Centre, presents an inscription as follows:

"Here lies the Body of the | Rev^d Andrew Bartholomew | The 1st Pastor of the Church | of Christ in Harwinton who | with filial regard for the | Glory of god studiously | Labored in the vinyard | of Christ 38 years. A lover | of piety peace and good | order and zealous for the faith | he died March the 6th AD | 1776 in the 63^d year of his age."

The act incorporating the first Ecclesiastical Society of Southington was passed Saturday morning, May 30, 1724, O. S. This Society was taken from the ancient town of Farmington, south of the old society. The first minister was the Rev. Daniel Buck. He was not settled, but supplied the pulpit about two years. The first settled minister was the Rev. Jeremiah Curtiss, ordained Nov. 13, 1728, and Thomas Barnes and Samuel Woodruff were chosen to be deacons, and were ordained April 9, 1729. Mr. Curtiss was dismissed in 1755, and died March 21, 1795, aged 88 years. His pastorate continued about twenty-seven years. The following is the inscription on his tomb-stone:

"This Monument is | Erected in Memory of the | Rev Jeremiah Curtiss | He Early devoted himself to the | Gospel Ministry | He was settled Nov 1728 | in the 23^d year of his age & was | dismiss^d regularly 1754 or 5 | Integrity Meekness & Humility | were conspicuous & acknowledged | parts of his character both in | public and private life. | The memory of the Just is Blessed."

The second minister of Southington was the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, ordained March 17, 1756; dismissed Sept. 28, 1774; died June 22, 1786, aged 61 years; pastorate eighteen years. The third pastor of Southington Church was the Rev. William Robinson. [See his life, by his son Prof. Edward Robinson, noticed in REGISTER, xiii. 175.] The fourth pastor was the Rev. David L. Ogden, ordained Oct. 31, 1821; dismissed Sept. 13, 1836; died at New Haven, Oct. 31, 1863, aged 71 years. The fifth pastor was

the Rev. Elisha Cowles Jones, ordained June 28, 1837. He died March 9, 1872, aged 65 years; pastorate thirty-five years. After the death of Mr. Jones, the Rev. Alexander Hall supplied the pulpit for some length of time, until called to the church in Plainville. In 1872, the Rev. H. R. Timlow was invited to become pastor of the church, and was installed Feb. 27, 1873; dismissed in the winter of 1875, and now has joined the Episcopalians. Sept. 15, 1876, the Rev. C. P. Osborne was installed pastor of the church.

The second Congregational Church of Southington is located at Plantsville, and appears to flourish. The late pastor, Mr. Eastman, was dismissed within the year past.

LETTER OF WASHINGTON TO KNOX, APRIL 1, 1789.

REAR-ADMIRAL Henry Knox Thatcher, U.S.N., who some years ago presented to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society the invaluable manuscripts of his grandfather, General Henry Knox, of the Revolution (*ante*, xxvii. 436), read at the annual meeting of this Society, on the 3d of January last, the following letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Knox, which he had recently found among his papers, and which he now presented to the Society. It was written while Washington was waiting for official notice that he had been elected to the office of President of the United States.

Mount Vernon, April 1, 1789.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Mail of the 30th brought me your favor of the 23^d, For which, & the regular information you have had the goodness to transmit of the state of things in New York, I feel myself very much obliged, and thank you accordingly. I feel for those Members of the new Congress, who, hitherto, have given an unavailing attendance at the theatre of business. For myself, the delay may be compared to a reprieve; for in confidence I can assure *you*—with the *world* it would obtain *little credit*—that my movements to the chair of Government will be accompanied with feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution; so unwilling am I in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without that competency of political skill, abilities and inclination which is necessary to manage the helm.

I am sensible that I am embarking the voice of my Countrymen and a good name of my own on this voyage, but what returns will be made for them Heaven alone can foretell. Integrity & firmness are all that I can promise—these be the voyage long or short never shall forsake me although I may be deserted by all men. For of the consolations which are to be derived from these (under any circumstances) the world cannot deprive me.

With best wishes for M^{rs} Knox & sincere friendship for yourself, I remain

Your affectionate

The Hon^{ble}
Maj^r Gen^l Knox.

G^o WASHINGTON.

GENEALOGY OF THE CRESSEY FAMILY, DESCENDANTS
OF MIGHILL CRESSEY OF SALEM AND
IPSWICH, MASS.

By GEORGE BRAINARD BLODGETTE, A.M., of Rowley, Mass.

MIGHILL¹ CRESSEY landed at Salem, with his brother William, probably in the year 1649. He was 30 years old in 1658 (REGISTER, vol. vi. p. 249). He lived for a time in the family of Lieut. Thomas Lathrop, afterward Capt. Lathrop, who with sixty of his soldiers fell in the massacre by the Indians at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, Sept. 18, 1675. They were styled "the flower of Essex." From June, 1652, to May, 1656, he lived in the family of Joshua Ray, at "Royal Side," Salem, now Beverly (annexed Sept. 12, 1753). His brother William settled in Connecticut. Mighill¹ married, 1658, Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth Bachelder, of "Royal Side." She was bapt. at Salem, Sept. 19, 1640, and died in childbed, August, 1659. The child survived. He then moved to Ipswich, and married, April 6, 1660, Mary, dau. of Mark Quilter of Ipswich. She was born in Ipswich, May 2, 1641.

Mighill¹ Cressey died in Ipswich, April, 1670. The record of the court concerning the settlement of his estate is as follows: "May 3 1670—Mighill Cresie dyeing intestate The Court grants Administration unto Mary Cresie the widdow. A[nd] there being an Inventory presented of fifty-two pounds, and foure children The Court order the eldest sonn to have 8^l in the land at Salem if it be worth it or elce made up 8^l and the other 3 children 4^l a peece all when they come to age. The widdow to enjoy the rest of the Estate." His children were:

1. i. JOHN,² b. August, 1659, in Salem.
2. ii. MIGHILL,² b. April 1, 1661, in Ipswich.
3. iii. WILLIAM,² b. 1663, in Ipswich.
- iv. MARY,² b. 1667, in Ipswich; m. April 20, 1698, Samuel Hidden of Rowley.

Mary his widow, with her three children, moved to Rowley, Mass., April, 1671. The oldest son, John, lived at Salem with his grandfather Bachelder. She died in Rowley, May 7, 1707. This christian name is sometimes spelled "Michael" on old records, but Mighill¹ Cressey, the emigrant, spelled his own name "**Mighel Cresse.**"

On the various records I find this surname (Cressey) spelled in *twenty-three* different ways.

1. JOHN² CRESSEY (*Mighill*¹) was born at "Royal Side," Salem, Aug. 1659. In 1675 he chose in court his uncle Joseph Bachelder to be his guardian. Was a tailor. He m. Sarah, dau. of John and Mary (Tredwell) Gaines of Ipswich. She was b. in Ipswich, Nov. 23, 1665, and d. at "Royal Side," April 4, 1751. His home was in Salem on land at "Royal Side," formerly of his grandfather Bachelder. He was a deacon of the second church in Beverly. His grave is marked by a slate-stone, the inscription on which is printed in the margin. His will was dated June 12, 1734, and approved August 18, 1735. Children:

Here Lyeth the
Body of Deacon
John Cresy who
died July ye 22^d 1735
In ye 76th year of
his age.

- i. MARY,³ b. July 7, bapt. Aug. 2, 1686; m. Joseph Foster of Ipswich; pub. July 19, 1712.
- ii. JOHN,³ b. Sept. 9, bapt. Oct. 14, 1688; d. Dec. 17, 1690.
- iii. SARAH,³ b. Aug. 3, bapt. Aug. 7, 1692; m. Feb. 2, 1718-9, James Smith of Beverly.
4. iv. JOHN,³ b. Aug. 5, bapt. Aug. 5, 1694.
5. v. JOSEPH,³ b. June 19, bapt. June 21, 1696.
6. vi. DANIEL,³ b. July 11, bapt. July 16, 1698.
7. vii. JOB,³ b. Dec. 17, 1699, bapt. Jan. 16, 1699-1700.
8. viii. BENJAMIN,³ b. April 5, bapt. April 19, 1702.
- ix. HANNAH,³ b. June 24, bapt. July 8, 1705; m. Daniel Wallis of Beverly; pub. Aug. 1, 1725.
- x. ABIGAIL,³ b. Oct. 15, bapt. Oct. 26, 1707; m. Nov. 13, 1729, Bartholomew Allen of Manchester.
9. xi. NOAH,³ b. Aug. 24, bapt. Sept. 3, 1710.

2. MIGHILL² CRESSEY (*Mighill*¹) was born in Ipswich, April 1, 1661. Moved to Rowley with his mother, 1671, and died there, Oct. 5, 1740. He m. Aug. 20, 1686, Sarah, dau. of Andrew and Sarah Hidden of Rowley. She was b. Oct. 1, 1661; d. April 15, 1751. He settled his estate in his lifetime by deeds. (Essex Deeds, lib. 40, fol. 2, and lib. 83, fol. 50.) Children:

- i. MIGHILL,³ b. Feb. 27, bapt. March 3, 1688-9; m. Martha Dutch, of Ipswich, and died July 15, 1720, without issue.
- ii. JOSEPH,³ b. Dec. 5, bapt. Dec. 7, 1690, not mentioned in settlement of father's estate.
- iii. SARAH,³ b. Dec. 7, bapt. Dec. 11, 1692; m. Dec. 9, 1714, Benjamin Scott of Rowley.
10. iv. JONATHAN,³ b. May 11, bapt. May 12, 1695.
- v. TAMER,³ b. Feb. 4, bapt. Feb. 6, 1697-8; d. May 29, 1716, unm.
- vi. ABIGAIL,³ b. April 15, bapt. April 20, 1701; m. Nov. 11, 1720, William Rowse of Rowley.
11. vii. DAVID,³ b. March 5, bapt. March 12, 1703-4.

3. WILLIAM² CRESSEY (*Mighill*¹) was born in Ipswich, 1663; moved to Rowley with his mother, 1671. He m. Jan. 23, 1686-7, Anne, dau. of Andrew and Sarah Hidden of Rowley. She was b. June 22, 1668; d. June 24, 1748. He d. Feb. 9, 1717-18. Administration granted to son John,³ March 18, 1717-18. Children:

- i. ANNE,³ b. April 5, 1688, bapt. Sept. 29, 1689; m. Samuel Tenney of Rowley (Jan. 1712?).
- ii. WILLIAM,³ bapt. Aug. 3, 1690; d. in Ipswich, 1714, without issue; his widow Mary d. in Rowley, Jan. 30, 1722-3.
12. iii. JOHN,³ b. Dec. 4, bapt. Dec. 18, 1692.
- iv. MARY,³ b. Nov. 4, bapt. Nov. 8, 1696; m. March 5, 1717-8, James Brown of Rowley.
- v. HANNAH,³ b. April 1, bapt. April 2, 1699; m. Oct. 3, 1725, John Hodgkins of Rowley.
13. vi. ABEL,³ b. Dec. 27, bapt. Dec. 29, 1700.
14. vii. SAMUEL,³ b. July 23, 1704, bapt. same day.
- viii. MARK,³ bapt. March 24, 1705-6; d. in infancy.
15. ix. JOSEPH,³ b. July 4, bapt. July 6, 1707.

4. JOHN³ CRESSEY (*John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, Aug. 5, 1694. He m. Nov. 20, 1717, Mary Lovett of Beverly, and d. Oct. 19, 1718. His widow m. June 28, 1722, John Conant of Beverly. Child:

16. i. JOHN,⁴ bapt. Feb. 1, 1718-19.

5. JOSEPH³ CRESSEY (*John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, June 19, 1696. Was a yeoman. He m. twice: first, Feb. 26, 1718-9, Sarah, dau.

of William and Hannah Dodge of Salem. She was b. 1701; d. Sept. 30, 1732. He m. second, April 25, 1734, Hannah Holton of Salem. She d. March 31, 1783, aged 74. He d. March, 1767, leaving a will dated March 5, 1767, approved April 6, 1767. Wife Hannah and son Andrew⁴ named executors. His children, all b. at "Royal Side," were:

- i. HANNAH,⁴ b. July 25, bapt. July 30, 1721; m. ——— Porter.
- ii. ABIGAIL,⁴ bapt. March 7, 1724-5; d. May 7, 1726.
- iii. Infant dau.,⁴ d. Jan. 29, 1726-7.
- iv. Infant child,⁴ d. Dec. 18, 1727.
- v. Infant son,⁴ d. July 29, 1729.
- vi. SARAH,⁴ b. Jan. 6, bapt. Jan. 12, 1734-5; m. Aug. 8, 1758, Samuel Dove of Salem.
- vii. SUSANNA,⁴ b. Sept. 10, 1736; m. Feb. 21, 1764, Joseph Masury of Salem.
- viii. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Aug. 10, bapt. Aug. 20, 1738; d. before March 5, 1767.
- ix. MEHITABLE,⁴ b. March 25, bapt. March 30, 1740; m. April 28, 1767, Nathaniel Yell.
- x. JAMES,⁴ bapt. March 11, 1743-4; d. before March 5, 1767.
- xi. ANDREW,⁴ bapt. Feb. 9, 1745-6; m. Mary Woodbury; pub. June 24, 1770.
- xii. AMOS,⁴ bapt. Oct. 2, 1748; m. Nov. 8, 1774, Anna Thissell.
- xiii. HANNAH,⁴ m. Benjamin Woodman, Jr., of Salem, pub. Sept. 3, 1769.

6. DANIEL³ CRESSEY (*John,² Mighill¹*) was born in Salem, July 11, 1698. Was a yeoman. He m. Oct. 20, 1720, Sarah Ingleson (probably dau. of John and Mary Ingleson) of Salem. About 1740 he moved to Connecticut. Nothing further is as yet known of him. Children:

17. i. JOHN,⁴ b. July 31, 1721.
- ii. RUTH,⁴ bapt. Jan. 20, 1722-3; d. June 4, 1723.
- iii. MARY,⁴ b. April 11, bapt. April 19, 1724; m. March 5, 1745-6, Abner Ashley of Hampton, Conn.
- iv. RUTH,⁴ bapt. March 13, 1725-6; m. Nov. 23, 1746, Samuel Ashley of Hampton, Conn.
- v. SARAH,⁴ bapt. March 30, 1729; m. Nov. 5, 1751, Joseph Ashley of Hampton, Conn.
18. vi. DANIEL,⁴ bapt. Oct. 11, 1730.
19. vii. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. June 4, 1732.
- viii. ELIZABETH,⁴ bapt. Sept. 21, 1735.
- ix. RICHARD,⁴ bapt. April 17, 1737; probably died in Bradford, N. H., Sept. 9, 1809.
- x. EBENEZER,⁴ died in Pomfret, Conn., about 1818, without issue.
- xi. ANNA,⁴ m. Nathan Griggs.

7. JOB³ CRESSEY (*John,² Mighill¹*) was born in Salem, Dec. 17, 1699. Was a tailor. He m. twice: first, June 27, 1723, at Marblehead, Rebecca, dau. of Edward and Rebecca Diamond of Marblehead. She d. 1744. He m. second, March 27, 1746, Berthiah Bachelder of Beverly, who survived him. Administration on his estate, which amounted to £552 13 2, granted son Nathaniel,⁴ Oct. 1, 1781. His children, all bapt. in Beverly, were:

20. i. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. 1724, }
 ii. LUCY,⁴ } bapt. Nov. 30, 1727, { [Gavett of Salem.
 iii. REBECCA,⁴ } m. Feb. 28, 1750, Joseph
 iv. JOB,⁴ bapt. Jan. 10, 1730-1. No record of him found. } d. young.
 v. ABIGAIL,⁴ bapt. June 25, 1732.
 vi. ANNE,⁴ bapt. July 28, 1734.
 vii. MARY,⁴ bapt. Aug. 1, 1736.
 viii. REBECCA,⁴ bapt. June 24, 1739.
 ix. LYDIA,⁴ bapt. Jan. 24, 1741-2; m. April 26, 1764, John Ingleson of Danvers.

8. BENJAMIN³ CRESSEY (*John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, April 5, 1702. Was a wheelwright. He m. June 9, 1725, Christian, dau. of John and Elizabeth Trask. She was b. May 25, 1701; d. before her husband. He d. Oct. 1783. His will was dated Sept. 14, 1782; approved Nov. 3, 1783. Peter Dodge, his son-in-law, named executor. Value of estate, £724 12 5. Children, all b. at "Royal Side," were:

21. i. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. May 7, bapt. May 15, 1726.
- ii. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Dec. 20, bapt. Dec. 22, 1728; d. 1753.
- iii. SAMUEL,⁴ bapt. Nov. 1, 1730; d. Dec. 18, 1731.
- iv. SAMUEL,⁴ b. July 6, 1733; d. 1750.
- v. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Sept. 6, bapt. Sept. 12, 1736; m. 1st, June 14, 1756, William Bachelder, Jr., of Beverly; 2nd, Peter Dodge, of Wenham, pub. Dec. 20, 1761.
- vi. ANNA,⁴ b. Aug. 16, bapt. Aug. 20, 1738; m. 1st, Dec. 6, 1764, William Dodge, Jr., 2nd, Daniel Fisher.
22. vii. JOSIAH,⁴ b. July 18, bapt. July 20, 1740.
- viii. ISRAEL,⁴ bapt. June 24, 1744; d. in infancy.

9. NOAH³ CRESSEY (*John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, Aug. 24, 1710. Was a weaver. He m. Dec. 13, 1733, Rebecca, dau. of Joseph and ——— Trask of Salem. She died in 1758. His second wife was Anna ———, who survived him. He died 1784. His will was dated Aug. 26, 1784, and approved Oct. 5, 1784; sons Jonathan⁴ and Nathan⁴ named executors. Children, all bapt. in Beverly, were:

- i. JONATHAN,⁴ bapt. July 30, 1738; m. Nov. 22, 1759, Hitty Hutchinson Trask.
- ii. NOAH,⁴ bapt. Aug. 20, 1738; d. before 1784 without issue.
- iii. NATHAN,⁴ bapt. July 31, 1743; m. Sept. 1, 1788, Phoebe Kimball.

10. JONATHAN³ CRESSEY (*Mighill*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Rowley, May 11, 1695. Was a yeoman. He m. first, March 28, 1722, Sarah Harris, who d. July 28, 1723; second, Oct. 25, 1724, at Kittery, Eleanor, dau. of Michael and Sarah Bartor of Kittery. In 1726 he moved to Littleton, Mass., having bought (with John Sawyer of Rowley) of Jonathan Prescott of Concord, Mass., 200 acres of land in Littleton for £600. He moved to Groton, Mass., 1744, where he was living in 1752. His children were:

- i. MARY,⁴ bapt. Jan. 13, 1722-3; d. Jan. 26, 1722-3, } in Rowley.
- ii. SARAH,⁴ d. April 22, 1726, }
23. iii. MICHAEL,⁴ b. Aug. 10, 1728, in Littleton.
- iv. HEPHIBATH,⁴ b. July 18, 1730, in Littleton; m. first, June 10, 1752, Josiah Chamberlin; second, Nathaniel Burnham of Chesterfield, N. H.
24. v. JONATHAN,⁴ b. May 14, 1732, in Littleton.
- vi. TAMER,⁴ b. Aug. 19, 1733, in Littleton; unm. 1782.

11. DAVID³ CRESSEY (*Mighill*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Rowley, March 5, 1703-4. Was a yeoman. He m. first, Dec. 7, 1727, Hephzibah, dau. of John and Judith (Foster) Platts of Rowley. She was bapt. Dec. 5, 1703, and died 1768. He m. second, Nov. 5, 1771, Ruth Warren of Littleton, Mass. He bought of Nathaniel Boynton of Littleton, 90 acres of land, with buildings in L., for £120; deed dated July 5, 1751; recorded with Middlesex Deeds, Book 50, page 656. On this farm he lived and died. His will was dated Nov. 8, 1776, and filed in the Probate Office, Dec. 10, 1776; *disproved* April 17, 1781. His widow Ruth d. before Jan. 5, 1779. His children were all born in Rowley, and all died without issue.

- i. JOSEPH,⁴ d. Sept. 1, 1736.
- ii. JUDITH,⁴ bapt. April 26, 1730 ; d. Sept. 11, 1736.
- iii. JOHN,⁴ bapt. Oct. 31, 1736 ; d. in Littleton, 1780.
- iv. JUDITH,⁴ bapt. Nov. 5, 1738 ; d. young.
- v. DAVID,⁴ bapt. June 15, 1740 ; d. Aug. 8, 1740.
- vi. DAVID,⁴ bapt. Dec. 11, 1743 ; d. young.

12. JOHN³ CRESSEY (*William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, Dec. 4, 1692. He m. Oct. 13, 1720, Sarah, dau. of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Hidden) Davis of Rowley. She was b. July 22, 1699. His home was on Bradford Street, in Rowley, where he died Sept. 4, 1741. Administration on his estate, which amounted to £855, was granted to his widow, Oct. 5, 1741. She died May 3, 1771. Children, all born in Rowley, were

- i. ELIZABETH,⁴ bapt. April 8, 1722 ; m. Benjamin Smith of Rowley, to whom she was published, Jan. 23, 1741-2.
- ii. ANNE,⁴ bapt. Sept. 27, 1724 ; d. Jan. 13, 1726-7.
- iii. ANNE,⁴ b. Jan. 24, 1727-8 ; d. April 10, 1736.
- iv. SARAH,⁴ b. March 8, bapt. March 16, 1729-30 ; d. April 8, 1736.
- v. JOHN,⁴ b. April 4, bapt. April 11, 1731 ; d. April 4, 1736.
- 25. vi. MARK,⁴ b. Jan. 18, bapt. Jan. 27, 1733-4.
- vii. LUCY,⁴ b. March 4, bapt. March 7, 1735-6 ; m. Asa Andrews of Boxford.
- viii. MARY,⁴ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b. Aug. 30,} \\ \text{bapt. Sept.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{m. Jan. 15, 1761, Benj. Winter of Rowley.} \\ \text{3, 1738 ;} \end{array}$
- ix. SARAH,⁴ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b. Aug. 30,} \\ \text{bapt. Sept.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{m. Dec. 8, 1757, Ezekiel Parsons of Gloucester.} \\ \text{3, 1738 ;} \end{array}$
- 26. x. JOHN,⁴ b. May 8, bapt. May 10, 1741.

13. ABEL³ CRESSEY (*William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, Dec. 27, 1700. Was a blacksmith. He m. May 27, 1727, Hannah Lowell. She d. May 4, 1773. He d. Nov. 2, 1765, leaving a will dated Aug. 12, 1765, in which mention was made of "the two children of my son William deceased." It was approved March 10, 1766, son Abel executor. Children, all born in Rowley, were :

- i. HANNAH,⁴ b. Feb. 17, bapt. March 10, 1727-8 ; m. March 23, 1762, James Davis of Ipswich.
- ii. MEHITABLE,⁴ bapt. April 2, 1729 ; d. May 24, 1736.
- iii. WILLIAM,⁴ bapt. Sept. 13, 1730 ; d. before Aug. 12, 1765. Was it his widow Mary who m. Dec. 26, 1772, James Stickney of Newbury ?
- iv. JAMES,⁴ bapt. Jan. 16, 1731-2 ; d. May 26, 1736.
- v. SARAH,⁴ bapt. Nov. 18, 1733 ; d. April 16, 1750.
- vi. EUNICE,⁴ bapt. March 9, 1734-5 ; d. May 25, 1736.
- vii. CALEB,⁴ bapt. Sept. 5, 1736 ; d. Dec. 1, 1736.
- viii. JAMES,⁴ bapt. Jan. 1, 1737-8 ; m. March 15, 1763, Sarah, widow of Moses Hopkinson of Rowley.
- ix. A still child,⁴ d. Jan. 18, 1739-40.
- x. ABEL,⁴ b. Oct. 5, bapt. Oct. 11, 1741 ; m. Elizabeth Hidden of Newbury, pub. Oct. 5, 1765.
- xi. CALEB,⁴ b. Dec. 6, bapt. Dec. 9, 1744. Was in the army, 1762 (Capt. Gideon Parker's company), and probably died in the service.

14. SAMUEL³ CRESSEY (*William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, July 23, 1704. Was a shipwright. He m. Oct. 7, 1725, Mary Andrews, who d. Feb. 14, 1737-8. He m. second, Aug. 22, 1738, Martha Veran of Ipswich. He moved to Newbury, 1739, and died there about 1775. There was no administration on his estate, as he seems to have arranged it by deeds in the year 1773. His children (five born in Rowley and five in Newbury) were :

- i. MARY,⁴ b. June 30, bapt. July 2, 1727 ; m. Oct. 3, 1750, John Palme, of Rowley.

- ii. SUSANNAH,⁴ bapt. Aug. 15, 1731; d. in a few days.
- iii. SUSANNAH,⁴ b. Aug. 15, bapt. Aug. 19, 1733; d. March 24, 1735-6.
- iv. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Jan. 6, bapt. Jan. 11, 1735-6; m. first, April 16, 1757, Mary Sweet; second, June 1, 1772, Usina Bezuna of Marblehead; d. 1781, on board the Prison Ship at St. Lucia (REGISTER, vol. 18, p. 290).
- v. A still child,⁴ d. Jan. 6, 1737-8.
- vi. ANNE,⁴ b. April 7, 1740; m. Feb. 15, 1761, John George of Newbury.
- vii. FRANCIS,⁴ b. Dec. 20, 1741; m. Sarah Godfrey, pub. Oct. 12, 1765. She d. June 24, 1832, aged 93. He d. Jan. 23, 1806.
- viii. WILLIAM,⁴ b. April 6, 1741; m. June 7, 1764, Mary Carr of Newburyport. She d. Jan. 7, 1826. He d. Sept. 10, 1795.
- ix. JAMES,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1746.
- x. SUSANNAH,⁴ b. July 31, 1749; m. Feb. 15, 1778, Thomas Johnson of Newburyport.

15. JOSEPH³ CRESSEY (*William*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Rowley, July 4, 1707. Very little is known of him. He m. Elizabeth Jones of Ipswich; published July 8, 1739. Child:

- i. ELIZABETH,⁴ bapt. in Ipswich, Feb. 21, 1747-8.

He may have had other children.

16. JOHN⁴ CRESSEY (*John*,³ *John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem; bapt. Feb. 1, 1718-9. Was a weaver. He m. Dec. 24, 1740, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Woodbury of Salem. She died before her husband. Administration was granted on his estate March 10, 1796, to Joseph Wood of Beverly. Children, all born at "Royal Side," were:

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Dec. 30, 1741; d. Nov. 29, 1805, unm.
- ii. JOHN,⁵ b. March 9, 1746; m. first, Jan. 3, 1773, widow Mary Herrick; second, May 18, 1790, Rebecca⁵ Cressey, dau. of Nathaniel⁴ (20).
- iii. ANNA,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1755; m. first, April 4, 1776, John Herrick; second, July 29, 1787, Morris Nash.

17. JOHN⁴ CRESSEY (*Daniel*,³ *John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, July 31, 1721. He moved to Connecticut with his father. He m. Deborah Wadley. They moved to Gorham, Me., about 1747, where he d. 1785. His widow d. 1796. Exact dates cannot be given. His great-grandson, Samuel⁷ Cressey, Esq., of Gorham, writes: "There are no grave-stones; the Probate Records were burned in the Portland fire, 1866; the old town records were eaten up by mice. John Cressey belonged to the Congregational church, but there were no records then kept by the church." Children, all born in Gorham, were:

- i. JOHN,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1749; m. Dec. 1, 1770, Susanna, dau. of Charles McDonald. He d. at Buxton, Me., Dec. 23, 1841.
- ii. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1753; m. Aug. 28, 1776, Hannah, dau. of Abner and Mary⁴ (Cressey) Ashley of Connecticut. She was b. Dec. 29, 1760; d. Dec. 22, 1848. He d. July 22, 1832.
- iii. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. April 18, 1757; m. Dec. 17, 1774, — Harding of Baldwin, Me. She d. Feb. 17, 1823.
- iv. MARY,⁵ b. May 1, 1762; m. Oct. 4, 1784, David Watts of Buxton. She d. Dec. 18, 1834.
- v. NOAH,⁵ } b. May 6, 1765; { d. 1776.
- vi. JOB,⁵ } d. 1766.

18. DANIEL⁴ CRESSEY (*Daniel*,³ *John*,² *Mighill*¹) was bapt. in Beverly Oct. 11, 1730. He m. Abigail Allen of Beverly, and lived for a time in Salem, N. H. In 1779 he went to Bradford, N. H.; was the third settler, and died there 1817. His children were:

- i. ANDREW,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1766, in Bradford, N. H.; m. Huldah —.
- ii. BARTHOLOMEW,⁵ bapt. Nov. 19, 1769, in Beverly, Mass.; m. Polly —.
- iii. MARY,⁵ b. Aug. 6, 1776, in Hopkinton, N. H.; m. Benaiah Bryant;
d. Aug. 22, 1862.

And probably

JOHN,⁵ EDWARD,⁵ and perhaps others.

19. JOSEPH⁴ CRESSEY (*Daniel,³ John,² Mighill¹*) was bapt. in Beverly, June 4, 1732. He went to Connecticut with his father. He m. widow Frelove (Wadley) Hall. Lived in Salem, N. H., where his children were born. He moved to Tolland, Ct., about 1778, thence to Charlemont, Mass., where he was taxed, 1798, and d. there Dec. 13, 1815. His widow died in 1818. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was drafted to serve in the Revolutionary war, but his son Jonathan⁵ served in his place. Children:

- i. MEHITABLE,⁵ m. Benjamin Comstock. Settled in Genesee Co., N. Y.
- ii. RUTH,⁵ b. March 31, 1764; m. Lazarus Barrus. She d. Feb. 2, 1848, in Ashfield, Mass.
- iii. JONATHAN,⁵ m. Prudence Brown. Lived in Rowe, Mass.
- iv. HEZEKIAH,⁵ Lived in Aurelius, N. Y.
- v. BETSEY,⁵ d. 1832 in Ashfield, unm.
- vi. NOAH⁵ (Rev.), b. April 9, 1777 (Will. Coll. 1805); m. Sophia, dau. of Moody and Dolly (Farnum) Spofford, of Andover. He was pastor of the Church in Norway, Me. He d. Dec. 29, 1867, in Boston, was buried in Portland, Me., where he had long resided. See Durfee's Biographical Annals of Williams Coll., page 266.
- vii. LAVINIA,⁵ b. 1781; m. Joseph Ford. She d. 1858 in Ohio.
- viii. BENJAMIN,⁵ frozen to death at the age of 16 years.
- ix. SARAH,⁵ m. first, Abraham Pennell; second, ——— Stiles.

20. NATHANIEL⁴ CRESSEY (*Job,³ John,² Mighill¹*) was born in Salem, 1724. He m. first, Sarah, dau. of Richard and Priscilla (Woodbury) Ober of Beverly, to whom he was published, Feb. 16, 1743-4; second, Dec. 30, 1787, Elizabeth Conant of Beverly. She died Feb. 26, 1803, aged 66. He m. third, April 22, 1804, Hitty, dau. of William and Mercy (Trask) Haskell. She was b. Oct. 14, 1760, and d. July 21, 1847. He lived on the old homestead at "Royal Side," and died there Sept. 27, 1809. His will was dated Nov. 11, 1808, and approved Oct. 16, 1809—Jonathan Smith of Beverly named executor. His children, all born at "Royal Side," were:

- i. PRISCILLA,⁵ b. Dec. 15, bapt. Dec. 25, 1744; m. June 6, 1771, James Gray.
- ii. REBECCA,⁵ b. Aug. 13, bapt. Aug. 16, 1747; m. first, Dec. 3, 1772, Daniel Twiss; second, Thomas Davis, pub. May 10, 1778; third, John Lander, pub. August 15, 1784; fourth, May 18, 1790, John Cressey.⁵
- iii. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Feb. 19, bapt. March 4, 1849-50.
- iv. DIAMOND,⁵ b. June 4, bapt. June 14, 1752; m. Joanna Bachelder of Danvers, pub. Sept. 17, 1780.
- v. JOB,⁵ b. April 19, bapt. May 4, 1755; m. Jan. 6, 1788, Sarah Dodge.
- vi. SARAH,⁵ b. Jan. 20, bapt. Jan. 29, 1758; m. William Dedman, pub. Aug. 29, 1779.
- vii. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Jan. 28, bapt. Feb. 8, 1761; m. May 14, 1786, Joseph Masury of Salem.
- viii. ABIGAIL,⁵ mentioned in father's will as "young daughter."

21. BENJAMIN⁴ CRESSEY (*Benjamin,³ John,² Mighill¹*) was born in Salem, May 7, 1726. Was a carpenter. He m. Sept. 10, 1747, Mehitable Brown of Beverly. He died July 16, 1803, in Beverly. His will was

dated July 16, 1799, and approved Aug. 2, 1803. Son Israel⁵ executor. (No mention of wife.) Value of estate, \$2473.48. Children, all born at "Royal Side," were:

- i. MARY,⁵ b. July 16, 1749; unm. May 29, 1806.
- ii. SAMUEL,⁵ b. April 20, 1751; m. Feb. 20, 1776, Elizabeth Green. He d. Feb. 15, 1782, without issue.
- iii. WILLIAM,⁵ bapt. Nov. 25, 1753. Not mentioned in father's will.
- iv. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. June 27, 1756; m. July 22, 1791, Abigail Trask. He d. before July 16, 1799.
- v. ISRAEL,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1759; d. May 18, 1837, in Beverly.
- vi. JOHN,⁵

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b. May 6,} \\ \text{1762;} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{m. (pub. July 29, 1792,) Mehitable,5 dau. of} \\ \text{Jonathan4 and Hitty H. (Trask) Cressey.} \\ \text{He d. July 1, 1841.} \end{array} \right.$
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- vii. MEHITABLE,⁵

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{b. May 6,} \\ \text{1762;} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{m. (pub. July 29, 1792,) Mehitable,5 dau. of} \\ \text{Jonathan4 and Hitty H. (Trask) Cressey.} \\ \text{He d. July 1, 1841.} \end{array} \right.$
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- viii. HENRY,⁵ b. March 18, 1765; m. June 23, 1791, Nancy Woodbury. She d. May 12, 1834. He d. June 2, 1816.
- ix. MEHITABLE,⁵ bapt. July 5, 1767; unm. May 29, 1806.
- x. NANCY,⁵ m. April 10, 1791, Elias Endicott of Danvers.

22. JOSIAH⁴ CRESSEY (*Benjamin*,³ *John*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Salem, July 18, 1740. He m. Sept. 3, 1767, Mariam. dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Rix) Trask. She was b. Jan. 23, 1737. He was a mariner, and was lost at sea about 1780. Child:

- i. JOSIAH,⁵ b. May 10, bapt. May 13, 1770, in Beverly.

23. MICHAEL⁴ CRESSEY (*Jonathan*,³ *Mighill*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Littleton, Mass., Aug. 10, 1728. He m. Dec. 20, 1752, at Groton, Mass., Katharine Wetherbee, of Bolton, Mass., who was b. Nov. 1, 1730, and died Nov. 9, 1786. He lived in Groton, Mass.; thence moved in 1763 to Chesterfield, N. H., and died there Nov. 6, 1812. Was representative for towns of Chesterfield and Hinsdale, 1776, '7, '8 and '9, and appointed justice of peace in 1781. Children:

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. June 26, 1754.
- ii. JONATHAN,⁵ b. June 15, 1756; m. April 7, 1785, Lydia, dau. of Aaron and Ann Wright of Hinsdale, N. H. He d. May 9, 1803.
- iii. ANNIE,⁵ b. Jan. 26, 1758.
- iv. MOSES,⁵ b. March 23, 1760; m. Jan. 17, 1792, Hannah Parker.
- v. AARON,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1762.
- vi. LOUISE,⁵ b. Oct. 28, 1764; } d. in Chesterfield, unm.
- vii. EUNICE,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1767; }
- viii. MERCY,⁵ b. Feb. 26, 1770.
- ix. POLLY or MARY,⁵ b. Aug. 16, 1774.

24. JONATHAN⁴ CRESSEY (*Jonathan*,³ *Mighill*,² *Mighill*¹) was born in Littleton, Mass., May 14, 1732. He m. July 11, 1759, at Groton, Mass., Anna, dau. of Benjamin Davis of Groton. She was b. Feb. 2, 1742, and d. April 17, 1797. They lived in Groton until 1771, then moved to Chesterfield, N. H., where he died April 26, 1824. Children, first six, born in Groton, were:

- i. HENRY,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1760.
- ii. BETTY,⁵ b. April 8, 1762; m. April 20, 1802, Daniel Allen.
- iii. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Dec. 8, 1763; d. in Williamstown, Vt., unm.
- iv. DORCAS,⁵ b. July 15, 1766; m. March 25, 1787, Sylvanus Ballard.
- v. SARAH,⁵ b. May 8, 1768; m. Dec. 22, 1788, Benjamin Ballard.
- vi. LEVI,⁵ b. April 1, 1770; d. July 25, 1795, unm.
- vii. JOSEPH,⁵ m. Martha Smith; d. Aug. 27, 1839.
- viii. BENJAMIN,⁵ m. Sareph Butterfield.
- ix. NANCY,⁵ m. Jan. 12, 1812, Daniel Rogers.
- x. LUCY,⁵ d. June 15, 1817, unm.
- xi. LYDIA,⁵ d. unm.
- xii. SUSAN,⁵ m. — Walkup.

25. MARK⁴ CRESSEY (*John,³ William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, Jan. 18, 1733-4. He served in the army on the Eastern frontier in 1754 and 1757; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, as ensign in Capt. John Baker, Jr.'s company of Col. Doolittle's regiment; afterwards became lieutenant. He m. first, Jan. 27, 1757, Elizabeth Richards; second, Dec. 16, 1790, Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. William and Martha (Johnson) Hale of Rowley. He lived in the house his father built, on Bradford Street, in Rowley, and died there, May 4, 1816. His will named wife Elizabeth, executrix. Value of estate, \$5660. Children:

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1757; m. July 8, 1788, Thos. Merritt of Rowley.
- ii. MEHITABLE,⁵ bapt. Jan. 3, 1762; d. March 15, 1762.
- iii. MARK,⁵ bapt. May 9, 1767; d. Nov. 20, 1767.
- iv. MARTHA-HALE,⁵ b. April 27, 1792; m. May 15, 1816, Capt. Allen Perley of Rowley; d. Feb. 24, 1871.
- v. MARK,⁵ b. April 21, 1798; went to sea about 1825, and was never heard from.

26. JOHN⁴ CRESSEY (*John,³ William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, May 8, 1741. He lived for a short time in Newburyport, where he m. Feb. 17, 1765, Sarah Walker, who d. in Rowley, March 17, 1766. He m. second, Feb. 16, 1767, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth (Cooper) Lowell, a descendant of Percival Lowell, of Newbury. She was b. Jan. 14, 1741-2, and d. March 20, 1816. He d. Aug. 25, 1799. His will was dated Aug. 24, and approved Oct. 8, 1799. Wife named executrix. Value of estate, \$3,325.67. His home in Rowley was on Central Street. Children:

- i. A still child,⁵ March 17, 1766.
27. ii. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 15, 1767.
- iii. SARAH,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1768; m. Dec. 6, 1792, Samuel Pearson of Rowley.
28. iv. RICHARD,⁵ b. July 2, 1770.
- v. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1771; m. Feb. 9, 1797, Amos Dunnells of Newbury.

27. JOHN⁵ CRESSEY (*John,⁴ John,³ William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, Sept. 15, 1767; m. Nov. 15, 1792, Phœbe, dau. of Nathaniel and Phœbe (Jewett) Bradstreet of Ipswich. She was bapt. in Rowley, Jan. 3, 1773, and d. Oct. 20, 1849. He d. Jan. 26, 1834. Children, all born in Rowley, were:

- i. THOMAS,⁶ b. Aug. 3, 1794; m. Mary Saunders; d. Aug. 21, 1869.
- ii. JOHN,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1798; m. first, Susannah Jewett; second, Lydia Perkins.
- iii. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1800; m. first, Sarah Jewett Hale; second, Abigail Lambert; d. Oct. 4, 1875.
- iv. MELINA,⁶ b. March 11, 1803; d. March 17, 1840, unm.
- v. BRADSTREET,⁶ b. March 6, 1806; m. Sarah W. Hooper; d. Dec. 14, 1867.
- vi. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. May 17, 1808; d. July 28, 1835, unm.
- vii. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁶ (Rev.), b. Dec. 13, 1810 (Bowd. Coll. 1835); m. first, Caroline M. Little; second, Sarah Crosswell; third, Nancy Wentworth. Was pastor of Cong. Church at Kennebunk, Me., twelve years, and at Buxton, Me., fifteen years, where he died, Feb. 12, 1867.
- viii. PHEBE JEWETT,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1814; d. Oct. 11, 1837, unm.

28. RICHARD⁵ CRESSEY (*John,⁴ John,³ William,² Mighill¹*) was born in Rowley, July 2, 1770. Lived in Rowley on the farm his father bought, Jan. 15, 1771. (Essex Deeds, Book 139, leaf 194.) He m. March 24,

1795, Dorothy, dau. of Moses and Sarah (Mighill) Bradstreet of Rowley. She was b. Jan. 5, 1776, and d. March 13, 1858. He d. Feb. 20, 1836. Children :

- i. DOROTHY,⁶ b. July 5, 1796 ; d. Sept. 18, 1825, unm.
- ii. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Aug. 18, 1797 ; m. first, Edmund Boynton ; second, Grenlief Hazen.
- iii. SARAH MIGHILL,⁶ b. Feb. 21, 1800 ; m. Dr. George Moody.
- iv. CHARLES,⁶ b. Sept. 26, 1802 ; m. Mary Bradley ; d. Sept. 3, 1848.
- v. THOMAS BRADSTREET,⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1804 ; m. first, Rhoda Ann Whit-
tier ; second, widow Emily W. Lydston.
- vi. RICHARD,⁶ b. April 8, 1807 ; m. Mary Elizabeth Harris ; d. Sept. 17,
1864.
- vii. LUCY JANE,⁶ b. April 12, 1810 ; m. Joshua Hale ; d. June 17, 1873.
- viii. MARY,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1813 ; m. Sept. 22, 1835, Sherburne Clifford Blod-
ette.
- ix. MOSES BRADSTREET,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1815.
- x. IRENE BRADSTREET,⁶ b. Sept. 30, 1820.

BARRISTERS AT LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By ARTHUR M. ALGER, LL.B., Taunton, Mass.

THE distinctions between barristers and attorneys which have existed for many years, and are still tenaciously adhered to in the legal profession in England, were for some time sustained at the Massachusetts Bar. The first barrister in Massachusetts made his appearance in the year 1688 in the person of Thomas Newton, an Englishman by birth and education, who, establishing himself in Boston, soon attained prominence, and in the course of time became attorney-general and one of the deputy judges of the Court of Admiralty. To his influence may be attributed the introduction of the title of barrister, and the subsequent adoption of the distinctions between barristers and attorneys. Shortly after his arrival, the older and more learned practitioners at the bar began to be styled barristers, but no fixed qualifications appear to have been attached to the title until the year 1761, when a rule was established by the Superior Court that no one should be admitted as a barrister who had not practised three years in the inferior court. At the same time barristers were required to array themselves, when they appeared in court, after the fashion of their English brethren, in black silk gowns, bands, and tie-wigs. This costume was shortly after discontinued, but was resumed at the close of the revolutionary war, to be discarded, however, in a few years. The cause of its being laid aside, so the story goes, was a countryman's expression of astonishment at the manner in which the Boston *parsons* would swear, after having heard a Boston barrister, arrayed in his gown, utter a volley of oaths to a man with whom he was bargaining for a load of wood. In 1766 the term of practice required of attorneys before admittance as barristers was lengthened. John Adams writes in his diary for that year : "The bar has at last introduced a regular pro-

gress to the gown, and seven years must be the state of probation." Three years' study was a condition precedent to admission as an attorney. The attorney after two years' practice became a counsellor, and after two years as a counsellor, a barrister. The right to argue cases before the Supreme Court belonged only to those who had attained the last rank.

In 1781, soon after the adoption of the constitution, a rule was established by the Supreme Judicial Court, to the effect that whereas learning in the law, when duly encouraged and rightly directed, was peculiarly promotive of private justice and public good, and the Court deemed it advisable to bestow peculiar marks of approbation on the gentlemen of the bar distinguished for legal science, honor and integrity, therefore no gentleman should be called to the degree of barrister till he had merited the same by his conspicuous learning, ability and honesty. In 1782 the Court was authorized by statute to confer the degree at discretion. The following year the form of a writ to be used for calling applicants before the Court was prescribed; and recipients of degrees were ordered to take rank according to the dates of their respective writs. The following account of the formalities observed on one of the occasions of conferring degrees is of interest. It appeared in the "Massachusetts Gazette" for 1784:

"Boston, Tuesday, February 17, 1784. This being the third Tuesday of the month, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth for the county of Suffolk, the Honourable the Judges, arrayed in their scarlet robes, the Attorney General and other Barristers at Law, in their proper habits, walked in procession from State Street, preceded by their Prothonotary, and the High Sheriff with his officers and servants, to the County Court House. There was a large concourse of respectable citizens collected on the occasion, who shewed much pleasure in this additional proof of confirmed peace, liberty and law. The Court being opened in form, the Grand Jury were impaneled, to whom Mr. Chief Justice Cushing gave a learned and animated Charge. The Rev. Mr. Howard then, at the request of the Court, made an excellent prayer, well adapted to the occasion. After which the following gentlemen, practising Attorneys, were by special writ called to the bar, to take upon them the character, degree and dignity of a Barrister at Law, viz. Caleb Strong, Esq., of Northampton, Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., of Suffield, John Sprague, Esq., of Lancaster, William Tudor, Benjamin Hitchborn, and Perez Morton, Esqrs., of Boston, William Wetmore, Esq., of Salem, and Levi Lincoln, Esq., of Worcester. Theophilus Parsons, Esq., of Newburyport, being by sickness hindered from attending, had day given him to appear at a future term, to take the degree of Barrister."

The Chief Justice then made the following charge:

"The Court have thought fit to call each of you, gentlemen, to the bar, by special writ, to take upon you the character, dignity and degree of a Barrister at Law. The qualifications necessary for which, are a competent degree of knowledge and learning in general; particular experience and

skill in the honorable profession to which you have devoted yourselves; close industry and application to study, by which knowledge is acquired and increased; joined with firm probity, that inflexible integrity of mind, producing rectitude of conduct and fairness of practice, with which those talents are directed to the most useful purposes, and without which the greatest abilities may be but the occasion of the greatest mischief to mankind; these qualifications united must form the useful member of Society, and be subservient to the great and good purpose of promoting private and public justice, of preserving the freedom and advancing the general welfare and happiness of the people. 'Tis a persuasion of your being possessed of these qualifications that has induced the Court to call you to this honor. There is a wide field open for the exertion and display of the greatest human powers and abilities. The union of the States is in its infancy, and ought to be cemented on the principles of equality and justice. Our constitution is new, and wants the vigor and support of its framers and constituents. Our system of laws is imperfect, and needs the skilful finishing hand of the lawyer. There ever will be parties, more or less, in the best constituted government, and some to foment them: while the wisdom of the statesman and the patriot moderates, conciliates and restrains, or directs all to the public good. There are weighty affairs to be transacted for settling public credit upon a sure and permanent foundation, a point most essential to our security and happiness. As from your character and situation in life you may be called upon to take part in carrying into effect these great public designs, of which you readily comprehend and feel the importance, permit me to remind you that the love of our country will ever, under all circumstances and upon all occasions, guide and direct to the noblest conduct. And learning and skill in the laws under the government of right principles, eminently qualify for every department in the State, as well as to promote truth and justice in the cause of your clients.

I therefore now in the name of the Court formally charge you so to conduct yourselves, and so improve the talents and abilities, both natural and acquired, with which you are blessed, as to be of singular service to your country by ever defending its constitutional freedom, by strengthening as opportunity calls you, that union of the States which has been the groundwork of the present revolution, and must continue to be the basis of our liberty, so long as liberty shall endure; and in your general conduct and behaviour, as well as in your particular profession, so to demean yourselves as to continue and increase the reputation you have already acquired, and thereby do signal honor to the Court and the Bar."

This was the last occasion upon which the degree of barrister-at-law was conferred. In 1806 the profession was divided into two ranks, attorneys and counsellors. Candidates for admission as attorneys were not considered qualified unless they were possessed of a good school education, and had devoted seven years to literary acquisitions, three of which must have been in the office of a barrister or counsellor. After two years' practice an attorney was entitled to admission as a counsellor, with the privilege of managing and arguing causes.

Finally, all distinctions between attorneys and counsellors were abolished by the Revised Statutes, and so stands the law to-day.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, January 3, 1877.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

I cannot express too strongly my sense of gratitude for this repeated testimony of your confidence in appointing me to preside over your deliberations for another year. I shall perform my duties, prompted by the deep interest I feel in the objects of the Society, with the best strength that a gracious Providence shall bestow upon me. The state of my health, although I have reason to thank God for much improvement of late, will be a sufficient apology for limiting my present remarks to a few brief words.

I am happy to congratulate you, as I have for several years past, on the steady and successful progress of the Society in all its departments. The reports of the several officers and committees soon to be offered will bear testimony to this.

The library has been steadily increasing in the number of its volumes, in valuable manuscripts and rare autograph letters ; and we are also gradually accumulating a collection of curious relics highly important to the illustration of the different epochs of our history.

Our gallery of portraits is also increasing. We have the portraits of several colonial worthies, by Smibert, Copley and other distinguished painters, besides some of more modern date. An effort has been made to place upon our walls portraits in oil of those who have held office in the Society, or who have otherwise contributed to its success. A year ago we possessed only two, namely, those of Charles Ewer, Esq., its first president, and the Rev. William Jenks, D.D., for several years chairman of its publishing committee. Last year the portrait of your president was added to the collection, which to-day is exchanged for one of larger size and higher cost ; while three others are presently to be added to it, namely, those of Col. Almon D. Hodges, a former president, the Hon. George B. Upton, a vice-president, and Col. Albert H. Hoyt, for eight years editor of the Society's periodical, the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

The financial affairs of the Society have been administered, as in years past, with the strictest regard to economy, a principle of the greatest importance in all institutions, but especially in a Society like this ; and from this principle I hope we shall never depart. The rule which we have adopted is a good one, never to spend a dollar that is not already in the treasury. This is the secret of financial independence, the sheet-anchor of success. No other method can

secure the public confidence. No other method ought to succeed. During the past year we have had a signal testimony of confidence in the administration of the Society, by a generous testamentary bequest. John M. Bradbury, Esq., of Ipswich, one of our active members, who died on the 21st of March last, left by will to the Society the sum of two thousand dollars, and other securities which may somewhat increase the amount. We hope that others will follow this noble example, and make testamentary gifts to the Society. An income of a thousand dollars a year is greatly needed to enable us to put into the library *rare* and *valuable* historical works, which are much wanted.

The year which has just completed its circuit will always be a marked one in the history of our country. It is the centennial year of our national existence. It has been celebrated by thousands of municipalities all over the land. It has quickened the interest of our whole people in our local and family history. It has recounted the services of our fathers in their struggles to lay the foundations of the republic. It has told over again, in greater fulness and truer proportions, the story of their aspirations, their sufferings and their achievements, which thus enlarged and perfected, has enriched and endeared to us the record of our national history. Monuments of brass, and marble, and of solid granite, have sprung up in every part of the land, to mark the spots where noble deeds were done, and to embalm the memory of those who performed them. And not more important, though more impressive to the eye, was the gathering on the banks of the Schuylkill of the industries of the whole world, the fabrics and the handicraft of the nations, to be examined, compared, criticized and admired by millions of our own population and thousands from other countries. All this, my friends, marks an era in our national history, and, in my judgment, is a harbinger of that higher attainment to which the whole civilized world is gradually advancing.

The principle on which the Society is administered is a good one; the field of local and family history is a broad and noble one; let us cultivate it with assiduity and perseverance; let us turn neither to the right hand or to the left; and as time goes on, the result of our labors will be the diffusion of an historical taste, the encouragement of an ennobling study, and the accumulation and preservation of historical material, which is now daily yielding to the wasting power of decay.

By the report of the historiographer it will be seen that the number of deaths the past year has been unusually small, only twenty-three members having during the year passed from their labors on earth, while in 1875 we were called to mourn the loss of thirty-eight. There has been a corresponding decrease in the deaths of officers of the Society and those who have held office, only four of these having died in 1876; namely, two officers, William B.

Towne, Esq., vice-president for New Hampshire, and the Hon. Henry P. Haven, vice-president for Connecticut; and two past officers, Salomon Alofsen, Esq., for eight years honorary vice-president for New Jersey, and the Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, who held the offices of recording and corresponding secretary, and who deserves to be remembered for the efficient services rendered the Society as an officer in its early days. Many of our deceased members have a national reputation as authors, while others have honored other walks of life.

With hearts full of gratitude for the loving kindness which has spared our lives to the present time, and committing our way unto Him who is rich in mercy to guide our steps, let us commence the new year with renewed hope and enterprise; and should any of us be called to lay down our work, let us feel assured that others will take it up and carry it on through all coming time. We may die, but our institution shall live, and as time advances will become dearer and dearer to the hearts of our New England people.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN LYME, CONN.

Communicated by the late FREDERIC W. CHAPMAN, A.M., of Rocky Hill, Conn.

[Continued from vol. xxiv. p. 32.]

ENOCH LORD and Hepsibah Marvin were married March 31, 1748. Richard, born Sept. 15, 1752. Ann, Dec. 4, 1754. Joseph, June 3, 1757. Enoch, July 28, 1760. William, July 16, 1762. Lyde (son), July 17, 1767. Hepsibah, June 30, 1770.

John Lord and Hannah Rogers were married Jan. 18, 1734-5. Anna, born April 4, 1736. Sarah, Jan. 19, 1738. John, May 19, 1740. Luce [?], April 24, 1749.

Joseph Lord died Nov. 25, 1687.

Joseph Lord and Sarah Wade were married May 11, 1749. Ruben, born June 27, 1750. Sarah, May 18, 1752. William, April 22, 1754. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord, born Oct. 28, 1683.

Richard Lord and Elizabeth Lynde were married July 11, 1720. Richard, born April 17, 1722. Susannah, Jan. 16, 1724. Enoch, Dec. 15, 1725. Elizabeth, Nov. 14, 1727. Ann, Dec. 22, 1729. Lynde, Feb. 1, 1733. Elizabeth, Nov. 9, 1735.

Oxford, negro man, and Temperance, mulatto girl, hired servants of Richard Lord, of Lyme, were married together by Rev. Moses Noyes, Jan. 26, 1725-6.

Theophilus Lord and Deborah Mark were married May 8, 1728. Lydia, born March 19, 1728-9. Deborah, Nov. 26, 1730. Sarah, Feb. 20, 1732-3. Huldah, July 16, 1735. Hepsibah, June 22, 1737. Elizabeth, July 5, 1739.

Thomas Lord and Esther Marvin were married Dec. 28, 1727. Esther, born Jan. 19, 1728-9. Mary, Sept. 27, 1730. Abner, March 9, 1733. Matthew, March 20, 1734-5. Thomas, April 7, 1737. Renold, August 12, 1739. Taphena, June 5, 1741. Barnabas Tuthill, March 31, 1743-4. Matthew Lord, died Oct. 29, 1736.

Renold Lord, died June 5, 1741.

Samuel Loveland and Rebecca Roulin were married March 6, 1735.

Samuel, born Dec. 12, 1735.

Benjamin Marvin and Deborah Mather were married Nov. 11, 1742.

Benjamin, born Nov. 7, 1743. Mehitabel, Oct. 11, 1745. Azubah, Dec. 23, 1748.

Jonathan Mark and Sarah Bennett were married Aug. 24, 1727. Joseph, born July 22, 1728. Jonathan, July 1, 1730. Love, April 15, 1734. John, Jan. 13, 1737. Elizabeth, Dec. 30, 1738. Jonah, Jan. 25, 1740-1. Samuel, May 3, 1743. Sarah, April 8, 1745. Abijah, Sept. 3, 1746. Love, Nov. 30, 1747. Lydia, Nov. 12, 1754.

John Marvin and Sarah Brooker were married Feb. 10, 1746-7. Hepsibah, born Dec. 7, 1747. Sarah, June 27, 1749. Giles, Dec. 23, 1751. Lois, May 12, 1754. Esther, Sept. 12, 1756; died Nov. 22, 1759. John, May 6, 1759; died June 14, 1759. Lydia, Dec. 4, 1760. John 2d, Dec. 15, 1763. Molly, March 2, 1766. Adonijah, born at Guilford, New Hampshire, April 16, 1769.

Joseph Marvin and Phebe Starlin were married Oct. 16, 1783. Fanny, born Oct. 7, 1784. Phebe, June 7, 1786. William, May 12, 1788. Jemima, March 28, 1791. Joseph, Feb. 8, 1793. Clarissa, May 5, 1795.

Nathan Marvin and Lydia Lewis were married May 17, 1743. Samuel, born Feb. 14, 1743-4. Henry, Dec. 21, 1745. Martin, May 6, 1750. Lebbeus, Feb. 10, 1752. Nathan, Feb. 7, 1754. Henry Marvin died March 18, 1755.

Reynold Marvin and widow Sarah Lay were married Dec. 23, 1725.

Reynold Marvin, of Lyme, and Miss Mary Kelley, of Colchester, were married July 7, 1746. Ann and Eve, twins, born Sept. 30, 1748; Ann died Jan. 9, 1748-9. Esther, born Feb. 14, 1755. Judith, April 16, 1757.

Mary Marvin died March 9, 1812, aged 97.

Samuel Marvin and Mary Wege were married April 2, 1740. Sarah, born Jan. 27, 1740-1. Martha, May 2, 1743.

Thomas Marvin and Sarah Lay were married May 23, 1784. Lucy, born Feb. 11, 1785; died July 1, 1785. Thomas, born July 7, 1787. Abigail.

A YANKEE PRIVATEERSMAN IN PRISON IN ENGLAND, 1777-1779.

Communicated by WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, of Lexington, Mass., with Notes.

[Continued from page 20.]

[1778, June.] Thursday, 18th. Fine weather. Nothing remarkable.

Friday, 19th. Fine weather. This morning, Capt. Chew was close confined to his apartment, and in a few hours Mr. Duckett came and the officer of the guard to set him free; and in the afternoon seven American prisoners came on shore, and were examined at the Royal Hospital, and afterwards committed to Forton Prison. [See Roll.]

Saturday, 20th. Clear weather. Nothing remarkable this day.

Sunday, 21st. Fine weather. We have the news of three thousand troops having arrived at Spithead (Scotch) for America, but their orders are countermanded. Likewise a cartel ship arrived with them to carry us away. Mr. Thomas (turnkey) had laid a guinea that they are to carry us to be exchanged, and great talks we shall not be here a week longer.

Monday, 22d. Very fine weather. All the officers put upon full allowance, which makes twenty-three days they have been upon half. No news about our going home. This day it has all turned out to be a falsehood. Out of all hopes. Nothing new.

Tuesday, 23d. Fine weather. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money; and likewise told me, he would write to Mr. Hartly, and let him know that there are three transports now in the river. I'm very sick all this day, &c. &c. &c.

Wednesday, 24th. This day very clear. The eclipse of the sun appears very clear. Nothing new this day. I'm not very well myself, &c. &c.

Thursday, 25th. Nothing remarkable this day. Very fine weather.

Friday, 26th. Clear weather. Mr. Wrenn came and brought the news of a sea fight between three French frigates and an American armed schooner and two English men of war; the former had two frigates taken with the schooner, the other was towed into the port and by that means was saved.

Saturday, 27th. Cloudy and rainy weather. Nothing remarkable this day.

Sunday, 28th. Clear weather. This day it is contradicted by the newspapers concerning the American armed schooner that was taken. It was a French one, and carried ten carriage guns and one hundred and twenty men. The newspapers give a long account concerning the battle. The *Arethusa* was so much shattered, as to be obliged to go into dock as soon as she arrived. (Admiral Keppel's fleet that engaged.)¹

Monday, 29th. Very fine weather. Nothing remarkable this day.

Tuesday, 30th. Clear weather. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money, brought no news. At night came twenty-four French prisoners belonging to the *Palace* frigate taken by the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Keppel. Our provisions not being good we condemned them, and had cheese in the room.

Wednesday, July 1st. Rainy weather. Fifteen more prisoners came on shore (all French) and were committed to Forton Prison, both officers and privates taken in the *Palace*.²

Thursday, 2d. This morning the Fiftieth Merchant Regiment of foot marched here from Winchester and embarked on board the men of war to do duty as marines, and the marines that are on board to do duty as seamen. General Howe arrived here last night from America, but we have not heard any news as yet.³ Forty French prisoners were to have come on shore but did not, for what reason I know not.

Friday, 3d. Cloudy weather. I went into the hospital to see the meat weighed, and at night came fifty more French prisoners and were committed to Forton Prison, which makes eighty-nine in the whole. No news concerning us.

[To be continued.]

¹ The contributor would not multiply notes. Admiral Keppel sailed from St. Helens Monday, June 8th. Tuesday, 16th, with twenty-one ships of the line and three frigates, he passed by Plymouth. On the 18th, his squadron fell in with French cruisers—*La Belle Poule*, *La Licorne*, *La Pallas*, frigates, and *La Coureur*, sloop. The *Licorne*, *Pallas*, and the sloop he captured. The *Belle Poule* was driven on shore on the coast of France. The *Arethusa* much shattered in contest with the *Belle Poule*, was wrecked, March, 1779, on the rocks near Ushant, while in pursuit of the enemy.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1778, pp. 284, 285, &c. Aug. 16, 1776, arrived at Portsmouth, the *Arethusa*, Capt. Dent, in nine weeks from St. Helena, with the following Indiamen under her convoy: the *Ankerwyke*, *Barwell*, from Coast and Bay; the *Grosvenor*, *Saunders*, from Coast and China, &c.—*Town and Country Magazine*, for 1776, p. 445.

² "Palace," in the original. The *Pallas* had 32 guns, and 220 men, when she was taken.

³ General Howe arrived on the *Andromeda*, frigate, from Philadelphia.

[Continued from page 82.]

— Page 322 (*Concluded*). —

April	8	Elizabeth D. of m ^r Jn ^o &	Penny	—	Penny
	15	Thomas. S. of m ^r John & Ab.	Rayner	—	Rayner
		Mark S. of Mark & Elizabeth White	—	—	White
	22	Beriah D of m ^r . William & Abigail Smith	—	—	Smith
May		Union. D. of John & Union Aborn	—	—	Aborn.
		Hannah D. of Randol & Davis	—	—	Davis.
	13	George S. of m ^r George & Efther Minors	—	—	Minors
		Sarah D. of m ^r John & Sarah Carter	—	—	Carter.
June		Grace D of Richard & Grace Otis	—	—	Otis
		Andrew S. of Andrew & Mallet	—	—	Mallet.
	27	Lydia D. of m ^r Thomas & Mary Fofdick	—	—	Fofdick
	10	Joseph S. of m ^r Joseph & Anne Newel	—	—	Newel
July th	25	Abigail D. of m ^r Richard & Boylstone	—	—	Boylstone
		Grace D. of m ^r Jfaac & Grace Parker	—	—	Parker
	8	Katharine Scolly, an Adult perfon	—	—	Scolly
	15	Deborah D. of m ^r Samuel Huchifon	—	—	Huchifon
1716		Baptized — Page 323 —			
M	D				
July	29	M ^r . Elkins Ofborn	—	—	Ofborn
		Thomas S. of m ^r Andrew & Abigail Newel	—	—	Newel
		Sarah D. of m ^r Joseph & Sarah Cafwell	—	—	Cafwell
Aug	19	Mark. S. of m ^r Jonathan & Katharine Kettel	—	—	Kettel.
		John S. of m ^r . John & Hañah Fulker	—	—	Fulker
Sept	2	Richard S. of m ^r John & Sprague	—	—	Sprague
	23	Elizabeth D. of m ^r Benj & Mary Kettle	—	—	Kettel
	30	John Coalman, an Adult perfon	—	—	Coalman
Octob		Jacob. S. of Elias Stone jun ^r & Abigail's wife	—	—	Stone
	7	Mary D. of Charles & Sufannah White	—	—	White
	21	Timothy S. of Timothy & Mehitabel Swan	—	—	Swan
Nov ^r	18	Margarit. D of m ^r Thomas & Margarit Taylor	—	—	Taylor
Decem ^r	2	David S. of Stephen & Ford	—	—	Ford
	9	Ieffs. S. of m ^r John & Johnson	—	—	Johnson.
		John S. of m ^r Timothy & Goodwin	—	—	Goodwin
		Alice D. of m ^r Caleb & Anne Call	—	—	Call
		Sarah D of m ^r Ebenez ^r & Fowl	—	—	Fowl
	16	Joseph S. of m ^r James & Miller	—	—	Miller
		John S of m ^r John Rand jun ^r & Anne's wife	—	—	Rand
		Anne D. of m ^r Richard & Mary Miller	—	—	Miller
	23	Elizabeth D. of m ^r Benj. & Hurd	—	—	Hurd
		Hannah D. of m ^r Benj. & <small>[Name very indistinctly abbreviated—probably Frothingham]</small>	—	—	
		Ebenezer S. of m ^r . Eben ^r & Hannah Breed	—	—	Breed
1716		Baptized — Page 324 —			
17	D				
January	6	Abigail D. of m ^r John & m ^s Añah Phillips	—	—	Phillips
	13	Sarah D. of m ^r Thomas & Anne Chapman	—	—	Chapman
	20	Hannah D of m ^r Thomas & Brazier	—	—	Brazier
	27	Daniel S. of M ^r . Daniel & m ^s . Rebecca Ruffel	—	—	Ruffel
Februry	3	Richard & Elizabeth	} Twins of m ^r Eleaz ^r & Lydia		— Phillips

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		Deborah D. of m ^r Chriftopher &	—	—	Goodwin
	17	Mabel D. of m ^r David & Mabel Townfend	—	—	Townfend
	25	Sarah D. of the Revrd M ^r Joseph & Sarah Stevens	—	—	Stevens
		Richard S. of m ^r . Samuel & Mary Cary	—	—	Cary
March	10	Benjamin S. of m ^r . Ebenezer & Auftin	—	—	Auftin
		Hannah D. of m ^r Jofeph & Hañah Lewis	—	—	Lewis
	17	Samuel S. of m ^r Samuel & Joannah Hill	—	—	Hill
	24	Richard S. of James & Mary Auftin	—	—	Auftin
	31	William S. of m ^r . William & Sarah Pinfon	—	—	Pinfon
1717		Hannah D of m ^r . Thomas & Hañah Moufal	—	—	Moufal.
April	th	Catharine D of D ^r Tho. & m ^{rs} Sibyll Greaves	—	—	Greaves
		Jacob. S. of William & Margarit Alley	—	—	Alley
	7	Jofhuah S. of Robert & Sufaiah Fofkit	—	—	Fofkit
	14	George S. of m ^r . Benj. & Abigail Bunker	—	—	Bunker
		Nathaniel S. of Nathaniel & Martha Robbins	—	—	Robbins
	21	Anna D. of m ^r . Jofeph & Eliz. Phillips	—	—	Phillips
	28	William S. of Thomas & Mary Dyer	—	—	Dyer
		Abigail D. of John & Aborn	—	—	Aborn
May	5	Benjamin S. of m ^r Thomas & Mary Frothingham	—	—	Frothingham
1717		Baptized — Page 325 —			
M	D				
May	19	Samuel S of m ^r . John & Mary Griffen	—	—	Griffen
	26	Blany. S. of m ^r Jofeph & Mary Wood	—	—	Wood
June	2d	Mary D of m ^r John & Mary Larkin	—	—	Larkin
	9	Ebenezer S. of m ^r Samuel Frothingham	—	—	Frothingham
	16	Mary D. of m ^r William & Mary Hoppin	—	—	Hopping
	23	Caleb. S. of William & Teal	—	—	Teal
		Mary D. of m ^r Zechariah & Mildred Davis	—	—	Davis
	30	M ^r John Powers	—	—	Powers
		William S. of m ^r Samuel & Trumble	—	—	Trumble
		Elizabeth } Twins of m ^r John & Mary Cary	—	—	Cary
		& Dorcas }			
July	14	Mary Davis, ancilla R. D. Stevens	—	—	Davis
	21	M ^{rs} Dorcas Soley, wife of m ^r John Soley	—	—	Soley
		Ruth D. of m ^r John & Ruth Stimpfon	—	—	Stimpfon
	22	James S. of m ^r James & Margarit Sherman	—	—	Sherman
August	4	Nathaniel S. of m ^r . Nathaniel & Mary Tuft.	—	—	Tuft
	11	Elizabeth D. of m ^r John & Powers.	—	—	Powers
Septem ^r	1	Mary D. of m ^r John & Dorcas Soley	—	—	Soly
		Rebecca D of m ^r Nathaniel & Elizabeth Waters	—	—	Waters
	8	Jofiah S. of m ^r Jofeph Whitamore jur	—	—	Whitamore
		Sufaiah D. of m ^r John & Login	—	—	Login
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r William & Hañah Bottril	—	—	Bottril

1717 Baptized — Page 326 —

M	D	John S. of m ^r Richard & Mary Whitamore	—	—	Whitamore
Sept	15	Martha D. of m ^r John Call & Martha D. of William & Finton	—	—	Call
					Finton
	22	William S. of m ^r John & Grace Newel	—	—	Newel
		Mary D. of m ^r John & Mary Fowl	—	—	Fowl
Octob ^r	13	M ^r . Thomas Cammon	—	—	Camon

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	20	Mary D. of m ^r Joseph & Eliz. Lemon	—	—	Lemon
	27	Sarah D. of m ^r . Abrah. & Martha Hill	—	—	Hill
Novem ^r	3	Mary D. of Timothy & Read	—	—	Read
	17	Sarah D. of m ^r Henry & Sarah Wheeler	—	—	Wheeler
	24	Mr. Benjamin Sweetser Tertius [?] } & his Brother | William Sweetser }	—	—	Sweetzers
		Sarah D. of M ^r . Thomas & Sarah Cammon	—	—	Camon
Decem ^{ber}	1	John S. of m ^r Christopher & Blatchford	—	—	Blatchford
		Elizabeth D of m ^r Mark & Elizabeth White	—	—	White
	29	Efther D. of m ^r William & Abigail Kettel	—	—	Kettel
		Anne D. of m ^r John & Bethiah Tayler	—	—	Tayler
1717	18	James S. of m ^r James & Mary Kettel	—	—	Kettel.
Jan.	5	Abigail D. of m ^r Andrew & Abigail Newel	—	—	Newel
	12	William S. of m ^r William & Naomi Gowen	—	—	Gowen
		Hannah D. of m ^r John Rand jun ^r & Anne 's wife	—	—	Rand
	19	Mildred S. of m ^r Joseph & Rand	—	—	Rand
Feb	2d	Barnabas Davis Adlt p ^r	—	—	Davis
		Sarah Bly Adult perfon	—	—	Bly.
		Ebenezer S. of m ^r William & Mary Sheath	—	—	Sheath
1717/18		Baptized — Page 327 —			
M	D				
Febr.	9 th	Jofhua S. of m ^r Benjamin & Lucy Philipps	—	—	Philipps
		Daniel S. of m ^r Elias Stone junr, & Abigail 's wife	—	—	Stone
	23	Edmund S. of m ^r John & Elizabeth Sprague	—	—	Sprague
		Jofeph. S. of m ^r Jofeph & Ruth Hopkins	—	—	Hopkins
March	2d	Samuel S. of & Mary Hutton	—	—	Hutton
	9	Rebecca D. of m ^r James & Elizabeth Fluker	—	—	Fluker
		Hannah D. of m ^r Vincent & m ^s . Hañah Carter	—	—	Carter
		Mary D. of m ^r . Charles & Rebecca Burroughs	—	—	Burroughs.
	24	James S. of m ^r George & Abigail Darling	—	—	Darling
		Richard S. of m ^r Richard & Grace Otis	—	—	Otis
		Alice wife of Benjamin Woodwel	—	—	Woodwel
1718	30	Mary Johnfon, & her sifter Abiel Johnfon	—	—	Johnfon.
		Jonathan S. of m ^r Jonathan &	—	—	Kendal
April	6	James S. of m ^r John & Hannah Fulker	—	—	Fulker
	13	Elizabeth D. of m ^r Thomas & Eliz. Welfh	—	—	Welfh
May	4 th	John. S. of m ^r Ebenezer, & Hañah Breed	—	—	Breed
		Sarah D. of m ^r Richard & Sarah Foster	—	—	Foster
	18	Rebecca D. of m ^r Samuel, & Sufañah Hill ju ^r .	—	—	Hill
	25	Mr. William Clements	—	—	Clements.
		Mary D. of said W ^m Clements	—	—	Clements
		James S. of m ^r James & Fowl	—	—	Fowl
June	1	Nathaniel S. of m ^r Benjamin & Mercy Frothingham.	—	—	Frothingham
		John S. of m ^r Thomas Harris jun ^r	—	—	Harris.
		John S. of m ^r . Andrew Mallet	—	—	Mallet
M	D	Baptized — Page 328 —			
June	1718				
	8	Alice D. of Benjamin & Alice Woodwel	—	—	Woodwel
	22	Timothy S. of M ^r Ebenezer & Auftin	—	—	Auftin
July	7	M ^{rs} Abiah Sherman. w. of m ^r Samuel Sherman	—	—	Sherman
		Steven S. of m ^r James & Miller	—	—	Miller

— Page 328 (Concluded). —

Augt	27	Martha D. of m ^r John & m ^s Mary Cary	— —	Cary
	10	Jacob. S. of m ^r Adam & Rachel Waters	— —	Waters
		Anne D of m ^r Isaac & Grace Parker	— —	Parker
	17	Abigail D of m ^r . Joseph & Eliz	— —	Phillips
Sept.	24	Hañah D. of m ^r Benj. Sweetzer ju ^r , & Constant his wife.		Sweet ^r
	1	Hañah D. of m ^r . John & Penny	— —	Penny
	7	Annah. D. of m ^r James Lowden junr & Hañah's wife.		Lowden
		Sarah D. of m ^r . William & Sarah Eaton	— —	Eaton
Octob ^r	28	Nathaniel D. of m ^r . Timothy & Goodwin.		Goodw.
	5	Mary D. of m ^r Samuel & Abiah Sherman.	—	Sherman
Novem ^r	12	Thomas S. of m ^r John & Grace Eads	— —	Eads
	2 ^d	Thomas S. of m ^r Thomas & Sarah Jackson	—	Jackson
	9	Joseph S of m ^r Joseph Austin jun ^r & Joa ⁿ a his wife.		Austin
		Timothy S. of m ^r Joseph & Newel	— —	Newel
		John S. of m ^r John & Hañah Dymon	— —	Dymon
	16	Caleb. S. of m ^r Caleb & Anne Call	— —	Call
	23	Mehitabel, D. of m ^r . Jonathan & Katharine Kettel		Kettel
	30	Abel Pilbury, Adult perfon	— — — —	Pilbury
M	D	Baptized 1718 — Page 329 —		
Decem ^{br}	7	Christopher S. of m ^r Tho. & Elizabeth D. of m ^r Joseph &	Brazier — Lawrence —	Brazier Lawrence
	21	Ambrose Coleby juvenis	— — — —	Coleby
	27	John S of m ^r John & m ^s Eliz. Stanly	— — —	Stanly
1718|19 January	5 th	Andrew S. of M ^r . Andrew & Abigail Newel	—	Newel
	11	Jonathan. S. of m ^r Benjam [̄] & Isaac. S. of m ^r John Rand jun ^r & Thomas. S. of m ^r . Abel & Sufañah Pilbury	Kettel — — —	Kettel Rand Pilbury
		Anna D. of mr. Richard & Anna Kettel	—	Kettel
	25	John S. of m ^r Thomas & Anna Chapman	—	Chapman
		David S. of m ^r David & Mabel Townsend	—	Townsend
February		Abigail, D. of m ^r James & Eliz. Capen	— —	Capen
	1 st	Richard S. of m ^r . Richard & Sarah D. of m ^r George & Efther Minors	Miller — —	Miller Minors
		Mehitabel D of m ^r Jof. Whitamore ju ^r	— —	Whitamō
	8	Benjamin S. of m ^r Benj. & Joseph S. of m ^r . Joseph & Rebecca D. of m ^r John & Hannah D of m ^r John & Annah D. of M ^r . John &	Hurd — — Froft — — Simins — — Aborn — — Fowl — —	Hurd Froft Simins Aborn Fowl
	15	Jonathan S. of M ^r Stephen &	Ford —	Ford
	22	Daniel S. of m ^r Elas, jur & Abigail Stone	—	Stone
		John S. of m ^r John & Mary Griffen	— —	Griffen
		Joseph. S. of m ^r John & Faith Salter	— —	Salter

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN CANADA.—*Rishworth—Dummer*.—In No. 110 of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, vol. xxviii. page 160, respecting the above captives, it is stated, that “Mary Rishworth, dau. of Edward, of Lincoln, England, . . . born 8 Jan. 1660, in York, m. 1st, William Sayer; 2d, James Pleisted; taken by the Indians of Acadia 25 Jan. 1692, with her two children Geneviève and Mary Joseph Sayer. . . . Mary Geneviève . . . born 4 April, 1681. . . . Mary Joseph, her sister, born 9 March, 1685.”

As to the name of the first husband of Mary, I think a mistake has been made. I find on vol. i. p. 448, of York town records, as follows:

“James Plaisteed—Bearth of his children

Lydia Plaisteed was Borne the fouerth day of Jenewary in ye Year 1696.

Olife Plaisteed was Borne the first day of May in ye Year 1698.

Mary Sayword was Borne the fouerth April 1681.

Susannah Sayword was Borne the ninth day of May 1683.

Ester Sayword was Borne the Seventh day of March 1685.

Hannah Sayword was Borne the twenty on of June 1687.

John Sayword was Borne the Second day of Jenewary 1690.”

The above recrd, in the hand-writing of James Plaisted, he being town-clerk of York, was evidently all made at the same time, to wit, 1698—Lydia and Olife (Olive) being then the only children born of his wife Mary Sayward.

It will be seen the birth of Mary Sayward as recorded by him exactly agrees with her birth, as stated in the REGISTER—and that the birth of Ester agrees with that of Mary Joseph in the REGISTER, lacking two days.

That Mary Rishworth m. John Sayward, previous to her marriage with James Plaisted, is certain,—for on vol. iii. page 121, of York Co. Reg. of Deeds, Edward Rishworth, father of Mary, Oct. 16, 1682, conveys to his “beloved daughter Mary Sayword, wife of John Sayword,” all his real estate in York. On the same day John Sayword, by a writing recorded in same records, vol. iii. pp. 122–3, obligated himself to pay the debts of said Rishworth, calling him his “father in law.” Can there, therefore, be any doubt that Mary the daughter of Edward Rishworth married John Sayword?

That James Plaisteed m. Mary (Rishworth) Sayword, widow of John Sayword, is equally certain; for on page 169, vol. i., of York town records, I find the following:

“Pursewant to an Enstrement of Severuall Considerations made and Confirmed by the Select Men of this Town of York, bareing date Decem^e: 10: 1680: to Mr. John Sayword late of York Deceased: By request of Mr. James Plaisteed as he Stands Related to said Sayards Estate by marriing his Widdow, We the Subscribers Selectmen of York Afores^d have according to our best Judgment laid out and Stated an Articall or Paragrafe of said Enstrement Relating to Pine and oake Timber fit for Sawing” &c. &c.

“Laid out and bounded by us Decem^e ye: 11: 1701.

SAM^l DONIEL,
MATHEW AUSTEN,
ABRA^m PREBLE.”

Can there, therefore, be any doubt that Mary, the dau. of Edward Rishworth, b. in York, Jan. 8, 1660, m. (1) John Sayward; (2) James Plaisteed? It will be seen that she was but 21 years old when her first child Mary Sayward was born—not probable, therefore, that she had previously married William Sayer.

Edward Rishworth was a leading man in York from 1658 to near the time of his death. He was one of the “Exeter Combination” and came from Exeter, N. H. to Wells with the Rev. John Wheelwright about 1643, and married a dau. of Wheelwright. He sold his property in Wells to John Barrett, vol. i. p. 61, York Co. Registry of Deeds; came to York a little prior to 1658. Nov. 22, 1658, the town granted to him “20 acres of land near against the Corne Mill,” . . . “and in case there is no Improvement of the said land within one year It is forfeited again to the Towne,”—the terms of this grant indicating it to be the first one. He subsequently had numerous grants of land in York, was a very large landholder and largely engaged in lumber and mill operations. He was not fortunate in his pecu-

niary enterprises, and I think when he conveyed his real estate to his son-in-law, *John Sayward*, it was but a small remnant of his previous large possessions. The article in the REGISTER alluded to in this communication would indicate that he was an *emigrant* from "Lincoln, England," therefore the first of the name in this part of New England.

It is said the Rev. Shubael Dummer, born in 1636, a graduate of Harvard College in 1656, married the same year a dau. of Edward Rishworth, and one or more writers state that her name was *Mary*. Tradition *here* is, that the Rev. Shubael Dummer m. Mary Rishworth.

Mr. Dummer came to York about 1662, his age then being about 26 years. If married in 1656 he was but 20 years old. This latter date was four years before the birth of "Mary the dau. of Edward of Lincoln, England." When he came to York in 1662 this Mary was but two years old. This disparity of age and the proofs I have adduced forbid the idea that Mary Rishworth, b. in 1660, was the wife of Mr. Dummer,—and besides she was the wife of Sayward certainly from 1681 to 1690, and of Plaisted from 1696 to 1698, a period subsequent to the death of Mr. Dummer in 1692.

I have never seen the book published by Mr. J. L. Sibley, giving sketches of the graduates of Harvard College, but have before me a letter from a gentleman, celebrated for his genealogical researches, wherein he says: "Sibley, in his account of Cambridge graduates, says that Rev. Shubael Dummer, who was killed at the massacre at York, Maine, married in 1656 Mary, daughter of Edward Rishworth who married a daughter of John Wheelwright."

Mr. Sibley may be *right* in saying Mr. Dummer m. Mary Rishworth; and *wrong* in saying she was the daughter of Edward Rishworth who married the daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright. Who then was Mary Rishworth the wife of Rev. Shubael Dummer? My theory is, that she *might* have been the *sister* of Edward Rishworth who married the daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright.

Richard Dummer, the father of Shubael, was born in 1599, and the Rev. John Wheelwright about 1594. They were friends, for Dummer and his wife favored Wheelwright's religious doctrines, for which he was banished from Boston. Rishworth was undoubtedly of the same persuasion, for he was one of the followers of Wheelwright when he went from Boston to Exeter, and went with him to Wells about 1643, and married his daughter.

Rishworth was the leading spirit in Wells, under Wheelwright, and when the latter left Wells, he (Rishworth) was the leading man there.

As before stated, he came from Wells to York about 1658, finding the Rev. Mr. Hull preaching here. Mr. Hull left here in 1659, and being without a minister, Rishworth *might* naturally have invited his brother-in-law, Mr. Dummer, then the minister at Salisbury, to come to York and take the place of Mr. Hull. He came, as stated, about 1662. The connection of Rishworth with the family of Wheelwright, and the friendship and intimacy existing between the Dummers and Wheelwrights, furnishes good ground for the theory I venture to assume, viz., that the wife of the Rev. Shubael Dummer was the sister of Edward Rishworth, "the Recorder."

I hope others more capable than myself will unravel this confusion and present a theory more satisfactory than I have been able to give.

York, Maine.

NATHANIEL G. MARSHALL.

[The Rev. John Wheelwright, in his will, dated May 25, 1679, printed in Bell's "John Wheelwright" (Prince Society's Publications), pp. 229-33, makes bequests to "my sone in law Edw. Rishworth," and to "Mary White my grand childe, daughter of y^e s^d Rishworth." This indicates that Sayward was not the first husband of Mary Rishworth.

Col. Chester, in his article on the Hutchinson Family, in the REGISTER, vol. xx. for the year 1866, gives at page 360 the names of the brothers and sisters of Edward Rishworth, children of the Rev. Thomas Rishworth, of Laceby, co. Lincoln, Eng., namely—Faith, m. — Genyson; Francis, eldest son; Susanna; Margaret and Charles. It is probable, therefore, that the wife of the Rev. Shubael Dummer was not one of them, though it is not impossible that a daughter Mary may have been born after the date of the Rev. Mr. Rishworth's will. Mrs. Dummer, if her maiden name was Rishworth, may have been a niece or other relative of Edward Rishworth.—ED.]

WOODBURY AND ELIOT.—The following document is copied from the original, loaned to the editor of the REGISTER by Mr. Charles K. Woodbury, a student in Yale College, New Haven, Ct. :—

"I Benjamin Eliot of Beverley in the County of Essex in New England Coaster do hereby Acknowledge my self Justly indebted & hereby Bind my Self my Heirs, Exec^{rs} & Adm^{rs} to pay unto Andrew Woodbury of Ipswich in s^d County Husbandman his Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} or Assigns The Sum of Thirty Pounds Lawfull Money of New England Witness my Hand & Seal This third day of December Anno Domini Seventeen Hundred and Thirty five.

The Condition of this Obligation is that if the above nam'd Andrew Together with Elizabeth his now Wife shall not forthwith Join wth the s^d Benjamin in a Petition to the great & Gen^l Court of This Province to get a certaine Deed once made to the s^d Benjamin's Great Grandfather Andrew Eliot from one Zachariah Symmes of Charlestown Confirm'd (the s^d Deed being defac'd) & if the s^d Gen^l Court shall not confirm the s^d Deed so as to Render it Valid in Law then this Obligation Shall be void or else Remain in force so far as to Oblige the s^d Benjamin his Heirs, Exec^{rs} & Adm^{rs} to pay unto the s^d Peter his Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} or Assigns the Sum of fifteen pounds Good Bills of Credit or Lawful Silver Money of New England wth Lawful Interest for the same At or before the Third day of December next.

Sign'd, Seal'd & Deliver'd

BENJ. ELIOT.

In Presence of

John Thorndike Jun^r

Henry Hale."

[Endorsed: "Bond, Ben^a Eliot to And. Woodbury."]

In the notes on the Eliot genealogy in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii. pp. 336-40, we find no Benjamin Eliot, great-grandson of Andrew Eliot, mentioned, though the name Benjamin appears among the descendants of Jacob, brother of the Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." The pedigree of the latter family, printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxviii. pp. 144-5, indicates that there was no very near connection between the families. Who were the father and great-grandfather of this Benjamin Eliot of Beverly?—Ed.]

A TREACLE FETCH'D OUT OF A VIPER (*ante*, xxx. 462).—Cotton Mather is the author. The title is included under the date of 1706, in the list of his books made by his son Rev. Samuel Mather, and printed in his life of Cotton Mather.

Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM F. POOLE.

[This query has been answered by several other gentlemen.—Ed.]

DOUGLAS, CAMPBELL AND LILLIBRIDGE.—Charles H. J. Douglas, 50 Olive Street, Providence, R. I., who has been for some years engaged in preparing a genealogy of the Douglas family, expects to publish it next fall. He furnishes the pedigree of the late Senator Douglas for this number of the REGISTER, *ante*, p. 166. He is also engaged on the Campbell and Lillibridge families, and will receive and furnish information concerning them.

WIFE OF WILLIAM CUTTER.—I perceive by the elaborate and excellent Cutter Genealogy, page 51, that obscurity there rests upon the alliance of William Cutter. His consort was daughter of Jonathan Rice of Sudbury. This is made evident by the will of Mary, widow of Jacob Watson, of Cambridge, March 10, 1725-6, where she bequeaths to David and Henry Rice, and to Ann, wife of William Cutter. Their mother was Rebecca, eldest baptized child of John Watson, of Cam. The Rice Genealogy, page 12, unfortunately spells the name *Cutler*, thus preventing this alliance from being known to the compiler of the Cutter Family. The marriage of a Cutler on the line preceding, however, is correct; being Elizabeth, dau. of James Cutler, Jr., of Sudbury.

T. B. W.

CLEVELAND AND PEARSON.—If any one can furnish information of the place and date of the marriage of Benjamin Cleveland to Rachel ——— of ———, occurring about A.D. 1736; and also place and date of marriage of their daughter Phebe Cleveland to Ephraim Pearson (or Parsons), or where any descendants of the latter are now living, please address without delay,

Cleveland, Ohio.

HORACE G. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.—Horace G. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, is preparing for publication a genealogy of the descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass. Records and other matters relating to the family are desired.

BANKES.—Any information respecting the history of Richard Bankes, York, 1649 (Savage, vol. i. p. 112), or any of his descendants, is earnestly solicited by the undersigned, who has just commenced a research after the Banks Family of America.
Address—

CHARLES E. BANKS.

111 Lincoln Street, Portland, Maine.

ANTHONY.—The undersigned is now engaged on a Genealogy of the Anthonys of New-England, and requests the coöperation of all who are connected with it by birth or marriage, so that it may be made as full and complete as possible.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

JOHN GOULD ANTHONY.

DURSTON.—On the York County (Maine) Probate Records, June 8, 1703, I find administration granted to Thomas Durston, of Haverhill, on the estate of his father, Thomas Durston, of Kittery, deceased, intestate. *Query.*—The relationship between these Thomas Durstons and Thomas the husband of Hannah, the slayer of the Indians in 1696.

GEORGE A. GORDON.

Lowell, Mass.

DURKEE.—Is anything known about the parentage of Nathaniel Durkee, of Windham, Conn., who married Mary Baker Aug. 21, 1727? He lived in Hampton, Conn., 1730 to 1737; bought land in Woodbury, Conn., in 1738, and had a brother Jedidiah.

C. E. DURKEE.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HEALEY (*ante*, p. 67).—In the January number of the REGISTER I find the pardon of William Healey, of Hampton, who was convicted of treason in connection with Gove's insurrection in 1683.

William Healey (as those of the name and family have always written and spelled it) was the fourth child of William Healey who was made a freeman at Marshfield in 1643. William 2d was born at Roxbury, July 11, 1652; married Sarah Brown, 29, 9, 1677, and removed to Hampton, probably what is now Seabrook, N. H. After his pardon for his connection with Gove, he returned to Cambridge, and died there in 1689.

The name, though its bearers spelled it *Healey*, was variously written by others, and not infrequently *Hely*, and I cannot resist the impression that a careful examination of the original will show that the word is there written *Hely*. That the person and name are properly Healey, there can be no doubt, as continuous records and family tradition make it entirely certain.

Exeter, N. H.

JOHN J. BELL.

AMHERST WILDER was born 1771 or 2. Married and lived in Cavendish, Vt., in 1795. Removed to Lewis, Essex Co., N. Y., where he died in 1854. Can any, who see this, tell me his father's name and residence? He had brothers Jael and Joseph, and married Mary Proctor, of Newfane, Vt.

MOSES H. WILDER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

FISKE, BROWN, CAMPFIELD, DIMON AND HILL.—*Phineas Fiske*, of Salem 1641, Wenham 1644, estate settled 1673. Whom did he marry?

John, his son, m. Remember ——. Who was she?

Samuel Brown, of Stonington, Conn., b. 1722; m. May 12, 1748, Phoebe Wilbour, of Little Compton. Who was she?

Lieut. Thomas Campfield of New Haven, of Milford 1647; d. 1687. Wife Phoebe. Who was she? Who was he?

Moses Dimon or Dymond, son of Thomas of Fairfield, b. 1642; m. Abigail ——. Who was she?

His son Moses, b. 1672; m. Jane ——. Who was she?

Eliphalet Hill, son of Eliphalet of Fairfield, Conn., b. 1695. Whom did he marry?

New York, N. Y.

J. D. C., JR.

CHAMPION.—Is there a genealogy or coat-of-arms of the Champion family to which Dr. Reuben Champion, surgeon in the revolutionary army, who died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., March 27, 1777, belonged? Will some of his descendants communicate?

Westfield, Mass.

MRS. MARIA M. WHITNEY.

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE REV. COTTON MATHER'S *RATIO DISCIPLINÆ*.—I send for insertion in the REGISTER, a transcript of manuscript notes by Cotton Mather, in a copy of one of his works in the library of F. C. Brooke, Esq., Ulford, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. The title-page of the book is: "*Ratio Disciplinæ Fratrum | Nov-Anglorum | — | A | Faithful Account | of the | Discipline | Professed and Practised | in the | Churches | of | New-England. | — | Boston: Printed for S. Gerrish in Cornhill | 1726.*"

On the recto of the first fly-leaf is written:

"Samuel Bridgewell
April 12, 1766."

Beneath this, in the autograph of Mather, is

"To the Reverend
Mr. Loftus
Minister of the English Church
at Rotterdam."

On the recto of the second fly-leaf, also in the autograph of Cotton Mather, is

"To the Reverend
Mr. Loftus,

Sr

No vessels that I have known of, sailing from hence to *Rotterdam*, for a long time, I have wanted opportunities to have transmitted unto you many Things, wherewith I would have entertained you.

But an ingenuous young Gentleman whose name is Mr. Ebenezer Robie, bound from hence for Amsterdam, allows me to hope, that he will find a way to convey to you* Half a dozen Books [more particularly, 1, This *Ratio Disciplinæ*. 2, *parentator* or y^e Life of Dr Mather. 3, *Cælestinus*. 4, *Manuductio ad Ministerium*. 5, *Psalterium Americanum*. 6, *Zalmonah*, and another pamphlett or two] which I humbly tender to your acceptance.

Many years have rolled away since I heard from dear Mr. Ward, which makes me fear he may have gone to the place of Silence;

If the Good Soul be yett sojourning in this Land of the Dying, I pray remember me to him, and lett my CÆLESTINUS from me wait upon him.

These Things come to you from a Far Countrey; But we are not far from a Better; for the Faith & Hope of which I am Sr

Your Brother & Servant

Boston, N. England,
Jun. 17, 1726."

COTTON MATHER."

You may rely on the correctness of this copy. It is in the hand-writing of Mr. Brooke.

31 Cornhill, Ipswich, England.

JAMES READ.

LETTER OF DANIEL CHEEVER, 1774.—(Communicated by Mrs. Isabella James of Cambridge, Mass.)

Rev^d Sir:

"Salem, Oct. 20th, 1774.

You cannot be unacquainted with the great Loss I have sustained by the Late terrible Fire in this Town.

My House, Shop, Barn, more than 20 Tun of good hay, 70 Bushels of indian corn; with my winter wood, &c. &c., are all consume^d by the triumphant Flames. Thus as in a moment I am stript, and made poorer than the poor. I have since lost a good Horse,—and, which adds greatly to my affliction, God in his Providence has taken away my youngest Son by Death; he was carried sick out of my burning House, and now is no more—and by an unhappy Blow on my Head, by which my Life was greatly endangered, I am rendered yet more miserable. Thus uncertain are all our earthly enjoyments! and thus Afflictions in melancholly Train succeed each other. It would be happy for me and my poor distres^d Family if all these Tryals should be bles^d for our best good. That this may be the Event I ask the Prayers of all God's People.

And as I am thus reduced, I think it my Duty to ask the charitable assistance of my fellow men.

I have been advised to write to some of the neighboring Towns, and ask their Alms, and I shall submit the matter to your wisdom & prudence; but hope, if you

think proper, my case may be laid before your People. To do good to *all* as we have opportunity, is a comm^d that will ever have great weight with the *blessed* Followers of the Benevolent Redeemer.

Any thing that falls from the Hand of Charity will be thankfully received, and gratefully accepted by, S^r your very humble servant

To | the Rev^d Isaac Story | Marblehead."

and Friend,

DANIEL CHEEVER.

THE SYMONDS FAMILY.—What families of this name are there in the U.S.A., from whom do they trace descent, and where can pedigrees be found? Was William Symonds, who settled at Woburn in 1644, married Judith Shippen, and died in 1672, connected with Samuel Symonds, deputy Governor of Mass.? Samuel had a son William, who died in 1679, and married a Miss Wade; but this could not be the same person as the first mentioned William. Any genealogical information will be thankfully received.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

208 Cowley Road, Oxford, England.

[No connection has been traced between the Ipswich and Woburn families. Mr. Appleton, in the "Ancestry of Priscilla Baker" (noticed in the REGISTER, xxv. 96), gives the pedigree of Dep. Gov. Samuel Symonds for several generations, and other documents relative to his family; and the late Rev. Samuel Sewall, in his "History of Woburn" (noticed in the REGISTER, xxii. 483), gives an account of William Simonds and his descendants.—ED.]

RIDDELLS, RIDDLES, RIDLONS AND RIDLEYS.—A genealogical and biographical history of these families "of England, France, Scotland, Ireland and America," by the Rev. G. T. Ridlon, of Harrison, Maine, is now announced as ready for publication. At a meeting of the families in Philadelphia, July 3, 1876, a "Co-operative Publishing Committee" was appointed, and they have issued a prospectus of the work. The subscription price will be five dollars a copy. Those in want of the book are invited to send their orders at once to the author, that the committee may know how large an edition is needed.

DAVENPORT.—B. F. Davenport, M.D., 751 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., is collecting for publication a genealogical History of the Davenport Families in America, other than those of the Rev. John Davenport, of Boston and New Haven, which have been already published by Mr. A. B. Davenport, of 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Of the descendants of Thomas Davenport of Dorchester, Mass., in 1640, he already has about 2000 of the Davenport name with the place and date of birth, marriage and death. Of Capt. Richard Davenport of Salem 1628, and in 1642 commander of the Castle in Boston Harbor, he already has about 300 of the Davenport name. He has also numerous names of the descendants of the Davenport families which first settled in Virginia and at New Rochelle, N. Y. He wishes all who can to aid him in making his history complete, by sending him the full name, place and date of birth, marriage and (when dead) the death of any member of a Davenport family they may know, with the P.O. address of those who can tell him more than they can themselves.

Rev. SETH NOBLE, born in Westfield, Mass., April 15, 1743, a Whig refugee in 1777, from Mangerville, Nova Scotia, where he had been a (Cong.) minister for several years, commenced his ministry in Bangor, Me., Sept. 10, 1786.

Can any one inform me where he was, and how engaged, from 1777 to 1786? He is known to have supplied, for a few months in 1785 and 1786, the (Cong.) church in Augusta, Me., and is said to have preached for three years to a (Presb.) church in Seabrook, N. H. His family were resident, in 1783, and in Feb. 1786, in New Market, N. H. The church there not being at that time vacant, it has been conjectured that during those years he was preaching in Seabrook. Five or six years of his life, between 1777 and 1786, are therefore still unaccounted for.

Can any one also inform me whether he was ever connected with any College? He was not a College graduate, yet is known to have been a Latin student. Did he study theology in Newbury, Mass.? If so, when and with whom?

Hartford, Conn.

LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD.

FIGURE HEAD OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The following letters relative to repairing the figure head of the Constitution, have been copied for us from the files of the Navy Department, Washington, by Rear-Adm. George Henry Preble, U.S.N. The figure head of President Jackson had been cut off from this frigate July 2, 1834, by Samuel W. Dewey. A narrative of this exploit will be found in Drake's "Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex," pp. 41.—

"Commodore Charles G. Ridgely,
Commander Navy Yard,
New York.

Navy Department,
13 March, 1835.

Sir:

I have just received a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy Board of the 9th inst., and find there is some misunderstanding as to repairing the figure head of the Constitution. No more is wanted, than that so much of the Figure head as has been removed should be restored, which certainly can be done in two days. I wrote you a private letter, that you might have Mr. Dodge prepared before hand to have this done with the least possible delay.

It is of immense importance that the ship should sail for France immediately.

I must request you to afford every facility in equipping her for sea without delay.

The Commissioners have given directions that the powder necessary for the ship should be purchased, if that sent from Norfolk should not arrive in time.

The Constitution will go to France and return before she performs further service, so that her stores need not be so extensive as if she was upon a long cruise. Despatch is the great object, and every thing must yield to that.

If the head which Mr. Dodge has been preparing can be completed sooner than the repairs I have directed can be made, let it be done—not otherwise—I am not willing to lose a day.

I am very Respectfully,

M. DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy."

"Commodore Jesse D. Elliott,
U. S. Ship Constitution,
New York.

Navy Department,
13 March, 1835.

Sir:

I am much mortified to hear that there may be delay in completing the Figure Head of the Constitution.

I wish nothing more done than merely replacing as much of the Head as had been removed. which I know can be done in two or three days, and I wrote on to New York to have Mr. Dodge employed to make the repair with the least possible delay.

I have directed Commodore Ridgely to afford you every facility in fitting out your ship; despatch is all important.

It is the wish of the President that not a moment should be lost in the sailing of the ship.

If it is your pleasure to take out your son as a boy doing midshipman's duty, it will not be objected to.

I am very Respectfully,

M. DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy."

BOOTH AND HOLLINGSWORTH.—Can any one give me information concerning John and Ebenezer Booth, brothers, who lived at or near Elkton, Cecil Co., Md., of whom it is said that John was Capt. and Ebenezer a Lieut. in command of a company of "Light Horse," that was called to the defence of a fort at or near Elk Point, Md., during the war of 1812? By tradition we are informed that the British made an attempt to land there, that the troops in the fort or other defence were commanded by Capt. John Booth, and that they prevented the British troops from landing.

I have never been able to find anything in written history confirming this tradition. Will some reader of the Register inform me where such written information can be, if it is to be, found? Can some reader give the names of the "Pilgrims of St. Mary's," who came over in the "Ark and Dove"? In REGISTER, vol. xxi. page 254, may be found copy of Mrs. Mary Gates's will, in which she bequeathed to John Booth of Delamere, or Booth's Mills, Md., a picture of his ancestor, Rev. Robert Booth, and to Frank Hollingsworth her "fine edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses." How and to what family of Booths was she related? What relationship did she bear to Frank Hollingsworth? Was this Frank Hollingsworth a descendant of

Henry Hollingsworth who held the office of Sheriff of Chester Co., Penn., 1695, afterwards surveyor of Cecil Co., Md.? Were Henry Hollingsworth and the Booths of Delaware Co., Pa., and Cecil Co., Md. related? if so, how? In my Booth genealogical research I find one George Booth who is said to have married a Millie Wright, or Rite, and with a brother Stephen lived in or near Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 120 years ago, supposed to have been about 1730. From Rye, N. Y., he moved to Montgomery Co., Va., thence, soon after, to Russell Co., Va., bought a farm on north side of Clinch mountain, and there died about sixty years ago. His descendants think he came direct from England, but are not positive. Could this George Booth be a descendant of Ensign John Booth of Southold, L. I.? if so, please give the connection. Address, JOHN T. BOOTH.
Wyoming, Ohio.

WELLS—WELD.—Charles K. Wells, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wis., author of the *Wells Genealogy*, noticed in the REGISTER, xxix. 216, calls our attention to his Appendix, p. 15, where "An inventory of the estate of John Wells of Wells, who deceased the 11th of April, 1677," is referred to. This John Wells was the second son of Thomas Wells of Ipswich. Mr. Wells queries whether this is not the person who, under the name of John Weld, is reported in Hubbard's "Indian Wars" (Drake's ed., ii. 230) as having been killed with Benjamin Storer, by the Indians in Wells, Maine, April 12, 1677. Williamson, in his "History of Maine," i. 549, and Bourne in his "History of Wells and Kennebunk," p. 149, give still another date (April 13), as that on which Storer and Weld were killed. The names Wells and Weld are frequently confounded. Any facts touching this subject will be thankfully received by Mr. Wells.

STEVENS, NOYES, ILSLEY AND BROCKLEBANK.—Perhaps I can throw some light on several queries in the January number of the REGISTER.

1st (*ante*, p. 104), "William Stevens, Who was he?" In 1653 a William Stevens was owner of land in "Noyes's Neck" in Newbury. The same year Nicholas Noyes and George Little were two of the appraisers of the estate of William Stevens.

Was this the William Stevens who married one of the two daughters of Samuel Bidfield of Suffolk Co., May 19, 1645? The other daughter, Mary, married Samuel Plumer, of Newbury.

2nd (*ante*, p. 104), "Who was Moses Noyes?" Taken in connection with other circumstances I should think he was the son of Rev. James Noyes, "sometime teacher of Newbury," and was born in that town, Dec. 6, 1643, graduated at Harvard 1659, and afterwards settled in Lyme, Conn., where he was its first minister.

3d (*ante*, p. 112). In regard to the name of Isaac Ilsley and wife, all I can find in the Newbury records is the birth of Isaac Ilsley, July 3, 1698, and the marriage of Isaac Ilsley and Abigail Moody, March 16, 1721.

4th and last (*ante*, p. 118), the person who wishes to know about the Brocklebank family would do well to send to Rowley, Mass., for information. It was the earliest home of the family in this country, but there are a few of the name there now.

Newbury, Mass.

M. T. LITTLE.

WHITNEY.—J. M. Bancroft, 192 Broadway, New York city, will send an obituary of the late H. H. Whitney, of Montreal, Canada, who d. Jan. 29, 1877, as published in an editorial of the Montreal Herald of Jan. 30th, to any one wishing it.

G. T. RIDLON, of Harrison, Me., will soon have a complete list of Maine families filled out in alphabetical arrangement; it will be very valuable to aid in opening correspondence with these families for historical purposes. Any person desiring information relative to Maine families may have assistance.

AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT.—Charles H. Browning, Esq., 1632 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, is collecting the pedigrees of Americans who can trace, without a doubt, in consecutive generations, their descent from Royalty, for the purpose of combining them in a book after the style of Burke's "Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales." The title will probably be "Americans of Royal Descent." He wishes such persons to send him, at the above address, their pedigrees made out in as simple a form as possible, and at an early day.

MAINE STATE CELEBRITIES.—I am still gathering data for the above-named work, and solicit correspondence relative to all distinguished men and women of the state from its settlement down to the present time. I have a large biographical collection already—the result of several years research.

G. T. RIDLON.

Harrison, Me.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.—Information relative to the history of the “Scotch-Irish” families who came to this country from A.D. 1718 to 1750 is now wanted by the Rev. G. T. Ridlon, Harrison, Me. The families that settled in Bedford and Londonderry, N. H., are known.

THE LITERARY WORLD, a monthly journal, founded by Samuel R. Crocker, nearly seven years ago, and till then edited and published by him, was in March last purchased by Messrs. Edward Abbott and Edward H. Hames, respectively of the editorial and business department of *The Congregationalist*. We are glad that the publication has fallen into their hands. Mr. Abbott, the new editor, we feel confident will sustain the high reputation which the *Literary World* has attained under Mr. Crocker’s management. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year. Address, E. H. Hames & Co., 6 Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street, Boston.

VIRGINIA HISTORY.—Robert A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va., has published from time to time, in the Richmond newspapers, valuable articles illustrating the history of that city and the state of Virginia. In the *Daily Despatch*, March 3, will be found a communication from him introducing a letter from W. Noël Sainsbury, Esq., of London, Eng., compiler of the “Calendar of Colonial State Papers,” who has furnished to the Virginia State Library, abstracts of important papers relating to that state from the Public Record Office at London, “enriched with critical and explanatory notes drawn from the wealth of his careful and extended investigation.” The letter gives new facts relative to Gov. John Harvey and Richard Stephens a member of his Council. Stephens, in 1624, fought a duel with George Harrison.

Mr. Brock makes a strong appeal for the collection and preservation of materials for the history of the Old Dominion, and expresses a hope that measures will be taken by the General Assembly to retain the services of Mr. Sainsbury until the valuable resources under his control have yielded all that is desirable. “Nor should the precious matter in our own archives,” says Mr. Brock, “be allowed to rest neglected. The publication of the ‘Calendar of State Papers,’ so lovingly edited by Dr. Palmer, should be speedily completed with the second volume, which is said to want but little further preparation for final committal to the printer.”

PUBLICOLA.—Who was “Publicola,” the pseudonym of the author of the “New Vade Mecum; or a Pocket Companion for Lawyers, Deputy Sheriffs, and Constables, suggesting many Grievous Abuses and Alarming Evils, which attend the Present Mode of Administering the Laws of New Hampshire,” &c. &c., “By PUBLICOLA.” [Published in Boston, Mass., and Concord, N. H., 1819; 12 mo., pp. 155.]

Boston.

A. H. H.

OLD GEORGETOWN and WOOLWICH, MAINE.—The Rev. H. O. Thayer of Woolwich, Me., is gathering materials for a history of that town, which will also include an extended notice of the connected region—the Old Georgetown. He will be thankful for any items or documents concerning the territory of Sagadahoc, especially under Gov. Andros’s administration.

ROGERS.—Information is wanted of the names and any other particulars of the wife and child or children of William Rogers, son of the Rev. John and Mrs. Martha (Whittingham) Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., who, in 1731, had been “in Maryland eleven years,” and who died at Annapolis, July 29, 1749, in the 31st year of his age. He arrived in New England on a visit in 1731, and was an officer in the Royal military service.

Information is also wanted of Timothy Rogers, son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Mrs. Margaret (Crane) Rogers, of Ipswich. He was “a merchant of Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1688.”

AUGUSTUS D. ROGERS.

Salem, Mass.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, October 4, 1876.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Frederic Kidder, William B. Trask, Jeremiah Colburn, David G. Haskins, Jr., and the Hon. James W. Austin.

The Hon. James W. Austin of Boston then read a paper on "New England in the Pacific." He spoke particularly of the influence that New England had exerted on the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported that 46 volumes, 132 pamphlets and a number of other articles had been presented the last month. Letters were read from Lt.-Col. James H. Jones and Thomas C. Smith relating to their donations.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, read letters, accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from Joseph André Cassimir Conte of Marseilles, France; Dixie Bethune McCartie of Tokio, Japan, and Spencer Bon-sall of Philadelphia, as corresponding members; and from the Hon. Charles R. Train of Boston, George L. Austin of Cambridge, Frederic R. Nourse of Boston, the Rev. Charles W. Hayes of Portland, Me., the Rev. John Weiss of Boston, and the Hon. Nathan Crosby of Lowell, as resident members.

The nominating committee reported the names of John Ward Dean, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask and Charles W. Tuttle, as candidates for a committee on publication, from October, 1876, to October, 1877, and they were unanimously elected as such.

Thanks were voted to Judge Austin for his paper, and to the several donors mentioned by the librarian for their gifts.

November 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual place and time, president Wilder in the chair.

William Carver Bates, of Newton, read a paper on the "Life and Revolutionary Services of Col. Joseph Ward." Remarks on the subject were made by the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., William Allen, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Joseph W. Tucker, and William H. C. Lawrence. Thanks were voted to Mr. Bates for his paper.

The librarian reported as donations during October, 14 volumes, 57 pamphlets, 3 manuscripts, and several other articles.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of the Rev. Stephen H. Hayes of Boston, Frederic L. Gay of Cambridge, and Simon W. Hathaway of Boston.

The Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, read a memorial sketch of the late Hon. James Gregory of Marblehead, a resident member.

William H. Montague made some remarks on the services to the Society in its early days, of the late Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, and on motion of the Hon. George W. Warren, Mr. Montague was requested to prepare a paper on the subject, with suitable resolutions.

December 6.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

Sidney Brooks read a paper entitled, "Incidents in the History of a Cape Cod Town." While the paper related to one of the towns (Harwich), it presented centennial thoughts on Cape Cod as connected with the great events in the world's history. He was followed by remarks from Frederic Kidder, Dr. William M. Cornell, and the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter. Thanks were voted to Mr. Brooks.

The librarian reported that during November, 17 volumes, 64 pamphlets, besides other articles, had been presented. A letter from Aaron D. Capen relating to his donation was read.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting membership from the Hon. John B. D. Cogswell of Yarmouth Port, M. Armand Guys of Boston, as resident,

and from the Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, D.D., of Galveston, Texas, and George A. Stockwell of Port Huron, Mich., as corresponding members.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of the following deceased members, viz.: the Hon. Henry Wilson of Natick, the Hon. Henry P. Haven of New London, Ct., Samuel G. Drake of Boston, William B. Towne of Milford, N. H., Enoch C. Rolfe, M.D., of Boston, George Baty Blake of Brookline, John Wells Parker of Boston, Salomon Alofsen of Arnhem, Netherlands, Daniel F. Child of Boston, the Hon. Gurdon Trumbull of Hartford, Ct., and Abel Ball, M.D., of Boston.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, December 5, 1876.—A stated meeting was held in the Cabinet on Waterman Street, this evening at 7½ o'clock, the president, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, in the chair.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the librarian, reported a large list of donations.

The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold then read a paper, entitled, "An Historical Sketch of the Town of Middletown, R. I."

Remarks were made by Prof. J. L. Diman and the Hon. Zachariah Allen, and on motion of the former, thanks were voted to Mr. Arnold for his able historical paper.

December 19.—A meeting was held this evening, President Arnold in the chair.

Col. John Ward of New York read a paper on "The Life and Services of Gov. Samuel Ward of Rhode Island," giving an interesting account of the part taken by Gov. Ward in the events preceding and in the early part of the Revolutionary war. Gov. Ward, who was the ancestor of the author of the paper, died at Philadelphia, March 26, 1776, while representing his state in the Continental Congress. William Ellery was his successor.

After remarks by Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., thanks were voted to Col. Ward for his paper.

The librarian reported a list of donations.

January 2, 1877.—A meeting was held this evening, President Arnold in the chair. Rev. Edwin M. Stone read a paper on "Rochambeau's Army in America."

Remarks from vice-president Zachariah Allen followed, and on motion of A. V. Jenks, the thanks of the society were voted to the Rev. Mr. Stone for his paper.

January 30.—A meeting was held this evening.

The Rev. Frederick Denison of Westerly read a paper on the "History of the Township of Westerly," supplemented with a paper upon "The Bivouac of Capt. John Mason."

After remarks by President Arnold, the thanks of the society were, on motion of the Hon. Seth Padelford, voted to the Rev. Mr. Denison.

February 13.—A meeting was held this evening at the usual time and place.

The Hon. John Russell Bartlett read a valuable paper on "Arctic Geography," giving an account of the efforts made by navigators in search of a north-west passage, and to reach the north pole, from the earliest times to the present day.

Vice-president Allen and President Arnold made some remarks upon the subject, and, on motion of the former, thanks were voted to Mr. Bartlett for his paper.

The meeting was the largest held for some time.

NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New London, Monday, Nov. 27.—The annual meeting was held in the common council chamber in this city at 11 o'clock, A.M., the president the Hon. La Fayette S. Foster in the chair.

The president made a few appropriate and well-timed remarks relative to the death of the Hon. Henry P. Haven of New London, and Joseph G. Lamb of Norwich, both members of the advisory committee. Remarks were also made by the Rev. Dr. Daggett, and suitable resolutions adopted.

At twelve o'clock a recess was voted to hear the annual address by the Rev. Thomas L. Shipman, at the conference house of the First Congregational Church. The subject of the address was "Reminiscences of Olden Times." Thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. Shipman for his interesting "Reminiscences."

The following list of officers for the ensuing year was elected unanimously:

President—The Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Norwich.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme; Dr. Ashbel Woodward, of Franklin; the Hon. F. B. Loomis, of New London.

Advisory Committee—The Rev. Oliver E. Daggett, of New London; the Rev. Hiram P. Arms, of Norwich; the Hon. William H. Potter, of Mystic River; William H. Starr, of New London; the Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich; the Rev. Thomas L. Shipman, of Jewett City; the Honorables Ralph Wheeler of New London, Richard A. Wheeler of Stonington, J. P. C. Mather of New London, David A. Wells of Norwich, George W. Goddard of New London, John W. Stedman of Norwich; Messrs. John C. Turner of Norwich, John W. Crary of Stonington, Henry I. Gallup of North Stonington, James Griswold of Lyme, Ledyard Bill of Boston, Daniel Lee of New London.

Secretary—Mr. William H. Starr, of New London.

Treasurer—Mr. William H. Rowe, of New London.

The Rev. Dr. Arms, one of the committee to whom, at the former meeting of the society, was referred the matter of determining the priority of the founding of the first Congregational church at New London and that of Norwich, reported in part, but in the absence of the other two members of the committee the society deferred action until a future meeting.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1876.—The annual meeting was held this evening at the rooms of the Society, the Rev. John Wilson, vice-president, presiding. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz.:

President—Hon. Daniel M. Bates.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. John P. Comegys, Rev. John Wilson, Hon. T. F. Bayard.

Recording Secretary—Joseph R. Walter.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. L. P. Bush.

Librarian—Dr. R. P. Johnson.

Treasurer—Elwood Garrett.

Historiographer—Hon. Leonard E. Wales.

Directors—Rev. Fielder Israel, William D. Dowe, John H. Adams, Col. H. S. McComb, E. G. Bradford, Jr.

After the transaction of the current business, Joseph R. Walter, from the committee on revising the constitution, reported a draft which was considered and adopted, and the same committee was requested to prepare a code of by-laws.

December 14.—The rooms of the Society were well filled this evening with a highly appreciative audience, to hear the literary exercises of the annual meeting.

President Bates announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Library—Dr. R. P. Johnson, Elwood Garrett, Rev. W. J. Frost.

Publications—Joseph R. Walter, Rev. F. Israel, W. S. McCaulley.

Biography—Hon. L. E. Wales, Rev. T. G. Littell, C. A. Rodney.

Donations—Dr. L. P. Bush, J. P. Wales, Thomas S. Bellah.

Finance—Elwood Garrett, S. A. Macallister, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw.

Chief Justice John P. Comegys read a valuable paper on the Early History of Delaware, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Various donations were announced, after which the members and invited guests repaired to the Ladies' Bazaar, where they partook of the annual supper.

THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Friday, Nov. 24, 1876.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, William Green in the chair.

The subject of a motto for the seal of the society was discussed, and several mottoes were suggested; but the subject was again referred to the sub-committee who have had the matter under consideration.

Robert A. Brock, the corresponding secretary, read letters from Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., of London, Eng., the Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., and General James McDonald, secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Gen. McDonald's letter enclosed one from Lucius E. Chittenden, of New York, who writes: "I have a valuable almanac for the year 1762, which I think belonged to the Rev. William Douglas, an Episcopal clergyman, who settled in Goochland county. It is completely filled with notes and memoranda of the most

interesting character," &c. &c. Hopes were expressed that this might be obtained for the society.

A large list of donations were reported from gentlemen in various parts of the union and in England.

It was announced that Dr. Baghy had prepared a lecture written in his happiest vein, on "The Old Virginia Gentleman," which he proposes delivering in different cities of the state, the proceeds to be applied to aid the proposed subscription for the erection of a fire-proof building for this society.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, Historiographer of the Society.

The Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, a life-member and benefactor of this Society, and at his death a member of Congress from the fourth Congressional District in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on Sunday morning, February 14, 1875, of pneumonia, aged 67 years 11 days.

He was born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 3, 1808. His father, *John⁴ Hooper*, born Feb. 1776, died Dec. 14, 1854, was a descendant in the fourth generation from *Henry¹ Hooper* of Marblehead, who m. March 11, 1691, *Mary Norman*, through *Nathaniel²*, and *Robert³* who m. *Mary Ingalls* (*ante*, xxii. 283).

In the twofold aspect of merchant and legislator, Mr. Hooper leaves a conspicuous record among the prominent men of his time. As a merchant and financier his course has been eminently successful. His educational advantages in early life were not large, but he improved them. He spent four years in a counting-room in Boston, and then represented the interests of his father (John Hooper) in voyages to Russia, Spain and the West Indies. In 1832, the year of his marriage, he took up his residence in Boston, engaging in the China trade with the well-known firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., with whom he became junior partner. Ten years later he united with the house of William Appleton & Co., and upon the death of Mr. Appleton became the head of the firm, continuing its large and varied interests under the firm of S. Hooper & Co. As a director of the Merchants Bank, and as interested in the development of railroad enterprises, Mr. Hooper's name has also been prominent.

In public life Mr. Hooper has been honored in the confidence of the people of Boston: First, in his election as a member of the State House of Representatives, in 1851, and the two following years, when he declined a reëlection. In 1858 he served a single term in the State Senate. His business engagements prevented his acceptance of a renomination. Second, in his election in 1861 to fill a vacancy in one of the Boston districts caused by the resignation of the Hon. William Appleton, a member of the 37th Congress. He was sworn into office on Monday, Dec. 2, 1861, and by successive reëlections continued in the House of Representatives till his death. He declined a reëlection, so that his congressional life would have closed by his own choice on the 4th of March, 1875. For ten years Mr. Hooper was a useful and active member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the organization of the committees of the 42d Congress, Mr. Hooper was made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. As he had given much thought to public finance, he entered intelligently upon his duties, and was prominent in shaping a policy made necessary by the exigencies of the war of the rebellion, and in aiding the Secretary of the Treasury in his plans.

At the commencement of the 43d Congress, Mr. Horace Maynard was made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and Mr. Hooper was made chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. With his accustomed fidelity he attended to the duties of his new position. His reputation was that of an efficient worker rather than a ready orator, although he was able to explain with clearness and precision his reasons for the measures he advocated or opposed. He was industrious and unostentatious.

Socially Mr. Hooper was hospitable and genial. Nor were these traits confined to men of his own party; for those holding diverse and conflicting views were welcome to his liberal board.

He married Anne, daughter of William Sturgis of Boston, June 14, 1832. His wife, two daughters and several grandchildren survive.

He was admitted a member, Feb. 16, 1856.

The Hon. ALBERT FEARING, a life member, died at his residence in Hingham, Mass., May 24, 1875, aged 77 yrs. 2 mos. 12 ds.

He was born in Hingham on the 12th of March, 1798, of highly respectable parentage, being the son of Hawks and Leah Fearing. His mother was a daughter of the late Enoch Lincoln. He was educated at the public school of his native town. In his minority he removed to Worcester, Mass., and was in the employ of his uncle Abraham Lincoln, a noted apothecary in that town. On attaining his majority he returned to Hingham, and entered into business with his older brother David, under the firm of D. & A. Fearing. At about the age of thirty-five he came to Boston, and established himself as a ship chandler, under the style of Albert Fearing & Co., Mr. David Whiton being his partner. In 1850 the firm was changed to Fearing, Thatcher & Whiton, continuing under this style until 1857, when it became Fearing, Thatcher & Co. This co-partnership was dissolved Jan. 1, 1868, and Mr. Fearing retired.

As a business man Mr. Fearing held a high position. Possessing superior business talents, his mercantile operations were successful. As his means and business increased, he became identified with the Hingham Cordage Company, the Lawrence Duck Company, and the factory at Plymouth, gaining in the progress of years much wealth, and a high reputation as an upright man and honorable merchant.

As a politician Mr. Fearing was well known, and for many years gave his hearty support to such men and measures as met his approval. He was a Clay and Webster Whig. He was a member of the city and county committee in the celebrated and exciting Harrison campaign of 1840. He was one of the electors for President in 1848, on the election of Zachary Taylor. He was elected to the senate of Massachusetts in 1841. He was president of the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, president of the "Children's Mission," and also president of the "Home for Aged Men."

In his native town his memory will be fragrant as one of the principal founders of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He gave \$6,000 toward the building now occupied by that society, and contributed additional sums to defray its expenses. He was also the founder of the Hingham Public Library, having given more than \$30,000 to the building fund, and for the purchase of books.

Thus, in larger measure than is common with men of large means, he was his own almoner. He enjoyed the luxury of doing good, with a portion of that with which God had prospered him. And now that he has gone, we find he has devised, and as it would seem most judiciously, an unknown, but probably large amount for the Children's Mission, and other religious and charitable purposes.

Mr. Fearing leaves no family. He married Miss Catherine Cushing Andrews, daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrews, who died before him.

He was admitted to resident membership, May 10, 1847.

CHARLES DOUGLAS CLEVELAND, M.D., of Boston, a resident member, was born at Royalton, Vt., Sept. 25, 1818; died in Boston, Nov. 20, 1875, aged 57.

He was the son of Jedediah and Harriet B. (Randall) Cleveland. Part of his education was at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Subsequently he attended a course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt. He began his professional life in Chester, Vt., where he continued five years. He then removed to Boston, May 16, 1846, and in this larger sphere was a successful practitioner in medicine until his death.

"Dr. Cleveland," writes a friend, "is mourned by all who knew him; for as a friend as well as a physician his place can never be filled in the hearts and homes where his kindly face was always sought for to soothe the sick and suffering, and never in vain."

He married Stella L. Deming, of Chester, Vt., in Dec. 1843. They had: 1, *Charles E.*, born in Chester, Vt., May 15, 1845, who died in Boston, Aug. 3, 1846; 2, *Frank D.*, born in Brandon, Vt., Feb. 3, 1854; 3, *Lizzie T.*, also born in Brandon, Aug. 25, 1862. They, with their mother, are living.

He was admitted to this society, April 20, 1858.

JOSHUA PUTNAM PRESTON, of Boston, a resident member, was the son of Capt. Joshua and Mrs. Sarah Augusta (Wyman) Preston, and was born June 20, 1808, in Boston, where he died Dec. 10, 1876, aged 68. His paternal grandfather was John Preston of Danvers. His maternal grandfather was Abijah⁴ Wyman of Ashley, son of Abijah³ of Lancaster (No. 124 in Wyman genealogy, REGISTER, iii. 37), who m. Abigail Smith, Aug. 8, 1744.

Mr. Preston has all his life been a citizen of Boston. He received his education at the Boston Latin School, and learned his business of the formerly well-known firm of Bartlett & Brewer. He turned his attention to the manufacture of chemicals, and soon became one of the best known chemists in New England. He was for many years the senior partner of the house of Preston & Merrill, retiring from it but a few years since in consequence of impaired health. As a business man he sustained the character of a thoroughly conscientious and upright merchant and manufacturer. To his family he was a thoughtful and devoted husband and father, ever ready to sacrifice his own to others' comfort. He leaves an ample fortune, acquired by long application to legitimate business, not by speculation, in which he never indulged, and the better legacy of an unsullied reputation.

Mr. Preston married Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Lucy (Davis) Somes of Gloucester, Mass., by whom he had: 1, *Samuel Somes*; 2, *Horatio Wyman*; 3, *Joshua Clarence*.

His membership in this society dates from Aug. 27, 1864.

JOHN WELLS PARKER, of Boston, a life member, was the son of Samuel and Eusebia (Moore) Parker, and was born April 21, 1809, in Roxbury, Mass., where he died June 3, 1875, aged 66.

He was a descendant in the 7th generation from *Samuel¹ Parker* of Dedham and wife Sarah Holman, through *Nathaniel²* and wife Margaret Wiswell; *Noah³* and wife Sarah Cummings; *Thomas⁴* and wife Eunice Hammond; *Joseph⁵* and wife Eunice Carver; and *Samuel⁶* (his father), b. June 3, 1777, d. June 9, 1831. John Wells⁷ Parker was married to Caroline Augusta Durant, at Roxbury, July 20, 1854, by Rev. George Putnam, and had: 1, *Frank Wells*; 2, *Abbie Durant*; 3, *Jane Augusta*; 4, *Alice Moore*. The two last named died in infancy.

Mr. Parker had brothers: Benjamin F., born Nov. 21, 1810, died 1844; Joseph C., born Feb. 7, 1813.

Mr. Parker received a good practical education at the schools in Roxbury, including the Latin School. He then entered the service of Mr. William Davis, who carried on a mercantile business in Boston. In 1853 he was with Mr. Enoch Train as book-keeper, and remained with him until he gave up business. Subsequently he held an office as assistant in the city treasury department of Roxbury, which he retained until the annexation of Roxbury to Boston. He then took the place of assistant treasurer and secretary in the Roxbury Institution for Savings, which offices he held until five weeks before his death.

Mr. Parker was one of the founders of the Prince Society, and its treasurer for five years, from its organization in 1858 to 1863. He was a member of the old Norfolk Guards and was clerk of the company under Captains Spooner and Gibbs. Of the Roxbury Athenæum he was treasurer, and was also a devoted officer of the Roxbury Charitable Society.

He was admitted a member of the society, Feb. 10, 1851.

JASPER HAZEN YORK, M.D., of Dover, N. H., a life member, was born in Lee, N. H., Feb. 27, 1816; died in Dover, N. H., April 7, 1874, aged 58 years 1 month 10 days.

He was the fifth child and third son of John and Rebecca Stevens (Durgin) York. About two years after his birth his father removed to Rochester, N. H. His early advantages for an education were limited to the district school for about three months in the year. As a boy he manifested a taste for study, and, as he grew older, feeling he should not be content to spend his life on a farm, he decided, if possible, to fit himself for the medical profession. A part of his preliminary studies were at Phillips Academy, Exeter. He studied medicine with Dr. Calvin Cutter, in Dover, N. H.; subsequently with Dr. John C. Warren, and at the Harvard Medical School, Boston. He was a graduate of that school, Aug. 23, 1843. In October, the same year, he commenced the practice of medicine in South Boston. His success was soon assured, and from that time his practice rapidly increased. He at once became distinguished as a surgeon, and was noted for his clear insight and excellent judgment in diagnosis.

In 1851 his professional calls were so great, and his labors so exhausting, as to impair his general health. From the prostration he never fully recovered. In 1856 he gave up his practice in South Boston, and returned to his old home in Rochester, N. H. The two following years his health had so far improved that he returned to South Boston to resume his practice, and to find that the rest of two years had not given him power to endure the exhaustive labor of his city work. His business

increased, but his strength failed, so that in 1863 he again left Boston and went to Dover, N. H.

In May, 1864, he entered the service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A. He was stationed at Fairfax Seminary, and Judiciary Square hospitals, in all about six months. Upon leaving the service he returned to Boston, and then to Dover where he resided till his death.

Dr. York was marked by a strong intellect, by fine literary and scientific tastes. He was a great reader and deep thinker. His influence was positive. He was a man of decided opinions, who had his enemies as well as friends. Of a warm-hearted, genial temperament, he was a favorite with his associates. He was a thorough anti-slavery man, and used his money and his influence for the relief of the down-trodden and oppressed. He manifested his interest in education by serving on the school committees in Boston and Dover, where his useful services were so marked as as to inspire confidence and earnestness among his associates.

He married, July 5, 1860, Mary Elsie Watts, of South Boston, who, with a daughter born about 1868, survive him.

He was admitted a member, March 2, 1857.

ANDREW TOWNSEND HALL, Esq., a life member and benefactor, was born in Boston, on Hanover near Cross Street, Aug. 30, 1798. He died at his residence, 87 Beacon Street, Boston, Nov. 22, 1875, aged 77.

Mr. Hall received his early education at the Eliot Grammar School. At his graduation he received, then among the first issued, the Franklin medal, which gives evidence of his youthful ability and industry, and which even in his later years he highly prized. He began his business life as clerk in the wholesale crockery store of Mr. Michael Mellen, on Merchants Row. At the age of twenty-two he began business in his own name.

In February, 1846, he retired from the crockery trade, built several vessels, and purchased others, which were employed in the East India and South American business. Before the war of the rebellion a considerable number of his vessels were engaged in cotton transportation. For the last five years, having disposed of his shipping interests, he was occupied as a representative of the different companies with which he was connected. In 1831 Mr. Hall was chosen a director in the Tremont, now Tremont National Bank, and, in 1844, its president, which office he held until death. For forty years past he has very acceptably filled the office of treasurer of the New England Glass Company. He has been president of two manufacturing companies, and a director in other manufacturing and insurance companies. He was also an active and strong friend of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in which corporation he held the office of director.

Mr. Hall's success in the variety of business engagements through his long life, humanly speaking, is due, if we rightly apprehend his characteristics, to his untiring industry, his methodical arrangement of time, his remarkable punctuality, his good judgment in planning, his energy in executing his engagements, and his courteous and upright dealings with all men.

Mr. Hall leaves a widow, and one child, the wife of the late Mr. Monroe, of the firm of John Munroe & Co., bankers, Paris, France.

He was admitted a member, Dec. 30, 1871.

The Hon. BENJAMIN POMEROY, a corresponding member, admitted March 5, 1859, was born Nov. 2, 1818, in North Stonington, Conn. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from *Eltwood* or *Eltweed*¹ *Pomeroy* (the first of the family in New England, who landed at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, but soon after removed to Windsor, Conn., and in 1673 died in Northampton, Mass.), through *Medad*,² *Joseph*,³ *Benjamin*,⁴ *Elihu*,⁵ and *Benjamin*⁶ his father. His educational advantages were good, and his father, himself a prominent lawyer in New London county, intending him for the bar, fitted him for college; but his inclinations at that time were opposed to the profession, though in after life he often expressed his regret that his father had not insisted on this course. So strong, however, was his desire for a mercantile life, that, at the age of sixteen, a clerkship was obtained for him with Amos Sheffield of Saybrook, Conn. Soon after coming of age, he became a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of Browning & Co., New York. In 1843 he went into that business with Benjamin F. Browning, under the firm of Browning & Pomeroy. This partnership was dissolved in 1848. In June of the same year he married Mary Josephine Bulkley, dau. of Capt. Andrew and Mrs. Sarah (Dimon)

Bulkeley of Southport, Ct. (see Chapman's Bulkeley Genealogy, pp. 209 and 234), and took up his residence in that place. In 1852 he became a junior partner in the firm of Thaddeus Davids & Co., manufacturers of ink, sealing-wax, wafers and mucilage, in which he made many successful experiments and improvements. On the breaking out of the late war he took an active part in politics, and in 1863 was elected by the republicans a representative, and in 1865 a state senator. His health failing him about this time, he was obliged to give up business, and tried various remedies without benefit. In October, 1866, he sailed, accompanied by a physician, for the Island of St. Croix, West Indies. Here he died on the 28th of December, aged 48.

He was a man of strict integrity, of decided views on all subjects with which he was acquainted, yet polite and persuasive in communicating them to others. His public spirit and generosity are well attested by many public improvements in his own town. He was greatly interested in genealogical and historical researches. He left a widow and three children, namely: *Benjamin*, the writer of the sketch of which this is an abstract; *Josephine Bulkeley*, who died Oct. 10, 1868; and *Mary Frances*.

DANIEL FRANKLIN CHILD, Esq., of Boston, life member, was born at West Roxbury, then Newton, May 10, 1803; died at Boston, Oct. 18, 1876, aged 73 yrs. 5 mos. 8 ds.

He was the son of Daniel, b. Feb. 19, 1754, at Brookline, Mass., and Rebecca (Richards) Child, b. Dec. 18, 1760, at West Roxbury. He married, Nov. 14, 1839, Mary Davis Guild, of Roxbury, who was born Dec. 23, 1807, and died Jan. 25, 1861. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Mears) Guild of Roxbury. In the loss of his wife, he was in some measure compensated, in the kind attentions of his children, two daughters and three sons, who were a source of common happiness in his later years. The eldest, Mary Louisa Everett, born May 27, 1841; m. Francis Bush. 2, Franklin David, b. Nov. 24, 1842, is Superintendent of the Hinkley Works. 3, George Frederick, b. Aug. 9, 1844; m. Alice Hunnewell of Brookline, Nov. 23, 1875. 4, Samuel Guild, b. July 21, 1849. 5, Sophia, b. June 3, 1853; m. Charles Harback, of New York, June 7, 1876.

Mr. Child was favored with a common Boston school education. His immediate surroundings made him familiar with trade and business transactions, in which he was generally successful, enabling him to deal liberally, satisfactorily, and even generously in all cases. He was reticent with regard to the pecuniary affairs of others as well as his own; but, when required, gave a frank and candid reply which could always be relied on. Ever willing to reward to the uttermost, he would sooner go over the mark than be charged with injustice. Tenacious of his opinion, and firm in his protest against public wrong, he was, in his private relations, the most genial of men. Thus an even and tranquil life was his lot, and the regard of his fellow-men his reward.

Mr. Child was treasurer of the "Boston Locomotive Works," and for forty-two years a member of that and the several corporations which succeeded it, namely, the "Hinkley and Williams Locomotive Works," and the present "Hinkley Locomotive Works." He had naturally a mechanical mind, which inclined him to this employment. In these and in other trusts committed to him it is presumed he gave entire satisfaction, in view of his characteristic integrity and intelligence in pecuniary matters.

He was admitted a member, April 9, 1870.

ABEL BALL, M.D., resident member, of Boston, was born at Northboro', Mass., Dec. 4, 1810. He died at Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1876, aged 65.

He was a descendant in the 8th generation from *John¹ Ball* (said to be from Wiltshire, Eng.), who with two sons settled in Watertown, Mass., where he d. in 1655; through *John²*, of W.; *John³*, of Watertown and Concord, b. 1644, m. Sarah Ballard; *James⁴*, of Watertown and Northboro', b. 1670, m. Elizabeth Fiske; *James⁵*, of N., b. 1695; *Stephen⁶*, of N., b. 1735, m. Mary Fairbanks; and Dr. *Stephen⁷*, of N. (his father), b. 1767, m. Lydia Lincoln, of Hingham.

Dr. Ball studied medicine with his father in Northboro', Mass. He received the degree of M.D. from Bowdoin College in 1837, since which he has been in the practice of dentistry. He married Elizabeth R. Child.

The death of Dr. Ball was very sudden. He was on a visit to Philadelphia, and had attended the Centennial Exhibition during the day, and on his return to the Globe Hotel, he fell dead in the wash room in the act of putting his hand to the water faucet. The cause of his death was disease of the heart.

His relative and friend, Mr. Isaac Child, says of him ; " His reputation for skill in his profession was very high. He was truly a man whom to know was to love. He had a heart as tender as a child's, and his sympathies were ever ready to flow out to every one who needed them. His amiable and affectionate nature bound his friends to him in the strongest ties, and deep and universal will be the mourning for his sudden and unexpected departure."

He was admitted a member, Nov. 4, 1865.

Hon. JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead, Mass., a resident member, was born in Marblehead, Oct. 27, 1796, and died in that town, with whose history and interests all his life had been connected, Oct. 7, 1874, aged 77 yrs. 11 mos. 10 ds. He was of English descent, his ancestors settling in Beverly, Mass.; his mother was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ellis) Hooper.

Mr. Gregory married: 1, in June, 1824, Mrs. Gregory (widow of his brother Joseph), who died in 1851. 2, in July, 1859, Mrs. Mary Brown, of Salem, widow of Capt. Robert Brown. By his first wife he had nine children, seven of whom survive him.

In briefly tracing the successful and useful life of Mr. Gregory, we find that in his youth he supplemented the common school education of that day by special efforts for self-culture. To this end, while serving an old fashioned apprenticeship at the boot and shoe trade, he connected himself with various literary societies, including the Columbian Society of Marblehead, and the Charitable Mechanic Association of Salem.

In his early manhood he was one of the pioneers of the shoe business in his native town, and such was the scrupulous honesty, the characteristic energy, and exceeding care with which he conducted the business, that those able to judge considered it the pecuniary misfortune of his life that he withdrew from it prior to the prosperous times that came with later days. During these years, he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and held various offices of trust in town affairs. For two terms he was Collector of the Customs for Marblehead and Lynn. Subsequently he represented Marblehead in the House of Representatives, and afterwards, Essex County in the Senate of Massachusetts. For forty years he held a commission as Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, during a portion of the time as a trial Justice; his impartiality and integrity, tempered with kindness, being distinguished characteristics. During these years he also acted as agent for claims, his business being largely extended, and involving a vast amount of correspondence. To this may be added a large proportion of the Probate business of the town, the drawing of deeds, and of wills.

His intercourse with his fellow citizens was characterized by probity above suspicion, great industry, a remarkable intellectual activity and rare conversational powers. They knew him as one who, to his pecuniary loss, strove with men as the patient peacemaker, whom the Saviour of men pronounced "blessed." They knew him as the tender friend of the many poor widows and fatherless ones in their afflictions.

In his family and social relations, he was a most tender and affectionate husband, father, and friend, attending to the minutest wants of each and all.

Surrounded by a sorrowing family, as the end of life's labors drew nigh; slowly and painlessly and fearlessly he passed into and through the dark valley, declaring his trust in the atoning blood of Jesus as his Saviour—thus entering into Rest.

Admitted to membership, Jan. 9, 1860.

WILLIAM ELKANAH DOGGETT, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., a corresponding member, was born in Assonet Village, Freetown, Mass., Nov. 20, 1820; died at Palatka, Florida, April 3, 1876, aged 55 yrs. 4 mos. 6 ds.

In the paternal line he was a descendant in the eighth generation from—1, Thomas¹ Doggett, of Marshfield, who married, Aug. 17, 1654, the widow of John Chillingworth; through John,² Thomas,³ Thomas,⁴ Simeon,⁵ Thomas,⁶ Elkanah,⁷ his father. On the maternal side he was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Dr. Samuel¹ Fuller, of the Ship May Flower; whose son, the Rev. Samuel,² was the first minister of Middleboro', whose granddaughter, Joanna⁴ Fuller, was married to Thomas Doggett, Dec. 11, 1728.

Mr. Doggett was the junior member of the firm of Ward & Doggett, Chicago, in 1846. The firm was changed in 1852 to Ward, Doggett & Co., on the admission of H. D. Bassett, and so remained till 1857, when, by the death of Mr. Ward, D. H.

Hills became a member of the house, under the style of Doggett, Bassett & Hill. Thus for thirty years he had been prominent in the shoe and leather business of Chicago.

His membership in this society dates from April 29, 1865.

JOSHUA PERKINS CONVERSE, Esq., of Woburn, Mass., a resident member, was born in Woburn, Dec. 16, 1814, and died there, March 16, 1876, aged 61 yrs. 3 mos.

He was a descendant, in the fourth generation, from *Josiah¹ and Sarah Evans Converse*, through *Josiah²* and Hepzibah Brooks; *Joshua³*, his father, who m. Phebe Perkins, November, 1806, at Woburn.

Mr. Converse had been a life-long resident of the town of Woburn, and died suddenly of epilepsy—a disease to which he had been subject in youth, and which had returned to trouble him, a few years prior to his death. He was a graduate at Brown University in 1844, and was a member of both the Middlesex and Suffolk bars. He was of the firm of Messrs. Converse & Kelley, counsellors-at-law in the city of Boston. He filled many positions of trust and honor in Woburn, and was one of the most respected citizens of the town. His father died a few years since, at the great age of 101 years.

He was admitted to membership, Feb. 21, 1859.

BOOK NOTICES.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volumes II. and III.—Fifth Series. [Being Vols. I. and II. of the Belknap Papers.] Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund. Boston: Published by the Society. M.DCCC.LXXVII. [8vo. pp. xx. and 500, viii. and 461.]

Letters and Documents relating to Slavery in Massachusetts. Edited, with a Preface and Notes, by CHARLES DEANE. Reprinted from the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1877. [8vo. pp. ii. and 375-442. Twenty-five copies printed.]

English literature is peculiarly rich in the published correspondence of scholars and cultured men and women. Unlike formal treatises on such subjects as law, science, history and art, it is governed by no rigid rules of style or construction. It is sufficient in this respect if the ordinary code that regulates the intercourse of well-bred and friendly people be observed. This kind of writing is but another mode of conversation; and those elements that often best serve to interpret spoken language and impart to it its distinctive charm,—the varying tones and inflections of the voice, the play of features, and all that goes to make up the individual manner,—naturally find their corresponding expression in the free exchange of written thoughts and feelings between persons of kindred tastes and pursuits. When we come to read such communications, if we know enough of the writers' character and surroundings, and enough of the history of their times, we are able to place ourselves in close relations to them, and to enter into their spirit.

If this kind of literary intercourse is not already in the catalogue of "lost arts," there is reason to fear that it is being rapidly superseded by other arts. The newspaper, the review, and other issues of the periodical press, cheap postal facilities and the telegraph, have wrought vast changes in the character and extent of such private correspondence. It is not reasonable to suppose that these causes will cease to operate in this respect. In proportion, therefore, as we realize this fact, we shall the more fully appreciate the treasures we now have and the little that may be in store for us.

To this class of writings belongs the chief part of these two volumes of letters, being the correspondence between the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., the "Historian of New Hampshire" and principal founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Ebenezer Hazard, Esq., whose "Historical Collections," in two volumes, bearing his name, are familiarly known and in constant use.

The first letter of the series bears date 29 January, 1779, and it is supposed that their acquaintance began about this time, when probably Mr. Hazard was on a visit to New England in his official capacity as surveyor of post-roads and offices. He was already engaged in making his collection of original papers illustrative

of the early history of the colonies, and Dr. Belknap was known to be preparing his History. They were both in search of the same scattered and precious material. This was the magnet that drew them together, and their acquaintance soon ripened into relations of friendship and confidence.

When Dr. Belknap entered upon the chief literary labor of his life, there was not in all the colonies what we should now regard as a good working library. It is not known that there was a single historical society in the land; the colonial archives were in a chaotic state; many of the most important documents and manuscripts were held in dispersed and, to a great extent, in unknown private hands. He was then settled in Dover, N. H., and with his family living upon a small salary. The people were absorbed in, and distressed by the war. All means of communication were slow, uncertain and costly. Books were a forbidden luxury to a country clergyman thus situated, and to employ paid copyists was quite out of the question. In view of these facts we may in some degree estimate the appalling difficulties Dr. Belknap encountered in the prosecution of his literary labors. That he accomplished so much as he did, will forever be a cause of marvel.

These difficulties, the anxieties and perplexities incident to his labor, and the steps of his progress to the end are revealed in these letters. His correspondent had ampler means, and was enterprising, ubiquitous, and inquisitive. The latter was a very different man from the Historian in both natural and acquired abilities, but he was a man of affairs. It is obvious, therefore, that his friendship and coöperation could not fail of being helpful; and these letters prove such to have been the fact.

The whole correspondence is entertaining and valuable. Did space permit, we should be glad to particularize some features of it, and call attention specially to such parts as seem to us to throw new light on not a few interesting subjects. These, however, the reader will doubtless see for himself.

Appended to this correspondence are more than fifty pages of letters and documents which chiefly relate to slavery in Massachusetts. In 1795, when the question of emancipation was engaging the attention of the people of Virginia, Judge St. George Tucker of that state addressed a series of relevant inquiries to Dr. Belknap. The latter opened a correspondence with several of the most eminent and best informed citizens of Massachusetts, soliciting information and opinions to be used by him in his reply. Most of the answers to these letters have been preserved, and are here printed for the first time. They are important in several respects. A few copies of these letters and documents relating to slavery have been issued in a separate form.

These volumes are handsomely brought out, under the editorial supervision of a committee of which Dr. Charles Deane is chairman. He has furnished appropriate introductory remarks and foot-notes.

It only remains to congratulate the Massachusetts Historical Society on its having acquired these Papers. This final disposition of them could not but be agreeable to Dr. Belknap and to Mr. Hazard were they still living.

A. H. HOYT.

Talcott Pedigree in England and America, from 1558 to 1876. Compiled by S. V. TALCOTT. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Company. 1876. [8vo. pp. 316. Index.]

A Genealogical Record of the Corliss Family of America; including Partial Records of some of the Families connected by Intermarriage; among which are those of Neff, Hutchins, Ladd, Eastman, Roby, Ayer, Kingsbury, Merrick, Haynes, Messer, George, Hastings, Bailey, Davis, Dustin, Pattee, Hinds, &c. Also, Notes on the Corlies Family. First Edition. Compiled from Public and Private Records by AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, assisted by Mrs. Betsey Ayer and Mrs. Margaret H. Webster of Haverhill, Mass. Yarmouth, Maine: 1875. [8vo. pp. 337. Index.]

A Genealogy of Samuel Allen of Windsor, Connecticut, and some of his Descendants. By WILLARD S. ALLEN. . . . Boston: Privately Printed. 1876. [8vo. pp. 76. Index. Price, \$2.]

Jones Records. Nathaniel and Rachel (Bradford) Jones, Ipswich, Mass., and some of their Descendants. A Help to Family History. [18mo. pp. 7.]

The first named book contains the result of more than forty years research, and, what is more, of successful research; for the author not only has been able to give a very full list of the American Talcotts, but to connect them with the English family of the name, and to trace them for several generations in that country. A branch of the Warwickshire family of Talcot settled in Colchester, in Essex, as early as 1558, from which was descended John Talcot, who emigrated to New England in

1632. From him all of the name in this country are supposed to be descended. He was one of the Rev. Mr. Hooker's company, which settled first at Cambridge, and afterwards removed with him to Hartford.

The portion of this book devoted to the Talcots in England contains the wills of several of the ancestors of the emigrant. The work is clearly arranged, and besides being embellished with portraits and other engravings has many folding tabular pedigrees interspersed, thus enabling one to see at a glance the relationship of the different individuals to each other. The typographical execution is excellent.

A very limited edition, only sixty-two copies, of the Corliss genealogy, the second book whose title appears above, has been printed, to preserve from the chance of loss the genealogical material which Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, U.S.A., the author, and others have been many years collecting. In 1821, Ephraim Corliss (b. 1782, d. 1858) of Haverhill, Mass., having many family papers and a taste for genealogy, began a record of this family, which after his death was continued by Mrs. Betsey (Corliss) Ayer of the same place. In 1868, Capt. Corliss, who knew nothing of what had been done in this line, commenced his researches, and has continued them under unusual difficulties, chiefly from the change of station by the regiment to which he belongs. "Began in Georgia, the work," he states, "has been carried on in North and South Carolina, Dakota, Montana and Nebraska, and was completed in far-off Arizona. Many of the pages were prepared after long marches in the wonderful Yellowstone country, during the Yellowstone Expeditions of 1872-3, or at the Spotted Tail Indian Agency on White Earth River, Dakota, in 1874." The press-work of the volume was performed on a small hand-press at Camp McDowell, Arizona.

The author deserves great credit for his performance, which would do credit if executed under more favorable circumstances. He wishes new material and corrections of this volume addressed to him at Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Maine; as it is his intention to prepare a second edition. In case no other edition appears, his note-books, memoranda, &c., are to be deposited with the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

The early generations of the Allen genealogy, appeared in the REGISTER for October last. Mr. Allen has added the later generations, thereby greatly extending the work, and besides an index, has added an appendix of wills and other documents, with some genealogical matter relative to the Cleveland family. He has made an attractive book.

The Jones Records are by the Rev. Augustine Caldwell of Ipswich, the author of the Caldwell genealogy, noticed in the REGISTER for July, 1874 (*ante*, xxviii. 356). This pamphlet is probably a reprint of a newspaper article, and the title describes its contents.

J. W. DEAN.

The True Blue-Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, and the False Blue-Laws of, invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters, to which are added Specimens of the Laws and Judicial Proceedings of other Colonies and some Blue-Laws of England in the Reign of James I. Edited by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL. Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Company. 1876. [12mo. pp. 360.]

In A.D. 1781, the Rev. Samuel Peters, a native of Connecticut, and at that time a political refugee from his enraged countrymen, found a printer in London for his "General History of Connecticut," in which he forged his so-called "Blue-Laws" of the New Haven Colony. He could not successfully contend against a mob, or a whole community hostile or violently patriotic, but he could write and print a libel. This he did to some purpose and effect; for, from that day to the present, Peters's false and burlesque history of his native State has held its own against exposures and refutations repeatedly made on the highest authority and in the most public manner. Grave and stately historians, poets, rhymsters and pamphleteers, orators "on the stump" and orators of the lyceum, lawyers before juries, and retailers of old and new jokes in Europe and in America, have persisted in giving renewed life to the malicious falsehoods and silly caricatures published by the revengeful, exasperated and mendacious Peters. And so we fear it will continue to the end of Time; for it seems to be a law of human nature to inherit and perpetuate historical Error, which is one of the persistent Forces of the spiritual world.

But if this old and senseless slander of the New Haven Colony and her ancient laws shall continue to live, it will not be the fault of the loyal children of Connecticut. The Kingsleys, father and son, have ably and thoroughly exposed the utter

falsity of Peters's History. Now Dr. Trumbull puts his refutation into a shape that is likely to have greater publicity. He has printed the laws of the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies as they actually were, side by side with Peters's false "blue-laws," so that all may see the striking contrast. He has done more: he has "carried the war into Africa," by showing the character of the contemporary laws of other American colonies and of England; from which exhibit it may be seen that at that period the people of Connecticut were nowise less intelligent, less liberal or less humane than their contemporaries in Europe or America. Certainly no American who makes or shall make even the slightest pretence to candor and intelligence or to a decent respect for the opinion of well informed people, can afford to defame himself by repeating "Sam Peters."

We should add that the editor of this volume has also furnished an Introduction, which of itself is a valuable as well as interesting bibliographical and historical account of the subject.

A. H. H.

Reminiscences of a Long Ministry. A Sermon preached before the "Conference of Congregational Churches in Northern New London County, and the Vicinity." By Rev. T. L. SHIPMAN, an ex-Pastor of the Congregational Church in Jewett City, June 28, 1876. Norwich: Bulletin Company Print. 1876. [8vo. pp. 27.]

Not the least interesting and useful discourses are such sermons as this by the venerable and honored Mr. Shipman. They often contain information that would otherwise fail to be preserved, and which serve as material for future biographical and historical compilations. We cannot have too many of them, and we feel deeply grateful to every aged clergyman who commits to paper and to type the reminiscences of his sacred calling.

A. H. H.

The Founders of Maryland as portrayed in Manuscripts, Provincial Records and Early Documents. By Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, A.B., author of "English Colonization in America," "Virginia Company of London," "Terra Mariæ," "Fairfaxes of England and America," "History of Minnesota," etc. "Nec falsa dicere, nec vera reticere." Albany: Joel Munsell. 1876. [8vo. pp. 194.]

We have had repeated occasions to notice Mr. Neill's contributions to our early colonial history; and the readers of the REGISTER have had frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fruits of his industrious and sharp-sighted research. He has devoted special attention to the early history of Maryland and Virginia, as will be observed by a glance at the list of his publications. The principal merit of these works is that they are mainly occupied with original documents or records. This kind of historical matter is generally of the highest value. Well authenticated and accurately transcribed original papers, drawn from foreign or domestic depositories, illustrative of our early history, and printed as they were written, have a value far beyond any abstract or paraphrase of their contents. They speak for themselves; and their statements, unless impeached by proofs of equal authenticity and greater authority, must be and are held to be conclusive. It is evidently upon this principle that the author has prepared this book,—the object of which, he says in his Preface, "is to state facts which had become obscured or forgotten, concerning the first European settlers on the shores of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay;" * * "facts gleaned from the Provincial Records at the capitol of Maryland, and other documents of the provincial period."

The titles of the contents are as follows: Henry Fleet, early Indian trader; Fleet's Journal of a Voyage in the ship Warwick; William Clayborne of Fleet Island; Embarkation of Lord Baltimore's Colony; Leonard Calvert, first Governor; Thomas Cornwallis and Jerome Hawley, Commissioners; Early Religious History; Condition of Religion during the Ascendancy of Parliament; Religious Parties from the Accession of Charles II. to A.D. 1700.

The volume is furnished with an index.

A. H. H.

The First Half Century of Dartmouth College: being Historical Collections and Personal Reminiscences. By NATHAN CROSBY, of the Class of 1820. Read before the Alumni at the Commencement in 1875. Published by request and order of the Alumni. Hanover: J. B. Parker. 1876. [8vo. pp. 56.]

This is a discourse, for which not alone the alumni of Dartmouth College, but every native of New Hampshire has reason to thank Judge Crosby. It contains much that has never before been printed, and which, but for the special occasion that called it out, might never have reached the public eye. A full history of the College is a desideratum, and the author of this discourse is eminently qualified to write it.

A. H. H.

Extracts from the Diary of Christopher Marshall, kept in Philadelphia during the American Revolution, 1774-1781. Edited by WILLIAM DUANE. . . . Albany: Joel Munsell. 1877. [12mo. pp. 330. Index. Price, \$2. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

In 1839, Mr. Duane published the earlier portion of these extracts, under the title of "Passages from the Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall." Further extracts were printed by him in 1849. He has now given us the whole of Mr. Marshall's diary or "Remembrancer," as he called it, except such entries as relate to private affairs, the state of the weather and other matters which, in the editor's opinion, would not interest the public.

Mr. Marshall was an ardent patriot and an associate of the prominent whigs, whose confidence he had. Residing at Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was held, he has been able to preserve many important historical facts, especially concerning the early days of the revolution, which are no where else to be found. The editor's annotations are judicious and valuable. J. W. D.

The Congregational and Presbyterian Ministry and Churches of New Hampshire. Part I. Towns, Churches and Pastors. Part II. Alphabetical Catalogue of Ministers. By HENRY A. HAZEN. (Reprinted from the "Congregational Quarterly," Oct. 1875 and April 1876.) Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1875. [8vo. pp. 73.]

The Rev. Mr. Hazen is one of the most thorough and accurate of our historical and biographical investigators, and he has here produced a book that will save many persons many days of vexatious research. The work, he states, "has grown out of inquiries into which the writer was led while serving the General Association as Statistical Secretary." No one who has not had experience, can form an idea of the immense amount of labor and time that are required to collect and verify so many dates and names as this book contains. J. W. D.

Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from 1763 to 1783 inclusive. Together with a View of the State of Society and Manners of the First Settlers of the Western Country. By JOSEPH DODDRIDGE. With a Memoir of the Author, by his Daughter. Edited by ALFRED WILLIAMS. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1876. [12mo. pp. 331. Index.]

The first edition of this book was published at Wellesburgh, Va., in 1824; and having become rare has been much sought for by collectors. Field, in his "Indian Bibliography," says of it: "Doddridge's work was drawn from original sources, mostly from personal observation, or from the actors in the Border Wars he depicts. No one except Withers [Chronicles of Border Warfare] has approached him in fidelity or exactness, and both have the best attestation to the value of their works in the frequent reproduction of them in Collections and Narratives of Border Warfare, without acknowledgment of the sources from which all that is valuable has been taken."

Miss Narcissa Doddridge, a daughter of the author, contemplated publishing a new edition of this book, and had prepared the very full life of her father, which is here printed. The work having been interrupted by her death, Mr. Williams of Circleville, Ohio, undertook, by request of her family, the task of editing the new edition. Besides the life and a brief preface, he has added an appendix, consisting of sketches by Miss Doddridge, illustrating the pioneer history of the west; two poetical pieces by the author; and reminiscences of him by Judge Thomas Scott of Chillicothe, O.

Mr. Munsell has done a good service to historical students by reproducing the Rev. Dr. Doddridge's book in so satisfactory a form. J. W. D.

Historical Sketch of Ship Building on the Merrimac River. By JOHN J. CURRIER. Newburyport: William H. Huse & Co., Printers, Herald Office. 1877. [8vo. pp. 80.]

The art of ship building is nearly as old as the human race. It originated among the earliest maritime nations of antiquity, and will expire only with civilization itself. This ancient and useful art was one of the first practised in the New World, where water carriage, for a long period, preceded land carriage. The necessity of constant communication between different parts of the great American continent and Europe, made the merchant marine an extensive interest in the period of colonization.

Some years before the name New England was heard of, a ship was built of native timber in the Kennebec river by English colonists, and afterwards employed to waft European emigrants to American shores. New England then, and long after, supplied abundance of the best materials for ships of all kinds. Its rivers and harbors were favorably situated for this kind of industry. It is said that many of the ship-yards of to-day were scenes of activity more than two centuries ago. Certain it is that ship building has been carried on in many of our rivers without interruption from the first settlement of the country.

Among the great rivers of New England which have gained celebrity from long practice of this art in their waters, is the Merrimac. Eight and nine generations have been employed in building ships in this river; and the art is still practised there. The sails of ships built in Newburyport still whiten on every sea and watery circuit of the globe.

This historical sketch of ship building on the Merrimac river may be regarded as the first attempt to present a full historical and statistical account of ship building in any river in New England, if not in America. Thirty years ago the Rev. Mr. Baker of Medford published his discourse on ship building at that place, and added a list of vessels built there in this century. Rear-Admiral Preble's sketches, in the REGISTER, relate mainly to naval vessels built in New England waters. This embraces the merchant marine, and is confined to the region of the tide-waters of the Merrimac river. It covers the entire period of the settlements on that river, running over nearly two hundred and fifty years. The author has ransacked all the public records, early and late, and has brought together a vast amount of useful and interesting information on this subject. It is apparent that but little more is to be gleaned in this field of inquiry. The narrative is plain and clear, and presents a full history of ship building. That it must have cost the author much labor, all know who have had any experience in writing accurate history from original materials to be culled from manuscript records.

Mr. Currier brought to this undertaking peculiar fitness. His ancestors, for many generations, have carried on ship building in the Merrimac river. He is concerned in ship building with his father, Mr. John Currier, who has already built nearly one hundred vessels in Newburyport. C. W. TUTTLE.

Potter's American Monthly, an Illustrated Magazine of History, Literature, Science and Art. April, 1877. . . . John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. [Sm. 4to. pp. 80; price, \$3 a year, or 25 cents a number.]

This issue, which is the fourth number of the eighth volume, and the sixty-fourth number since the periodical was commenced, fully sustains the reputation of the *Monthly*. It contains much interesting matter concerning American history and biography, besides other valuable historical and literary matter. Among the articles which will interest our readers are a history and description, by the Rev. William Hall, of the "Old Coeyman House," with a view of it; a biographical sketch, by William L. Stone, of Maj. John Rose, said to be the only Russian who served in the American army during the Revolutionary war; a notice, by James Grant Wilson, of Gunning Bedford, Jr., of Delaware, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; Notes and Queries; Current Memoranda, &c. &c. Many of the articles are illustrated by engravings. The price of the *Monthly* is now so low that few who wish to own it need deny themselves the privilege. J. W. D.

Extracts from a Lancashire Diary 1663-1678, in the Possession of John Leyland, Esq., of the Grange, Hindley, near Wigan. Reprinted from the "Local Gleanings" of the "Manchester Courier." Manchester: T. Sowler & Co., Printers, Red Lion St., St. Ann's Square. 1876. [12mo. pp. 72.]

The author of this diary was Roger Lowe, a young mercer of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, near Warrington, Lancashire. It contains many curious entries, and there are various "allusions to the ejected and Nonconformist ministers of the neighborhood of Warrington, with occasional notices of the clergy of the various churches in that district." Very full illustrative notes are added by the editor.

In the *Manchester Courier*, an old established paper possessing a very extensive circulation, in which this diary was first printed, there appears every Friday from one and a half to two columns devoted to original documents, notes, queries and replies—historical, genealogical and topographical—relating to the two counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. In these "Local Gleanings" columns many very interesting documents and papers have appeared. They are reprinted every quarter

in book form ; but of these reprints only 250 copies are printed, most of which are subscribed for by those interested in such records. Six of these quarterly parts have already appeared, and the seventh part which will contain an index, &c., will complete the first volume of "Local Gleanings."

The editor of this department of the *Manchester Courier*, John P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Withington, West Manchester, England, who is also the editor of the work whose title heads this notice, writes us that, if any of our readers interested in Lancashire or Cheshire families will send him any queries, &c., on the subject, he will gladly give them a place in his columns, so that a chance may be given to the many readers of the *Courier* familiar with such subjects, to furnish the information needed when in their possession.

J. W. D.

Manual of the First Church in Dover, N. H. Organized December, 1638. No. IV. September 15, 1876. Dover, N. H.: Morning Star Steam Job Printing House. 1876. [12mo. pp. 52.]

A Brief History of the First Church, Newton (Newton Centre), with Articles of Faith, Covenant, Standing Rules, and the Names of its Members. Boston: Franklin Press; Rand, Avery & Co. 1876. [12mo. pp. 46.]

Historical Sketch, Confession of Faith, Covenant and Membership of the First Church of Christ, Marblehead, Mass. Marblehead: N. Willard Sanborn, Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 38.]

The First Church in Dover dates from about the time of the arrival of its first minister, the Rev. William Leverich, in 1633. The pamphlet before us contains brief biographical sketches of him and his successors, to and including the present pastor, the Rev. George B. Spalding; the Principles, Form of Admission and Standing Rules of the Church; its present members and officers, the latter alphabetically arranged with dates of admission and residence; and a chronological list of all its members from 1718 to 1876.

The First Church of Newton was formed in 1664, while the territory was a part of Cambridge, known as Cambridge Village. This "Manual" contains an Historical Sketch of the church; a list of its five church edifices, with the dates when they were built; lists of pastors and deacons, with the dates of their service as such; lists of other officers; the Form of Admission, Confession of Faith and Standing Rules; and a chronological list of its members from 1773.

The present First Church of Marblehead was not organized till 1684, though there had then been preaching there for nearly half a century. Its "Manual" now before us contains an Historical Sketch of the church; its Confession of Faith; lists of its preachers, pastors and deacons, with the dates of their service; and a chronological list of its members from 1684 to 1876.

The three pamphlets of which we have given a description above, appear to be carefully prepared, and will be of much service to genealogists as well as to their own members.

J. W. D.

Early Maps of Ohio and the West. By C. C. BALDWIN, Secretary Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society. Cleveland, O.: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., Printers, Herald Office. 1875. [8vo. pp. 26.]

One of the most enterprising historical and archæological societies in the United States is the one above named. It has had and now has a very active and zealous corps of officers and friends. Among its treasures is a large collection of valuable maps and charts, of which C. C. Baldwin, Esq., has prepared and published an historical description. It is a useful and highly creditable production. A similar catalogue of maps relating to New England, owned by our historical societies and other institutions, is greatly needed.

A. H. H.

The Pre-Historic Remains which were found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati Ohio with a Vindication of the "Cincinnati Tablet" By ROBERT CLARKE Cincinnati 1876. [8vo. pp. 34.]

Our friend Mr. Clarke not only publishes many books, but finds time in the midst of his pressing and multifarious business to read and study almost every thing, and to keep abreast of the times. In this pamphlet he presents a concise account of the interesting pre-historic remains found in Cincinnati at different times, beginning as early as 1794, which were then supposed by competent authorities to have been deposited there by the mound builders. This supposition has been abundantly confirmed by subsequent investigations.

Mr. Clarke also gives the history of the stone relic or "tablet" unearthed from one of the Cincinnati Mounds in 1841, which bears on its two surfaces several sculptured figures and devices. This tablet has been the subject of a good deal of skeptical criticism, but the author shows beyond doubt its authenticity, and its correspondence to acknowledged pre-historic remains found in other parts of the country. An engraved *fac-simile* of the "tablet" accompanies the text. A. H. H.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Annual Meeting, held at Worcester, October 21, 1876. Worcester: Printed by Charles Hamilton, Central Exchange. 1876. [Number 67.]

The report of the Council, prepared and presented by Prof. Emory Washburn, discusses some of the characteristic features of the colonists of New-England, and some of the most influential elements of their civil and social polity, especially their system of land tenure, their mingling of religion with secular affairs, their institution of local municipal administrations, and their provisions by law for popular education.

The report of the librarian, S. F. Haven, Esq., contains an interesting and instructive survey of the recent progress of historical and archæological investigations.

A. H. H.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland Tenth Reunion Philadelphia 1876 Published by Order of the Society Cincinnati Robert Clarke & Company 1876. [8vo. pp. 236.]

There is no apparent selfishness or political significance in these annual social reunions of the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland." A strong feeling of mutual respect and affection pervades the association, which centres about the names and services of their great leaders in the field.

This volume contains a portrait of Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, U.S.A., the oration of Col. W. C. Wilson, memoirs of Generals A. C. Harding, William Sanborn, Benj. J. Sweet, Henry M. Whittlesey, Col. Robert H. Ramsey, and Major J. F. Huber, with the other Proceedings of the Society at their reunion in Philadelphia in July last. The volume is published in uniform style of elegance with its predecessors.

A. H. H.

Pioneer History of Milwaukee, from the First American Settlement in 1833 to 1841, with a Topographical Description, as it appeared in a State of Nature. Illustrated with a Map. By JAMES S. BUCK. [Seal.] Milwaukee: Milwaukee News Company, Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 292. Table of Contents, but no Index.]

Mr. Buck arrived at Milwaukee in January, 1837, a few years after its settlement. He has resided there till the present time, upwards of forty years, witnessing its rise from the post of an Indian trader to a city of upwards of seventy thousand inhabitants. The author confines himself to the pioneer history, or, to speak more definitely, to the first eight years after its settlement. Special attention is paid to the biography of the pioneers; and Mr. Buck has been very successful in obtaining facts relative to their lives. The book is illustrated by numerous portraits.

The present inhabitants of Milwaukee owe a debt of gratitude to the author which we have no doubt they recognize; but when the centenary of its settlement is celebrated, his labors will be still more highly appreciated.

J. W. D.

New England Academies and Classical Schools, with Sketches of Phillips Academy, Andover, Lawrence Academy, Groton, and Monson Academy. By Rev. CHARLES HAMMOND, Principal of Monson Academy. . . . Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 64.]

A Century of Education: being a Concise History of the Rise and Progress of the Public Schools in the City of Providence. By EDWIN MARTIN STONE. Providence: Providence Press Co. 1876. [8vo. pp. 84. Index.]

Much relative to the history of Education in New England will be found in the above two pamphlets. The Rev. Mr. Hammond treats of academies and classical schools, which, before our state and cities had so abundantly provided for teaching the higher branches of learning, bore a more prominent place than now in the education of the people. The Rev. Mr. Stone devotes his pamphlet to public schools, giving an exhaustive history of those in Providence, Rhode Island. Both works are deserving of high praise.

J. W. D.

Proceedings in the City of Lowell at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Lowell, March 1, 1876. Lowell, Mass.: Penhallow Printing Establishment. 1876. [8vo. pp. 151+14.]

Report of the Proceedings and Exercises at the Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Kingston, Mass., June 27, 1876. Boston: E. B. Stillings & Co., Printers. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 151. Price, 75 cts., or by mail 83 cts., to be obtained of Horatio Adams, Room 44, No. 40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.]

The Five Ministers. A Sermon in West Church [Boston], by C. A. BARTOL, on the Fortieth Anniversary of his Ordination. Boston: Published by A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 21.]

Exercises at the Bi-Centennial Commemoration of the Burning of Medfield by Indians in King Philip's War, February 21, 1876. Medfield: Printed by George H. Ellis. 1876. [8vo. pp. 56.]

Addresses delivered at the Dedication of the Town Hall, Medfield, September 2, 1872, and at its Re-Dedication, November 10, 1874. By ROBERT R. BISHOP. . . . Boston: George H. Ellis, Printer. 1875. [8vo. pp. 31.]

1714. *Hitherto Hath the Lord helped us.* 1876. *Historical Discourse preached on the One Hundred and Sixty Second Anniversary of the First Church of Christ, Medway, Mass., First Sabbath in October, 1876.* By Rev. E. O. JAMESON, Pastor. Published by the Church. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 86.]

Addresses delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Congregational Church in Gilsum, New Hampshire, October 28, 1872. By Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD. Dover, N. H.: H. H. Goodwin, Book and Job Printer. 1873. [8vo. pp. 63.]

Centennial Discourse. Historical of the Town of Londonderry, N. H., and its Presbyterian Church and Society. (Founded April, 1719.) Delivered Sabbath, July 2d, 1876. By LUTHER B. PERT, Pastor. Exeter: News-Letter Press. 1876. [8vo. pp. 29.]

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Organization of the Presbyterian Church, Madison, Wis., Oct. 4, 1876. Historical Address. By DANIEL S. DURRIE. Published by Request of the Church, Madison, Wis.: Atwood & Culver, Printers and Stereotypers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 29.]

The town, now city, of Lowell, Mass., was incorporated March 1, 1826, and the fiftieth anniversary of that event was celebrated in a manner in every way worthy of the city and the occasion. The oration was by the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, and is an able production. Besides this, many addresses, letters, &c., are given in the volume whose title heads this list; and among them are addresses from the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and the Hon. Charles Cowley, chairman of the committee of arrangement, who has the honor of initiating the movement for this celebration. A plan of the territory in 1821, then a part of Chelmsford, and one of the town in 1832, illustrate the work.

Kingston has made a valuable contribution to centennial historical literature in the thick pamphlet before us. The town was incorporated June 16, 1726, O. S., corresponding to June 27, N. S.; so that one hundred and fifty years of its independent history were completed last June. The principal addresses were an oration by the Rev. Joseph F. Lovering and an Historical Sketch of the town by Dr. T. B. Drew; besides which we have a variety of speeches, poems and letters of an interesting character. The pamphlet is handsomely printed with a wide margin, and is illustrated by several engravings, including a large map of the town.

The Rev. Dr. Bartol, now sole pastor of the West Church, Boston, was ordained there as a colleague of the late Rev. Charles Lowell, March 1, 1837, and on the 4th of March last, the Sunday following the fortieth anniversary of his settlement, he preached the commemorative address whose title we give above. West Church was gathered Jan. 3, 1737, and, in the one hundred and forty years since, has had but five ministers, namely, William Hooper, Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., Simeon Howard, D.D., Charles Lowell and Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D.D. The author sketches the characteristics of his four predecessors, and narrates the principal events of their and his own ministry.

Medfield was burnt by the Indians, February 21, 1676, O. S. The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of that event was held on the same day of the month,

without the usual correction style. Robert R. Bishop, Esq., of Newton, delivered an oration, and James Hewins, Esq., of Medfield, read an original poem entitled "A Legend of Medfield." Among the after-dinner speeches is one from D. T. V. Huntoon, Esq., as a delegate from the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society.

The title-page of the next pamphlet shows the time and occasions when the two addresses which it contains were delivered. The author, Mr. Bishop, has added some historical notes.

The town of Medway was incorporated Oct. 25, 1713, and one of its first acts was to appoint a committee for building a meeting-house. The house was erected so that services were held in it on the first Sabbath in October, 1714, by the Rev. David Deming, who was settled as the pastor of the church on the 20th of November, 1715. The Rev. Mr. Jameson's Historical Discourse commemorates the first services held by the Rev. Mr. Deming in Medway. It gives, with considerable minuteness, the history of the church during the ministry of his eight predecessors, he himself being the ninth pastor. Appended is an historical sketch of the Sabbath School connected with that church, which is sixty years old, dating from the spring of 1817.

Gilsum was chartered July 13, 1763, and a church was organized there, October 27, 1772. It is this last event which the Rev. Mr. Hayward's address commemorates. Besides a history of the church and biographies of its ministers, he devotes much space to a history of the settlement and to notices of the early settlers. A tabulated list of the members of the church from 1772, with dates of admission, &c., is appended. We are pleased to learn that Rev. Mr. Hayward is writing a history of the town.

Londonderry was settled by the Scotch Irish, to whose hardy virtues Mr. Derby pays so glowing a tribute in our January number (*ante*, p. 34). The Rev. Mr. Pert's discourse sketches the history of the town and church from the settlement of the place in 1719. Autographs of all the ministers, five in number, and of Capt. Robert Rogers, of the famous "Rangers," and other noted citizens of the town, are given.

Mr. Durrie of Madison, Wisconsin, the author of the address on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Presbyterian church there, is one of its original members, and is conversant with its entire history. He is the author of the History of Madison, noticed in the REGISTER (*ante*, xxix. 127). Besides a valuable history of the church, he furnishes an alphabetical list of its members during the twenty-five years of its existence.

J. W. D.

An Answer to a Letter sent from Mr. Coddington of Rhode Island, to Governour Leveret of Boston, in what concerns R. W. of Providence. Boston. Printed by John Foster [between 1678 and 1680.]

A rare publication, bearing the above title, which seems to have escaped the notice of bibliographers, recently came into the hands of the Rev. E. M. Stone of Providence, and we infer is now the property of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He has caused one hundred copies to be reprinted in *fac-simile*, at the office of the Providence Press Company. To this he has prefixed an Introduction. The title and Introduction cover four pages, and the *fac-simile* covers ten. This "Answer" is unmistakably the product of Roger Williams, and is an interesting addition to the controversial literature of that period.

A. H. H.

Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, with its Transactions, Act of Incorporation, Constitution, Ordinances, Officers and Members. Vol. I. Helena, Montana: Rocky Mountain Publishing Company. 1876. [8vo. pp. 357.]

The Territory of Montana was organized in May, 1864, and the February following the "Historical Society of Montana" was incorporated by its legislature. This volume, besides the proceedings of the Historical Society from Feb. 25, 1865, to April 21, 1875, and the other documents named on the title-page, contains a number of valuable biographical and historical papers, among which are the Adventures of James Stuart, on the Upper Missouri, with a life and portrait; Early Life of Malcom Clarke, for thirty years among the Indian tribes on the Upper Missouri; and papers and letters relative to various expeditions to this region; besides lists of the officers of the territory from 1864 to 1876; the steamboat arrivals at Fort Benton, 1859 to 1874; and the names of all persons except Indians who are known to have been in what is now Montana "during the winter of 1862-3, which was the first winter after the Gold Mines of this Region had been noised abroad."

The book makes a handsome volume, and in every respect is highly creditable to the young Territory and Society which send it to us.

J. W. D.

The History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association during the First Century of the United States of America. By GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN. Monuments themselves Memorials need. With Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company (Late Ticknor and Fields, and Fields, Osgood and Company). M.DCCC.LXXVI. In. U.S.A.CI. [8vo. pp. xvi.+427.]

No person better fitted to write the history of the Bunker Hill Monument Association than Judge Warren could be found. He has held office in that society continuously from 1836 to the present time, a period of more than forty years, and during all that time has been indefatigable in his labors to accomplish the objects for which that society was organized. Born too "at the foot of Bunker Hill, and often in childhood having rambled over the battle-field while a pasture," his reverence for the memories of the spot was early developed. He was the secretary of the association from 1839 to 1847, when he was chosen president, which latter office he filled with the highest credit till the centenary of the battle, June 17, 1875.

Judge Warren "was requested by Mr. Webster to prepare an account of the first two great celebrations on Bunker Hill, to accompany his orations in a proposed republication. This he undertook to do; but when Mr. Everett kindly assumed the editorship of all the works of the great Statesman, no other hand was required. Subsequently, the author has been frequently requested to prepare a history of the Association, embracing the note-worthy events, and giving a summary of the labors, the difficulties, and the triumphs it has experienced."

In this volume Judge Warren, besides a history of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gives details of the circumstances and events which preceded and led to its formation, including the several commemorative exercises and the erection of the masonic monument. The portion of the book devoted to the history of the association itself clearly and minutely narrates the disinterested labors of those who planned and carried into execution the erection of the monument on Breed's Hill. The following dedication of this volume shows to whom Judge Warren thinks the credit should be given: "To the Memory of Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, John Collins Warren and William Tudor, the principal Originators of the Bunker Hill Monument, of Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn and William Sullivan their chief co-adjutors; and of Amos Lawrence and Judah Touro, who added their noble Donations to the means raised by the Women of the Country for its completion in 1840; also, of Nathaniel Pope Russell, the Faithful Treasurer, and Solomon Willard, the Devoted Architect, This Humble Memorial of their Imperishable Work is gratefully Dedicated by the Author."

No pains have been spared to make the book worthy of its subject. Elegant paper and numerous steel engravings render it one of the finest productions of the modern press. A view of the battle, on steel, forms the frontispiece; and steel portraits of Joseph Warren, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Perkins, Edward Everett, John C. Warren, Amos Lawrence, Robert C. Winthrop and Uriel Crocker; heliotype portraits of Nathaniel P. Russell and Sarah J. Hale; and heliotype fac-similes of letters from Daniel Webster, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Nathaniel P. Russell, Edward Everett, James Madison, James Monroe, William Bainbridge, James Kent, Robert Y. Hayne and Henry Clay; with numerous other illustrations, add much to the value as well as the beauty of the book. J. W. D.

John Wheelwright, his Writings, including his Fast-Day Sermon, 1637, and his Mercurius Americanus, 1645; with a Paper upon the Genuineness of the Indian Deed of 1629, and a Memoir. By CHARLES H. BELL, A.M. Boston: Printed for the Prince Society. 1876. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 253. Index.]

Of this volume, the ninth of the "Publications of the Prince Society," it is sufficient praise to say that it is worthy of a place beside its predecessors. No memoir of the Rev. John Wheelwright, the subject of this monograph, has before been written, though a few of the events in his life have been the subject of much comment and criticism. As one of the leading advocates of a "covenant of grace" in the famous Antinomian controversy, his name has been conspicuous in the early history of Massachusetts; and, as the principal founder of the town of Exeter, he has been known to the readers of New Hampshire history; but little concerning other points in his life has been known till recently. His life in England before his emigration was almost a blank, till Col. Chester, by one of his wonderful researches, unravelled the mystery which surrounded it, and gave the result of his labors to the world through our pages (*ante*, xxi. 363-5).

Mr. Bell has collected in this volume all the known writings of Wheelwright, and

everything that could be gathered concerning his life. The materials for the memoir, many of which exist only in manuscript, have been "collected from all known sources of information on the subject in this country, supplemented by the fruits of such inquiry in England as time and opportunity allowed." The "Fast-Day Sermon," which led to his banishment from the Massachusetts colony, is here printed from the only complete contemporary manuscript known, which is now in the Massachusetts archives. The sermon remained in manuscript till 1867, when it was printed by Mr. Dawson and the Massachusetts Historical Society; but both copy from a manuscript which does not appear to have been the work of a person so well educated as the scribe of that here printed. The "*Mercurius Americanus*," though bearing the name of John Wheelwright, "junior," as the author, is generally supposed to be by our John Wheelwright. It is here reproduced verbatim. Mr. Bell's review of the evidence in relation to the famous Wheelwright deed of 1629, whose genuineness has been questioned by Savage, Bouton and other writers, is an elaborate and candid argument, and presents some new and important views of a much discussed question.

The book is beautifully printed by John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge, and is illustrated by heliotype fac-similes of the Indian deeds of 1638 to him and others, whose genuineness cannot be controverted.

J. W. D.

The Life and Industrial Labors of William Wheelwright in South America. By J. B. ALBERDI (Late Minister of the Argentine Republic to France and England). Translated from the Spanish, with Additional Memoranda. With an Introduction by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, United States Minister to Spain. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street. 1877. [Large 12mo. pp. vi.+213+57. Table of contents, but no index. Price, \$1.50.]

Mr. Wheelwright in the early part of his life was a sailor and shipmaster. In 1824, at the age of 26, he took up his residence at Guayaquil in Columbia, and soon after was appointed United States consul at that port, which office he held several years. In 1829, after the dismemberment of Columbia, he removed to Valparaiso, in Chili. In both places he was indefatigable in developing the commercial resources of the Pacific coast of South America. In 1833, he projected a steam navigation company, for which he obtained important privileges from the republics of Peru and Chili. After much toil and discouragement, necessitating a visit to England, he succeeded in inducing English capitalists to engage in the enterprise; and, in 1838, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed with a capital of £250,000. Mr. Wheelwright, as superintendent of the company's operations, gave his energies to the work, overcame the numerous obstacles which he met with, and saw his plans crowned with brilliant success. In 1855, more than twenty years after he had planned it, Mr. Wheelwright withdrew from the company and turned his efforts to the construction of railways in South America, to which he devoted himself for the remainder of his life, with profit to himself and his associates, and with untold benefit to the countries where they were constructed. He died in London, September 26, 1873, leaving an ample fortune, a liberal portion of which he left to his native city, Newburyport, for charitable purposes.

This memoir of Mr. Wheelwright was written in the Spanish language by Mr. Alberdi, whom Mr. Cushing characterizes as "an eminent citizen of the Argentine Confederation, distinguished in diplomacy and as a writer on questions of international jurisprudence." To the translation of this work are added biographical memoranda, and the whole is prefaced by an introduction from the pen of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the companion of Mr. Wheelwright in youth and his friend in maturer years.

J. W. D.

The American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register and Repository of Notes and Queries, Shakespeariana, etc. . . . February, 1877. . . J. Sabin & Sons, 84 Nassau Street, New York. [8vo. pp. 20+16. Annual Subscription, \$1.25, inclusive of prepaid postage. Single Numbers, issued Bi-Monthly, 25 cts. each.]

The present number of the *American Bibliopolist* is the first number of the ninth volume and the eighty-fifth since its first issue. In these numbers much curious and valuable information concerning books and kindred subjects has been preserved. The contents of No. 85 are:—Literary and other Jottings; Obituaries, Notes and Queries, Shakespearian Gossip; review of Bryant and Gay's History of the United States from the London *Athenæum*; Gossip about Portraits, &c. &c. Sixteen pages of "Bibliography" from "Oldys" to "St. Louis" are given.

J. W. D.

Celebration by the Inhabitants of Worcester, Mass., of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876. To which are added Historical and Chronological Notes. Worcester: Printed by Order of the City Council. MDCCCLXXVI. [8vo. pp. 146. Large Paper.]

Notes, Historical and Chronological, on the Town of Worcester, Mass. By NATHANIEL PAINE. Worcester: Thirty-five Copies printed for Private Distribution. 1876. [8vo. pp. 76. Large Paper.]

The oration of the Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas before the inhabitants of Worcester on the occasion above stated is one of the ablest and most valuable of all the discourses delivered on the National Anniversary in 1876. His special theme was the Rise of the Republic in its legal and constitutional aspects; which was treated concisely, but with that clearness and comprehensive grasp which characterize all the utterances of this learned and distinguished jurist.

Two other editions of this pamphlet have been issued on smaller paper; one cut, the other uncut.

Appended to the oration and other proceedings of the day, are extended historical and chronological Notes, prepared by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., "with the intention of indicating * * * the condition of affairs in the town of Worcester a century ago, especially as to the stand taken upon the important political questions then agitating the country." These notes are very valuable, and evidently are the result of very careful research. They are illustrated with a *fac-simile* of a page of the town-records upon which the protest of the loyalists of Worcester in 1774 was recorded, and afterward defaced by order of the people; of the Worcester Spy for July 17, 1776, containing the Declaration of Independence; and of the Old South Church, as it appeared in 1776, in which the Declaration was first publicly read in Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas.

A small separate edition of these Notes, enlarged, has also been printed for Mr. Paine, with additional illustrations. These publications are issued in elegant style.

A. H. H.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography. Issued Quarterly. [Seal.] January, 1877. Published for the Society. Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison Street, New York City. [8vo. pp. 48. Price \$2 a year.]

The Maine Genealogist and Biographer. A Quarterly Journal. WM. B. LAPHAM, Editor. March, 1877. Augusta, Me.: Printed for the Society by Sprague, Owen & Nash. [8vo. pp. 32. Price, \$1.50 a year.]

These two periodicals contain much interesting matter relating to American genealogy and biography. The *Record* with this number enters on its eighth year and volume, while the *Genealogist and Biographer* is near the close of the second.

This number of the *Record* contains a biographical sketch of the late Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague; Long Island Families in Chester County, Pa.; Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York (Loockermans and Varick); copies of church records in New York City and Harlem; Notes and Queries, and a goodly number of book notices.

The present number of the latter periodical contains heliotype portraits of Mrs. Abiah (Soule) Kilgore, the last revolutionary pensioner in eastern Maine, and the late James W. Bradbury, Jr., a promising young lawyer in Augusta, Me., with biographical sketches; genealogies of the families of Flagg, Cilley and Rieker; Revolutionary Pensioners in Maine; Notes and Queries; Editorial Notes, and a variety of other articles illustrating town and family history.

We commend both works to the patronage of our readers.

J. W. D.

A Discourse delivered in the First Church of Dover, May 18, 1873, on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Dover, N. H. By GEORGE B. SPALDING, Pastor of the First Church. (Published by Request.) Dover, N. H.: Freewill Baptist Printing Association. 1873. [12mo. pp. 29.]

The Dover Pulpit during the Revolutionary War, a Discourse commemorative of the Distinguished Service rendered by Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., to the Cause of American Independence, preached by Rev. GEORGE B. SPALDING, July 9, 1876. Published by Request. Dover, N. H.: Morning Star Steam Job Printing House. 1876. [8vo. pp. 31.]

In the first discourse the author gives a concise summary of the early religious history of Dover, and brief sketches of its early ministers:—Leverich, Burdett,

Knollys, Larkham, Maud, and Reyner. On some other occasion, not remote, we hope he will bring this history and these sketches down to the present time,—a history not of one church only, but of all. Such a work by one on the spot, having access to all the existing records, could not fail to be valuable.

The ministry of the Rev. Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, which continued in Dover for nearly twenty years, covered the whole period of the Revolutionary War. By sermons, by letters to public men, by communications to the newspapers, he showed his hearty and intelligent zeal in the struggle for political independence, and exercised a large degree of influence upon his contemporaries. All this Mr. Spalding sets forth clearly, and shows moreover that Dr. Belknap fully perceived and proclaimed, in sermons preached in 1772 and 1774, the true grounds of the dispute between Great Britain and her American Colonies. A. H. H.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN, Mrs. Hannah Stanton, in Worcester, Mass., March 19, 1877, aged 91 years and 8 days. She was the widow of Daniel Baldwin, of North Stonington, Conn., was born March 11, 1786, and had among her ancestors some of the most prominent of the early settlers of Stonington and Groton, Conn. She was a lineal descendant of the first Thomas Stanton, of Stonington, being the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Stanton, of Groton, who was son of Nathaniel, of Preston, who was son of Joseph, of Stonington, who was son of Capt. John, of Stonington, who was son of the first Thomas. Her great-grandmother Stanton was the granddaughter of both William Chesebro' and Capt. George Dennison, of Stonington. Thomas Stanton and William Chesebro' were the first two settlers in that town. Her grandmother Stanton was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Coit, the first minister of Plainfield, Conn., whose wife was Experience Wheeler, of Stonington. Through her mother, she was a descendant of the first James Avery and of the first James Morgan, of Groton. She lived a brave life, and died worthy of all honor.

DAY, Charles, in Portland, Me., Oct. 14, 1876, æ. 79. He was the oldest printer in that city. He learned his trade in the office of the *Eastern Argus*, and for some years had charge of its job office. While a partner in the firm of Day & Fraser, he printed "The Yankee," a weekly newspaper edited by John Neal, commenced Jan. 1828. As a member of other firms he printed the first edition of Willis's "History of Portland" (2 vols. 1831 and 1833); and published *Zion's Advocate*, commenced 1831, and the *Mechanic and Workingman's Advocate*.

FOSTER, Eben B., in Cambridgeport, Aug.

26, 1876, æ. 73. He was the son of John and Mary (Haskell) Foster, and was b. in Deer Isle, Maine, May 2, 1803; being the 4th in descent from *John¹ Foster* of Roxbury, born about 1700, through Capt. *Samuel²* and *John³* above, his father. He was brought up in the business department of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, which he left to assume the financial management of the *Daily Courier*, while it was edited by Joseph T. Buckingham; and he afterwards became one of its proprietors. On the organization of the Pawner's Bank, he was chosen its cashier, which office he held till about a year before his death.

HALE, Miss Abigail Grout, daughter of Harry and Lucinda (Eddy) Hale (see REGISTER, vol. xxvi. p. 356), at Chelsea, Vt., February 13, 1877, in the 60th year of her age.

HAYNES, Guy Carleton, in East Boston, March 16, aged 91. He was the youngest of the twenty-three children of Joseph Haynes of Haverhill, Mass., and was born in that town, Feb. 5, 1786. He was the oldest resident of East Boston, being one of the first settlers after the project of improvement in 1833. He built the first house,—the one since occupied by him, and in which he died, at the corner of Webster and Cottage Streets. This was in May, 1833. He moved into it when it was about half finished, and when there were but three females, including his wife, on the island.

Three of Mr. Haynes's *brothers*, David, Ammi R. and Joseph, served in the French war in Canada in 1757, over two years before the capture of Quebec by Gen. Wolfe. Full particulars of this family will be found in the REGISTER for Oct. 1855 (ix. 349-51), in an article communicated by him.

HOBART, Hon. Benjamin, in South Abington, the place of his birth, at noon, Jan. 25, 1877, in his 96th year. His great-great-grandfather was Jacob Nash, one of the prominent early settlers of Weymouth, who left a large estate in Weymouth, Abington, Braintree and Bridgewater, to be divided among his descendants. Mr. Hobart's mother was Thankful White, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Nash) White, and married for her first husband Elihu, brother of President John Adams, by whom she had three children. She married for her second husband, Nov. 25, 1777, Col. Aaron Hobart, a prominent man in his day. Of six children by this marriage, the Hon. Benjamin and Joseph (twins) were born Oct. 24, 1781. Joseph died August 1, 1787. Benjamin Hobart was graduated at Brown University in 1804, and was its oldest surviving alumnus. He attended the commencement of his alma mater last summer. Mr. Hobart was originally prepared for the bar, but about sixty years ago he commenced the manufacture of iron tacks, in which he was very successful. He delivered an oration on the fourth of July, 1805, and represented Abington in the legislature in 1828. He was active in securing the location of the Old Colony Railroad in the town, and in 1866 published a "History of Abington" (*ante*, xxi. 299), written after he had reached the age of eighty years. An "Historical Sketch of Abington" (8vo. pp. 176) had been written by his nephew, the Hon. Aaron Hobart (b. 1787, d. 1852, see REGISTER, xiii. 90), and was published in 1839.

LORD, Melvin, in Boston, May 16, 1876, æt. 84—the oldest bookseller in Boston. He was born in Saybrook, Ct., Sept. 2, 1791, being one of eight children of Capt. Russell and Mrs. Hannah (Sill) Lord, who removed to Troy, N. Y., about 1795. At the age of twelve he came to Boston and entered the store of Thomas & Andrews, publishers and booksellers, the senior partner of that firm being Isaiah Thomas, author of the "History of Printing." When twenty-one he became a clerk with West & Richardson (John West and Eleazer T. F. Richardson), and after a while was admitted a partner, the firm being West, Richardson & Lord. West's interest in the firm ceased in 1820, and the style became Richardson & Lord. His partner, Mr. R., died in 1829, and after being sole proprietor for a time, he admitted John C. Holbrook as a partner, the

firm being changed to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook. In a year or two they sold their retail trade to Marsh, Capen & Lyon, and confined themselves to a wholesale business. They published a large proportion of the school books used in New England, and were also large importers of stationery. In 1832 Mr. Lord disposed of his interest in the business, which has since been carried on under various proprietors and styles to this time, the present firm being William Ware & Co., who have lately succeeded Brewer & Tileston.

Among his publications and those of the firms of which he was a member, are the Farmer's Almanac, by Robert B. Thomas (annually), Morse's Geography, abridged, and Atlas, Brooke's Gazetteer, Smith's Latin, Greek and Hebrew Grammars, Sullivan's Moral and Political Class Books, Webster's Chemistry, Pierpont's series of reading books, Webster's Spelling Book (the annual demand of which at one time was estimated as high as three hundred thousand copies), Perry's and Emerson's Spelling Books, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Peter Parley's (Goodrich's) several histories, Staniford's and Frost's English Grammars, Worcester's Reader, Worcester's Spelling Book, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Bradford's History of Massachusetts, Butler's Analogy, Mrs. Susannah Rowson's Exercises in History, and Thatcher's Medical Biography; also the following collections of Church Music, some of which had large sales, viz.: the Bridgewater Collection (*ante*, xviii. 223), the Handel and Haydn Society's Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, Carmina Sacra, the Choir and the Psalmist.

He married, March 21, 1821, Susannah Ridgeway, dau. of George Homer of Boston. She d. Jan. 26, 1876. He never recovered from the shock, and, though active in mind and body to the last, he died in less than four months. They had ten children, five of whom survive.

REICHEL, Rev. William C., in Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 1, æt. 53; a linguist, a botanist and an historian. He was professor of Latin and the Natural Sciences in the Moravian Seminary, the author of various articles and books relative to Moravian history, and the editor of Heckewelder's "Indian Nations," noticed in our last number (*ante*, p. 138). At the time of his death he was engaged on histories of Northampton county and Bethlehem.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

Presented to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society since the issue of last Number.

An illustrated History of Missouri, comprising its early Record, and Civil, Political and Military History from its First Exploration to the Present Time. . . . By Walter Bickford Davis and Daniel S. Durrie, A.M. Sold by Subscription. St. Louis: A. J. Hall & Co. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1876. [8vo. pp. 639. Index and Illustrations.]

The Chronicles of Baltimore; being a Complete History of "Baltimore Town" and Baltimore City from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Col. J. Thomas Scharf, Member of the Maryland Historical Society, etc. Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers. 1874. [8vo. pp. 756. Index.]

Historical Collections of Coshocton County (Ohio), a Complete Panorama of the Country, from the Time of the Earliest Known Occupants of the Territory unto the Present Time. 1764-1876. By William E. Hunt. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 264.]

An American in Iceland. An Account of its Scenery, People and History, with a Description of its Millennial Celebration in August, 1874, with Notes on the Orkney, Shetland and Faroe Islands, and the Great Eruption of 1875. By Samuel Kneeland, A.M., M.D., Secretary and Professor of Zoölogy and Physiology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With Map and Nineteen Illustrations. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1876. [12mo. No Index.]

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar at the National Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, held in Philadelphia, U. S. A., July 4, 1876. Boston: Printed at the Riverside Press for Private Distribution. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 119. Illustrated.]

Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Andrew Johnson (a Senator from Tennessee), delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, January 12, 1876. Published by Order of Congress. Forty Fourth Congress. First Session. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 106. Portrait.]

Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Orris S. Ferry (a Senator from Connecticut), delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, February 8, 1876. Published by Order of Congress. Forty Fourth Congress. First Session. 1877. [Royal 8vo. pp. 68.]

Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Vol. II. New Haven: Printed for the Society. 1877. [8vo. pp. 388. No Index.]

A Paraphrase of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's Poem, entitled The Courtship of Miles Standish, by Ariel Standish Thurston. . . . R. M. Watts's Lake St. Publishing House, Elmira, N. Y. [Sq. 16mo. pp. 52.]

Bi-Centenary of the Burning of Providence in 1676. Defence of the Rhode Island System of Treatment of the Indians, and of Civil and Religious Liberty. An Address delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, April 10, 1876. By Zachariah Allen, LL.D. Providence: Providence Press Co., Printers to the State and City. 1876. [8vo. pp. 34.]

New Hampshire at the Centennial. The Address of Governor Cheney; the Oration of Prof. E. D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College; and an Account of the other Exercises on the New Hampshire Day at Philadelphia, October 12, 1876; to which is prefixed a Sketch of the Great Centennial Exhibition. Compiled by J. Bailey Moore. Manchester: Published by John B. Clarke. 1876. [8vo. pp. 54. Portrait.]

Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army from June 16, 1775, to August 15, 1876. Compiled under the Direction of the Commissary General of Subsistence, by John W. Barriger, Major and Commissary of Subsistence and Bvt. Brigadier-General, U. S. Army. Second Edition. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1877. [8vo. pp. 113+xv. Index.]

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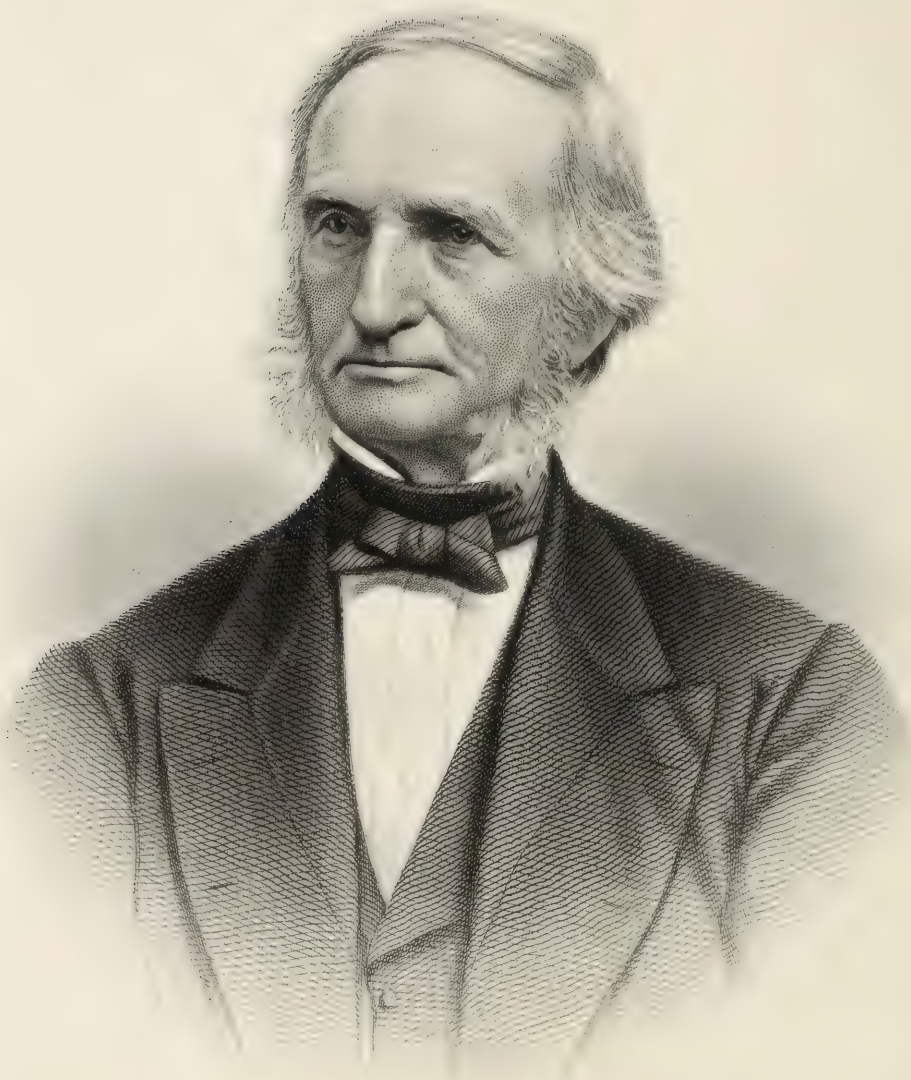
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Alexis Caswell.



1863

John Wentworth
Chicago

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1877.

ALEXIS CASWELL, D.D., LL.D., EX-PRESIDENT OF
BROWN UNIVERSITY.

By WILLIAM GAMMELL, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

THE death of this beloved and honored educator took place at his residence in Providence, R. I., on the eighth day of January, 1877, at the age of nearly seventy-eight years. He had been a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society since 1870, and was an active promoter of its objects. His high character, his honorable success as a teacher of science, and the eminent positions which he so worthily filled, unite in demanding a somewhat extended notice of his life and career in the pages of the REGISTER.

Alexis Caswell was a twin son of Samuel and Polly (Seaver) Caswell, and was born in Taunton, January 29, 1799. His twin brother Alvaris is still living in a vigorous old age in Norton. Before the birth of the twins there were born of the same parents one sister and three brothers, and one sister and two brothers afterwards. The younger sister died in childhood. All the others lived to mature age. The oldest brother and the twin brother alone remain. The family has resided in Taunton from the first settlement of the town. At the date of its incorporation in 1639, the name of Thomas Caswell appeared in the list of its householders and proprietors. Like the other original settlers he probably came from Taunton, in Somersetshire, England, and his will was admitted to probate in 1697, which was undoubtedly the year in which he died. From him in the sixth generation the subject of this notice was descended in a direct line. His grandfather, Ebenezer Caswell, who was born in Taunton, June 30, 1731, married Zebiah White, the great-granddaughter of Peregrine White, who was born on board the Mayflower while anchored off Cape Cod, Nov. 20, 1620, and who died in Marshfield, July 22, 1704.

His ancestors, from the date of their settlement in New England, had been owners and tillers of the soil, and, as was to be expected, his own early years were devoted to agricultural labors on his father's estate. As manhood approached, he soon formed the purpose of obtaining a liberal education in order that he might prepare for some profession. For this the Academy in his native town afforded the facilities which he required. He accordingly, in 1815, became a member of this institution, of which the Rev. Simeon Doggett was at that time the preceptor. In September, 1818, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the freshman class in Brown University. Among his classmates were William Allen Crocker and Samuel Leonard Crocker, of Taunton, who had been his fellow students at the Academy, and an unusual number of others whose names have since been well known to the public. Among them may be mentioned the Rev. Benjamin Clarke Cutler, Isaac Davis, Thomas Kinnicutt, Solomon Lincoln and Jacob Hersey Loud. His college life was distinguished for industry, and on his graduation in 1822 he bore the highest honors of his class, and according to the usage, spoke the valedictory addresses at commencement. During this period, also, he experienced that moral change which made him a genuine and earnest christian man, and which, more than any other event, shaped his entire subsequent life. In July, 1820, he became a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence, and of that church he continued to be a member so long as he lived, every year binding him to it by closer ties and more tender associations, till his character and influence came at length to be regarded as precious treasures by all his brethren.

Immediately on completing his college residence he accepted an appointment as tutor in the institution now known as Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., an institution which was then in its infancy, having been founded only in the year preceding; and he entered upon his duties there in September, 1822. In the performance of these duties he spent the five following years. The president of the College was the Rev. Dr. Staughton, a Baptist clergyman from England, who had considerable reputation for eloquence and learning, and with him Mr. Caswell also studied theology and practised the composition of sermons. The years spent at Washington were years of earnest work, varied with occasional attendance on the debates in one or the other house of congress, and with vacation excursions into Virginia, to the homes of students who resided at the college. In one of these excursions he visited ex-President Madison, and also ex-President Jefferson, and shared the hospitalities of each of these venerable men. Public life at Washington fifty years ago was invested with an interest for an educated young man which it no longer possesses, and the debates in congress seemed then to have an importance which they have long since lost. The time to him passed quickly away, and he always

looked back upon it as a profitable period of his life. It undoubtedly created within him the tastes and inclinations which led him to the profession that he adopted, and which controlled his subsequent career.

In the summer of 1827 the finances of the institution with which he was connected became embarrassed, and Mr. Caswell with others of its instructors withdrew from it. He immediately returned to New England in search of employment, intending probably to seek a settlement as a minister of the gospel. He was soon invited to visit Halifax, N. S., where a few families of culture and refinement, who had been connected with the established church, were desirous of forming a Baptist church and maintaining worship as a separate congregation. In this journey he was accompanied by the Rev. Ira Chase, D.D., at that time a professor in the Theological Institution at Newton, Mass. The church was formed, and the services of Mr. Caswell proving acceptable, he was ordained as its minister on the 7th of October, 1827. Here he spent nearly a year, and here, as it proved, he began and ended his settled ministry of the gospel. In August, 1828, he received an intimation that his services would be required in Providence by the church of which he was a member, as assistant to the venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gano, who had become disabled by ill health. He soon returned to Providence, Dr. Gano having died before his arrival. While temporarily supplying the pulpit of this church, the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University became vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Alva Woods, D.D., and he was chosen to fill the vacant chair. The position was an honorable one, and was also in harmony with his intellectual tastes and his previous occupations. He immediately accepted the appointment, and the work on which he entered became the work of the remainder of his life.

He was now once more a resident at the place of his education, a professor in the college in which he had spent the years of his student life, and with whose history and surroundings he was familiar. He was in the thirtieth year of his age, and in the full vigor of his manly strength. The college, eighteen months before, had passed from the presidency of Dr. Messer to that of Dr. Wayland, who had brought to its administration great energy of character and rare enthusiasm for the work of education. He had established a higher standard of instruction and a more exact system of discipline than had before prevailed. The change was so marked that it for a time encountered no little opposition. Professor Caswell, however, gave to it his hearty support, and entered into the new arrangement with energy and zeal. His influence began immediately to be felt among those who were under his tuition and care. The college was at that time but imperfectly provided either with books or with the means of scientific illustration and experiment. Its departments of instruction were not fully organized, and new sciences

had been added to its course of study before professors were appointed to teach them. He was always ready to assume any additional duties that were required to meet the emergency. In this manner, in addition to his own regular work, he at different times taught classes in chemistry, in natural history, in ethics and in constitutional law. The funds of the institution, too, were exceedingly inadequate to its wants, and he was soon enlisted in an enterprise for increasing them. In labors like these for the general prosperity of the University did he begin his career as a professor, and they were but a specimen of those that marked his career to its close. He was always self-sacrificing and public spirited, and, wholly beyond his special department of instruction, he rendered services of great importance to the institution with which he was connected.

No life is more uniform and quiet than that of a college instructor. He is constantly occupied with scientific or literary studies, and with the teaching of classes. He can seldom mingle in the excitements which lie without the sphere in which he lives. He has cares and annoyances, and, it may be, ambitions, all his own, but they are not like those of other men. He has few public relations compared with those of other professional men. The rule is now undoubtedly far less inflexible than it was fifty years ago, but it has not essentially changed. Such a life is still comparatively without events, and is distinguished mainly by the uniformity of its current. Such was it in the case of Professor Caswell. Day succeeded day, and year followed year, and still he was at the same work of study and of teaching. In 1850 the style of his professorship was changed from that of mathematics and natural philosophy to that of mathematics and astronomy, a portion of his former work having been assigned to another. Of the science of astronomy he was an assiduous votary, and though he had not the advantages of an observatory, yet with such instruments as he had at command, he was constantly scanning the starry heavens and watching the occultations and transits which they revealed. He also kept himself carefully informed of the progress made in the science, and was in frequent correspondence with several of its eminent promoters. In 1855 the presidency of the University became vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wayland, who had filled the office since 1827. Professor Caswell was now the senior member of the faculty, and had rendered important services to the University and to the cause of education, and it was naturally expected that he would be chosen to fill the vacancy. In this expectation he probably shared. Another, however, was preferred, on the ground that certain advantages would be secured by calling to the position one who had not hitherto been connected with the University. The occurrence made no change in his devotion to its interests. He continued to discharge the duties of his professorship without any apparent disappointment, and he gave to the new president the same cordial support which he had given to his predecessor.

In 1860 he went abroad with Mrs. Caswell, and spent a year in travelling in Europe. During his absence he made the acquaintance of many eminent men of science, visited several of the great observatories, and attended the meetings of some of the leading scientific associations, both of Great Britain and the Continent. Returning in 1861, he resumed his duties and continued them till the autumn of 1863, when he resigned the professorship, after a service of thirty-five years. This service had been almost unprecedented in duration, and had been in many ways productive of signal advantages to the University. He was greatly respected and beloved by the scholars whom he taught. His public spirit had aided in promoting and securing many improvements, and he had the happiness of seeing the institution making constant progress during the period of his connection with it—a progress to which his own labors and character had largely contributed. The cessation of regular academic occupations was of course a very great change in his habits of life. He, however, soon supplied their place, and filled up his unaccustomed leisure with scientific studies and philanthropic labors of various kinds in the community. He had a share in nearly every important enterprise of this character that was undertaken, and he always yielded readily to the claims which the higher interests of society are constantly making on the time and energies of generous-minded citizens. He also became actively concerned in the management of certain financial corporations with which his interests were connected, and was made the president of the National Exchange Bank, and also of the American Screw Company, both of which were established in Providence.

In September, 1867, the presidency of the University again became vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Sears, who had held it for twelve years. No small difficulty was experienced in obtaining a successor. An election was made, but it was declined, and the vacancy was not finally filled till the following January, when Dr. Caswell was chosen president. He was now sixty-nine years of age; but he was in good health, and the duties to which he was called were, for the most part, such as he had been familiar with during his whole professional life. His occupancy of the position, of course, could not be regarded as other than temporary, either by himself or by those who elected him. It was deemed a judicious arrangement for meeting a somewhat critical emergency in the affairs of the University, and he entered upon it with a cheerful confidence in his resources. With the office, while he held it, no duties of instruction were connected, in order that his energies might not be overtasked. The experiment was not without its risks, and the success in which it resulted afforded a very gratifying proof not only of the facility with which he could resume, at a late period of life, the academic labors which he had laid aside, but also of the intellectual vigor and the genial spirit which years seemed scarcely to have

abated. His administration was entirely creditable to him, and his venerable character and long services contributed to its success. He withdrew from the office in September, 1872, having held it four years and a half, and he left the University in all respects in a better condition than that in which he found it. Its students had become more numerous; its funds had been increased; a new professorship had been established, and an important enlargement had been made of its museum of natural history. The years of his presidency, added to those during which he was a professor, make the whole period of his services in Brown University thirty-nine and a half years—a period not equalled, save in a single instance, by any other officer of instruction in its entire history. In the year following his resignation he was elected a trustee, and two years later he was elected a fellow in its corporation, thus continuing his connection with its management to the end of his life.

As appears from the foregoing sketch, the entire active life of Dr. Caswell, with the exception of the brief year of his ministry at Halifax, was spent in the study and teaching of science, a work eminently favorable to the culture of the intellect and the elevation of the character. Such a work is, of itself, a contribution to the interests of science, for it extends its influence over many minds, and trains a multitude of students to be its votaries, its promoters or its discoverers. Such may now be found among his pupils, whose first aspirations were awakened and encouraged by him. Neither of the sciences, however, which he was engaged in teaching was such as to invite him, in any special degree, to original researches of his own. If astronomy is an exception, it is only with the aid of an observatory and the special facilities which it affords, that such researches can be attempted with advantage. But he was an expert mathematician and a thorough expounder of the laws of mechanical philosophy; and with the progress of astronomical science he kept up a minute acquaintance, and was exceedingly fond of its study. For this purpose he maintained a frequent correspondence with those who were prosecuting it in circumstances more propitious than his own. He was one of the early members of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and often served on its important committees. He was President of this Association for a year, and delivered the customary official address at its annual meeting, held in Springfield, in 1859. He was also one of those who are named in the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, which created the National Academy of Science. At the preliminary meeting of its members for organization, held in New York the following April, he was made temporary secretary, and also chairman of the committee on the plan of organization. When the Academy was organized and its members were arranged in sections, he was assigned to the section on astronomy, geography and geodesy. He was also, at the same meeting, appointed on a committee, created at the request of

the Navy Department, to report upon certain questions relating to the method of preparing and publishing charts of winds and currents, and also of the sailing directions connected therewith. It was one of the objects of the Academy to give advice on questions of science when called upon to do so by the government of the United States. At the annual meeting held in January, 1866, in accordance with an appointment previously made, he read a carefully prepared paper on the life and scientific services of the late Professor Benjamin Silliman, a member of the Academy, who had died just before the preceding annual meeting. Very early in his career as a man of science, he began to keep a daily meteorological record, which he continued to the end of his life. These records were published every month in the *Providence Journal*, and compilations of them have appeared in the volumes of the Smithsonian Institution. He also, at the invitation of Professor Henry, the head of that Institution, delivered a course of lectures on astronomy in its hall, at Washington, in the winter of 1858.

The published writings of Dr. Caswell are comparatively few, and these for the most part are scattered among the transactions of learned societies, or the scientific and literary periodicals to which they were contributed. He had no fondness for the preparation of text-books, though often urged to the undertaking in connection with some one of the sciences which he was engaged in teaching. Even the few papers which he published were prepared at the solicitation of the editors of the journals in which they appeared. He of course wrote a large number of annual reports, for the University and for the various institutions, literary, charitable and religious, with which he was connected, and in which his services were very frequently put in requisition for this purpose. He also published now and then a discourse prepared for some public occasion. He also wrote frequently for the newspaper press, and often discussed subjects in a series of articles which were thus presented to the public. Apart from publications of this kind, the following list contains all those with which his name is known to be connected :

Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University in 1835.

Whewell's Bridgewater Treatise, an article in the *Christian Review* for June, 1836.

"The Principle of Emulation" in connection with education, an article in the *North American Review* for October, 1836.

Nichol's *Architecture of the Heavens*, an article in the *Christian Review* for December, 1841.

Four Lectures on Astronomy, delivered at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., in 1858.

Address at the opening of the session of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, at Springfield, in 1859.

Meteorological Observations at Providence, from 1830 to 1860, published in the Quarto Series of the Smithsonian Institution, vol. xii.

Memoir of John Barstow, an article in the Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1864.

Memoir of Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., read before the National Academy of Science and published in its Annual Volume for 1866.

Sermon on the Life and Christian Work of the Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., 1868.

From his character and services as a man of science we turn to contemplate him in his relation to the community and to the interests of philanthropy and religion. His services here have already been incidentally alluded to as signally honorable and useful. His natural benevolence was very strong, and this quality of his character was heightened by his sense of religious duty to his fellowmen. He was interested in every enterprise that was designed to relieve the miseries or to elevate the character of the human race, or to bring them under the influence of true religion. In him the poor always found a friend and a benefactor. A teacher himself, he was a life-long promoter of popular, as well as of scientific, education. He was also enlisted in the efforts of those who were engaged in the abolition of war, and of those who were laboring for the benefit of the freedmen of the South and scarcely less in the improvement of their brethren in Africa. Even before his days of leisure began, he generously shared in the labors and expenditures of the public charities of Providence, and he soon began to give to these charities much of his time and attention. His continued connection with the Boards of the University has been mentioned, and it did not fail to bring with it some special cares and duties. At the organization of the Rhode Island Hospital in 1863, he was appointed one of its trustees, and after faithfully discharging this trust for twelve years, he was, in 1875, chosen president of the Hospital, an office which he continued to hold to the end of his life. He performed for this important institution a great amount of work, and afforded it much valuable aid by his counsels. Such was the estimation in which his services and character were held by those who were associated with him in the management of the hospital, that a few of his friends have, since his death, endowed a free bed within its walls in honor of his memory, which is to bear forever the name of "The President Caswell Free Bed." He was also, for several years immediately preceding his death, one of the inspectors of the State Prison, where he often conducted religious services on Sundays; and he was much interested in the questions relating to prison discipline, and in the well being of those whom this discipline concerns.

The religious opinions and sentiments of Dr. Caswell were decided and earnest, and they blended gracefully with every attribute of his character and entered into all the pursuits and scenes of his life. Though they were associated with positive articles of faith and united

him with a particular branch of the Christian church, they were very far from being exclusive or narrow. They were derived rather from the Bible than from any school of theology. As was well said of him by his recent pastor at his funeral, "His secret life was nourished out of profound convictions, out of a perpetual communion with an invisible world and a living God. His were not occasional excursions into spiritual regions, but a constant walk with God. There was in him a beautiful, we may say, an uncommon combination of the spiritualities of a sincere religion with the activities, the interests, the joys of life." His religious faith and his scientific conclusions were never seriously at variance with each other. He believed that Nature and Revelation were alike, in their respective modes, manifestations of the character and will of God, and he did not doubt that the teachings of the Bible, when rightly interpreted, would prove to be in full harmony with the teachings of all true science. His faith in the Copernican system was scarcely greater than his faith in the ultimate prevalence of Christianity throughout the world. He believed it to be designed to become the religion of mankind. He was, therefore, an earnest advocate and a liberal promoter of Christian missions, as one of the most important agencies for reclaiming and improving the human race. He watched their operations and rejoiced in their successes in every quarter of the globe. He regarded them as the grandest enterprise in Christian history, and as the continuation of the work begun by the Apostles at the command of our Lord himself; and he delighted to contemplate their connection with the ultimate destiny of man as an immortal being.

The life of such a man could scarcely fail to be happy. His temperament was cheerful and his health almost uniformly good. Though in early life he was wholly dependent on his own exertions, industry and prudence had secured for him a liberal competence. His relations to others were kindly and benignant, and his domestic life was singularly fortunate. He bore the trials and sorrows, from which no human lot is free, with serene composure and with devout submission to the Divine Will. He lived to nearly four score years, and yet without seeming to be old. With his faculties scarcely dulled by age, with his children and grandchildren around him, he received the consideration and respect which are always so readily accorded to those who have served well the generation to which they belong. He was called to suffer from no wasting disease, from no lingering decay of strength. He was withdrawn by only a few days of illness from the activities and duties in which he greatly delighted, and he died as he had lived, in calm submission to his Heavenly Father's will, and with an unflinching faith in the life and immortality which are brought to light in the gospel.

Dr. Caswell was twice married: first, on May 7, 1830, to Esther Lois, daughter of Ebenezer K. Thompson, of Providence, who died June 25, 1850; second, on January 31, 1855, to Elizabeth Brown,

daughter of Thomas Edmands, of Newton, Mass., who survives her husband. Of the first marriage six children were born, of whom three died in January, and three survive their father, viz.: Sarah Swoope, wife of James B. Angell, LL.D., president of the University of Michigan; Dr. Edward Thompson Caswell, physician of Providence, and Thomas Thompson Caswell, paymaster in the Navy of the United States.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF WILLIAM ROTCH.

WRITTEN IN THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE.¹

Communicated by FREDERICK C. SANFORD, Esq., of Nantucket.

Memoranda.

A FRIEND of mine has repeatedly requested me to put on paper some of the occurrences of about twenty years of my life, from 1775 to 1794, which he had heard me relate in conversation.

When the revolutionary war broke out in 1775, I saw clearly that the only line of conduct to be pursued by us, the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket, was to take no part in the contest, and to endeavor to give no occasion of offence to either of the contending forces. A great portion of the inhabitants were of the denomination of Friends, and a large number of the considerate of the other societies united in the opinion that our safety was to be found in a state of neutrality, as far as it could be obtained, although we had no doubt that suffering would be our lot, and which we afterwards experienced from both parties. Our situation was rendered more difficult from having among us a few restless spirits who had nothing to lose, and who were often thwarting our pacific plan and subjecting us to dangers, not caring what confusion they brought upon *us*, if *they* could gain something in the scramble.

My own troubles began soon after the war broke out. In the year 1764 I had taken the goods of a merchant in Boston, deceased and insolvent, who was deeply indebted to me. Among these were a number of muskets, some with, others without bayonets. The Straits of Belleisle opened a new field for the whale fishery. There wild fowl were abundant, and my muskets met with a ready sale; but whenever guns with bayonets were chosen, I invariably took that instrument of war from them. The purchaser

¹ William Rotch, an enterprising and successful merchant of Nantucket and New Bedford, was born at Nantucket, Oct. 14 O. S. (15 N. S.), 1734, and died at New Bedford, May 16, 1828. For his biography and genealogy, see Ricketson's "History of New Bedford," pp. 103-15. See also "Nantucket in the Revolution," in the REGISTER (*ante*, xxviii. 272-8, 436-42; xxix. 48-53, 141-5. This autobiography is dated "New Bedford, 2d month, 1814."—ED.

would insist on having it, but I as strenuously resisted, and I laid them all by. Many years afterward I removed to another store, leaving much rubbish in the one I had left. Amongst the rubbish were those bayonets, neglected and forgotten until the war commenced, when to my surprise they were brought into view by an application made for them by a person from the continent.

The time had now come to support our testimony against war, or forever abandon it. As this very instrument was a severe test, I would not hesitate, and therefore promptly denied the applicant. My reasons for not furnishing the bayonets were demanded, to which I readily answered: "As this instrument is purposely made and used for the destruction of mankind, and I cannot put into one man's hand to destroy another that which I cannot use myself in the same way, I refuse to comply with thy demand." The person left me much dissatisfied. Others came and received the same denial. It made a great noise in the country, and my life was threatened. I would gladly have beaten them into "pruning hooks." As it was, I took an early opportunity of throwing them into the sea.

A short time after, I was called before a committee appointed by the court then held at Watertown, near Boston, and questioned, among other things, respecting these bayonets. I gave a full account of my proceedings, and closed it by saying: "I sank them in the bottom of the sea. I did it from principle. I have ever been glad that I had done it. If I have done wrong, I am to be pitied." The chairman of the committee, one Major Hawley (a worthy character), then addressed the committee and said: "I believe Mr. Rotch has given us a candid account of the affair, and every man has a right to act consistently with his religious principles, but I am sorry we cannot have the bayonets, for we want them very much." The Major was desirous of knowing more of our Friends' principles, on which I informed him as far as he inquired. One of the committee¹ in a pert manner observed, "Then your principles are passive obedience and non-resistance." I replied, "No, my friend, our principles are *active* obedience or passive suffering." I passed through no small trial on account of my bayonets, and the clamor long continued against me.

From the year 1775 to the end of the war, we were in continual embarrassments. Our vessels were captured by the English, and our small vessels and boats sent to the continent for provisions denied and sent back empty, under pretence that we supplied the British, which was without the least foundation.

Prohibitory laws were often made in consequence of these reports, unfounded as they were. By this inhuman conduct we were sometimes in danger of being starved. One of these laws was founded on an information from Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, who had been imposed upon respecting our conduct in supplying the British.

¹ Judge Paine.

I wrote to the Governor on the subject, and laid our distress home to him, at the same time that I assured him that nothing of that kind had taken place. He was convinced of his error, and was ever after very kind in assisting us within his jurisdiction. But there were so many petty officers, as committees of safety, inspection, &c., in all parts, and too many of them chosen much upon the principles of Jeroboam's priests, that we were sorely tried and afflicted.

It was about the year 1778, when the current was very strong against us in Nantucket, when the vessels we sent after provisions were sent back empty, and great suffering for want of food was likely to take place, that the people (not Friends) who thought we ought to have joined in the war, began to chide and murmur against *me*. They considered me the principal cause that we did not join in the war (which I knew was measurably the case), when we might have been plentifully supplied, but now were likely to starve—little considering that if we had taken part there was nothing but supernatural aid (which he had no reason to expect) that could have prevented our destruction.

Though I had done everything in my power for our preservation, this murmuring of the people operated so severely upon my spirits, that I was once (a time never to be forgotten) on the point of asking that Divine Being who gave me life, that he would take it from me, for my affliction seemed more than I could bear; but sustained by that good hand which had so often been my deliverer, after shedding a flood of tears, my mind was more easy and my spirits revived.

In the year 1779,¹ seven armed vessels and transports with troops from Newport came to us, the latter commanded by George Leonard, an American, as were the troops in general, having joined the English. They plundered us of much property, some from me, and a considerable amount from one Thomas Jenkins. While they were plundering his store, I attempted to pass the guard they had set, being desirous to see Leonard and intercede with him to desist, but the guard arrested my progress with the bayonet. After some time Timothy Folger succeeded in speaking to him, and advised him to go off, as the people would not bear it much longer. He took the hint and retired much enraged.

We soon had information that Leonard and company were preparing a much more formidable expedition against us. The town was convened to consult what measures should be taken in this trying emergency, which resulted in sending Dr. Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Starbuck and myself to Newport, and thence if necessary to New York, to represent our case to the commander of the army and navy.

[To be continued.]

¹ This was an error in date, which should be 1778. Count D'Estaing, with his fleet, arrived off Newport, Aug. 29, 1778.

A STUDY OF THE VIRGINIA CENSUS OF 1624.

By the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, A.B., President of Macalester College, Minneapolis, Minn.

[Continued from p. 153.]

JOHN LAYDON.

JOHN LAYDON, of Elizabeth City, at the time of the taking of the census, was the only survivor of the first company of colonists, who left England in December, 1606. He was a passenger in the *Susan Constant*, and came out as a laborer when twenty-six years of age. His wife Ann was also alive, who when sixteen years of age arrived in Virginia in the ship *Mary Margaret*, in October, 1608. Her maiden name was Ann Burras, and she was the first female servant in the colony, as her mistress, Mrs. Forest, was the first gentlewoman, and both came in the same vessel. Her marriage also was the first in Virginia. Three daughters, Virginia, Alice and Katherine, are enrolled.

NATHANIEL CAUSEY.

Nathaniel Causey was another of the few surviving old settlers. He arrived at Jamestown on April 22, 1608, in the ship *Phenix*, Capt. Nelson. His wife Thomasine arrived in August of the next year in the ship *Lion*, one of the Gates and Somers fleet. At the time of the census they were living at Jordan's Journey, and had five white servants.

VINCENCIO AND BERNARDO, ITALIANS.

These two Italians are reported as living at the Glass House, near James City. Bernardo had a wife. They formed part of Capt. William Norton's glass-workers, who in July, 1621, sailed in the ship *George*.

In the letter of the Virginia Company, written from London on August 21, 1621, and brought over in the *Marmaduke*, are these words :

In the next place we commend unto your care Capt. Wm. Norton and his Italians, together with the rest of his company, to whom we pray you to be helpful at his landing. * * * * We will expect the best help and advice, especially in making choice of a healthful place to plant himself in, near to the best inhabited town, either in Charles City or Henrico, but by no means lower than James City. * * * *

The making of beads is one of Capt. Norton's chief employments, which being the money you trade with the natives, we would by no means have through too much abundance, vilified, or the Virginians at all permitted to see or understand the manufacture of them.

THE BONALLS AND LA GUARD, FRENCHMEN.

Anthony Bonall, James Bonall and La Guard, Frenchmen, are dwellers at Elizabeth City, near Hampton. These persons arrived in 1622, in the "Abigail," to impart information relative to the raising of silk. Two of them were related to John Bonoel, or Bonall, silk-worm raiser to the King. On October 30th, 1621, Deputy Farrar informed the Virginia Company "of the great pains that Mr. Bonnell, the Frenchman, Master of the King's silk-worms at Oatland, had taken in penning a treatise in French concerning the ordering of silk-worms and making of silk, which treatise, that it might be of special use to the planters of Virginia, he therefore moved this Court would please to recommend it to some, to translate it into English, and afterward that it might be prepared, and being approved it might be printed; which the Court assented unto, and prayed Mr. Deputy to see it done, and that a good number of the said book might be sent into Virginia by the next ship."

The book was printed at London by Felix Kingston, with the title,

"His Maiesties gracious letter to the Earl of Southampton, Treasurer of the Virginia Company commanding the present and setting up of Silke Workes and Planting of Vines in Virginia. Also a Treatise on making silks by John Bonnoel," etc.

John Bonnoel was silk-worm raiser to the King. The book is supposed to have been translated by a member of the London Company, George Ruggle, the talented author of the comedy of "Ignoramus," at the performance of which the sides of beer-guzzling King James used to shake with laughter.

In December, 1621, the London Company write to the Virginia authorities:

We have sent a very small quantity of silk worm seed. * * * We pray you that these now sent, and those you formerly had, may be improved by the most, and the skill of the Frenchmen diffused amongst many, though they have not much matter to exercise it in.

On the 10th of January, 1622-23, the Company again write:

There is likewise some provisions for the Frenchmen, and the next ship shall bring their apparell; their wages have been paid here to Mr. Bonall; their kind usage, and the instructing and training up of many, in the skill and arts, are things we especially recommend to you.

In the muster of Anthony Bonall for 1625, appears Elias Legardo, aged thirty-eight, the same as La Guard of the census, and two other Frenchmen who came out in the Abigail.

DANIEL GOOKIN.

At Elizabeth City, now Hampton, are enrolled the servants of Daniel Gookin, the man who was instrumental in increasing and improving the stock of cattle.

Although a native of Kent, England, he, with his brother Sir Vincent Gookin, was a resident near Bandon, county Cork, Ireland. On the 2nd of July, 1621, the Deputy Governor of the Virginia Company of London sends a letter "from Mr. Gookin of Ireland, who desired that a clause in the contract between him and the Company touching cattle which he had undertaken to transport to Virginia at the rate of eleven pounds the heifer, and she goats at three pound, ten shillings apiece, for which he might take any commodities in Virginia, at such prices as the Company here had set down; he desired that these words be more clearly explained."

And to this effect Mr. Deputy signified that they had drawn a letter in the name of the Council and Company unto Mr. Gookin, declaring that their interest and meaning was, it should be lawful for him and his factors to trade, barter and sell all such commodities he shall carry thither, at such rates and prices as he shall think good, and for his cattle shall receive either of the Governor or other private persons, any of the commodities growing there, at such prices as he can agree.

And lastly, according to Mr. Gookin's request in his said letter, they had promised that he should have a patent for a particular plantation, as large as that granted to Sir William Newce, and should also have liberty to take one hundred hogs out of the forest, upon condition that he repay the said number again unto the Company, within the term of seven years, provided that he use them for breed and increase, and not for present slaughter.

The authorities in Virginia were on August 12, 1621, instructed as follows: "Let him have very good tobacco for his cows, now at his first voyage, for if he makes a good return, it may be the occasion of a trade with you from those parts, whereby you may be abundantly supplied, not only with cattle, but with most of those commodities you want at better and easier rate."

The master of the ship "Flying Hart" was Cornelius Johnson, of Horn, in Holland, and in November he safely landed Gookin's cattle in Virginia. Governor Wyatt writes: "There arrived here about the 22d of November a ship from Mr. Gookin, out of Ireland, wholly upon his own adventure, without any relation at all to his contract with you in England, which was so well furnished with all sorts of provision, as well as with cattle, as we could wish all men would follow the example. He hath also brought with him about fifty men upon that adventure, besides thirty other passengers. We have according to their desire, seated them at Newport's News, and we do conceive great hope if the Irish plantation prosper, that from Ireland great multitude of people will be likely to come hither."

Gookin remained in Virginia during the winter of 1621-22, acted the part of a brave man at the time of the great massacre by the Indians, and in July, in the ship "Sea Flower," returned to Eng-

land with the sad news. The next year he arrived in the colony in the ship "Providence." Gov. Wyatt, on April 7, 1623, writes: "A ship has lately arrived for Mr. Gookin, with forty men and thirty passengers."

His son Daniel, at this time only eleven years of age, became a distinguished man. In 1642, Daniel, Jr., resided in Nansemond Parish, and with others applied to the Massachusetts churches for a Puritan minister. Offending Gov. Berkeley by his non-conformist tendencies, he removed to Boston and became superintendent of Indian affairs, and the intimate friend of John Eliot the Indian missionary. He owned a plantation on South River, Ann Arundel County, Maryland.

During the last week of July, 1653, four Piscataway Indians "entered," said Hatton, the attorney-general of Maryland, "into the house of Capt. Daniel Gookin, in the County of Ann Arundel, within this Province of Maryland, and then and there in a most barbarous, cruel and felonious manner, murdered one Jacob Warrone, a negro, servant of the said Capt. Gookin, and a child of said negroes about seven years of age, and grievously wounded the said negroe's wife, leaving her for dead."

Two of the party, Skigtanmough and Counaweza, were tried in September, at Saint Mary, found guilty, and executed the day they were sentenced.

Daniel Gookin, Jr.'s tombstone, at Cambridge, Mass., states that on the 19th March, 1686-87, he departed this life.

[For the genealogy of the Gookin family, see REGISTER, i. 345-52; ii. 167-74; and Paige's *History of Cambridge*, pp. 563-6.—EDITOR.]

DR. JOHN POTT.

John Pott, A.M., M.D., physician for the colony, arrived with his wife Elizabeth in October, 1621, in the ship *George*. He was appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Theodore Gulston, the founder of the Gulstonian lectureship of anatomy, still maintained by the London College of Physicians.

The minutes of the Virginia Company, under date of July 16, 1621, contain the following statement:

For so much as the physician's place to the Company was now become void by reason of the untimely death of Dr. Bohune, slain in the fight with two Spanish Ships of War on the 19th of March last, Doctor Gulstone did now take occasion to recommend unto the Company, for the said place, one Mr. Potts, a Master of Arts, and as he affirmed well practised in chirurgery and physie, and expert also in distilling of waters, and that he had many other ingenious devises, so as he supposed, his service would be of great use unto the Colony in Virginia, but prayed that whereas Dr. Bohune was tied by his contract, to supply such of his tenants as died after the first year, at his own charge, that Mr. Pott might be released

of that covenant, being too strict, and overhard as he supposed; but it was answered, it was not in the power of any other but a Quarter Court to reverse or alter the same, but should always find the Company in all things very reasonable to all well deserving men. And therefore if Mr. Pott would accept of the place, upon the same conditions as Dr. Bohune did, he should be entertained, and for his better content, should be specially recommended to the Governor, to be well accommodated, and should have a chest of physic of 20lb charge unto the Company, and all things thereunto appertaining, together with 10lb in books of physic, which should always belong unto the Company, which chest of physic and books Dr. Gulstone was desired to buy.

And seeing he intended to carry over with him his wife, a man and a maid, they should have him transported free.

With Dr. Pott came two other chirurgeons. He was made a member of the Council under Gov. Francis Wyatt. In 1629, West having gone to England, Pott acted as governor until Harvey's arrival. Pott was then arraigned for pardoning Edward Wallis, condemned for murder and appropriating cattle. He was found guilty and confined to his plantation at Harrope, now Williamsburg, until the King's pleasure could be ascertained. Gov. Harvey forwarded the recommendation of the Council for his pardon, and Mrs. Pott crossed the sea and pleaded her husband's cause, alleging there was no proof to justify the harsh proceedings toward him. The commissioners to whom the petition was referred, reported to the King that "condemning him for felony was very rigorous, if not erroneous," and recommended that he should be restored to liberty and his estate, and the practice of his profession.

Upon Pott's restoration he manifested no friendship toward Gov. Harvey, and in May, 1635, was one of those who compelled the governor to go to England.

CAPT. WILLIAM EPPS.

The name of William Epps is the first in the list of the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore. He came to Virginia in 1619, a passenger of the ship "William and Thomas." His wife Margaret came in 1621, in the "George." He became somewhat notorious from having killed Edward Rowcroft alias Stallenge, in a quarrel. Among the manuscript records in the Library of Congress, is the following warrant from Gov. Francis Wyatt:

Whereas, it is ordered by the Governor and Council that Mr. Bolton, Minister, shall receive for his salary, this year, throughout all the plantations at the Eastern Shore, ten pounds of tobacco, and one bushel of corn for every planter and tradesman above the age of sixteen years, alive at the crop.

These are to require Capt. William Eps, commander of the said plantation to raise the said ten pounds of tobacco, and one bushel of corn, to be levied accordingly throughout all the said plantations, charging all persons there residing to yield ready obedience, and to be aiding and assisting unto

the said Capt. William Eps, in the execution of the warrant, as they will answer at their peril. Given at James City, November 21, 1623.

REV. MR. BOLTON.

The London Company's Transactions for the 10th of July, 1621, say: "Upon the Right Honorable the Earl of Southampton's recommendations of Mr. Bolton, Minister, for his honesty and sufficiency of learning, and to undertake the care and charge of the ministry, the Company have been pleased to entertain him for their minister, in some vacant place in Virginia, and have therefore referred him to the Committee to be treated and concluded with touching his allowance and seated where they shall think fit and most convenient for him."

He sailed with Gov. Wyatt, Dr. Pott, Christopher Davison the Secretary, and others, in the ship *George*, and arrived in Virginia in October.

The Company, in their letter to the Council at Jamestown, write: "We have likewise sent to you two sufficient preachers, Mr. Haut Wyatt who is to be preacher to the Governor's tenants, and Mr. Bolton whom we have consigned to Elizabeth City, to inhabit with Capt. Thomas Nuce, to whom we recommend him, understanding that Mr. Stockton is otherwise stated."

Jonas Stockton had arrived the year before, and for a period he preached at Henrico and Bermuda Hundred. Rev. George Keith, who came in 1617, was living at Elizabeth City when Bolton arrived, and probably on that account he was assigned to the plantations of Accomac.

He appears to have died or left the country before the census was taken in February, 1623-4.

GEORGE NEWCEE.

George Newcee, or Nuce, was the only one of that name at Elizabeth City when the census was taken.

Sir William Newcee, of Bandon, co. Cork, Ireland, who had been the neighbor of Daniel Gookin, on April 12, 1621, offered to transport, before midsummer of 1625, two thousand persons to Virginia. The services of such a man were highly appreciated by the London Company. With Sir George Carew he had served in Ireland against the Spaniards at the famous siege of Kinsale. After the country was quieted, with others he settled on what Spenser called

"The pleasant Bandon, crowned with many a wood."

His lease was obtained from Sir Bernard Grenville, and he determined to build a town in the centre of his estate, and call it Newcettown, but was diverted by the following occurrence. While measuring the ground, he put his foot upon the end of the line and said to an assistant, "Here will be the end of this street." A rude Irish

chief at that moment stepping up, with fierceness said, "May you end there yourself, too."

This determined him to come down to the edge of the stream and commence a hamlet directly opposite the town of "honest and plain dealing, Master Beecher," another English settler. The celebrated Bardon Bridge was built, and thus a community of interest was established between the settlement of Henry Beecher and William Newce. The "wild Irish" were not permitted to dwell among them, and it was arranged "that every inhabiter there should have as much libertie as a free holder in England." And permission was also made for a learned preacher and a free school. After just such a model the Puritans of Massachusetts, a few years later, organized themselves.

Bandon was incorporated as a town in 1613, and William Newce was the first Provost or Mayor, and the inhabitants chiefly English Puritans. In 1620 the first court was held at this place, and a Mr. Newce furnished a sheep, and Mr. Gookin a cook for three days, in entertaining the judges.

Under date of May 2, 1621, there is the following entry in the transactions of the London Company: "Proceeding to the eleccon of Marshall, for so much as Captaine William Newce was onely proposed to stand to the eleccon, and to be put to the Balloting Box, was by the same chosen with a generall consent (saue of three balls onely found in the negative boxes) to be Marshall of Virginia."

His residence in Virginia was soon terminated. Arriving in 1622, he did not survive above two days the reading of his patent. He brought with him very few people, sickly, ragged, and altogether without provision. His sudden death and great debt left his estate much entangled.

On May 17th, 1620, George Thorpe and Thomas Newce were appointed deputies of the Company's lands in Virginia, and for the entertainment of Newce and his successors as deputy, it was ordered that 1200 acres should be assigned, 600 at Elizabeth City, 400 at Charles City, 100 at Henrico, and 100 at James City. The next month he was made a councillor. The London Company unite on the 25th of July, 1621, to the Council in Virginia:

The vessels of the earth you sent, we have not received, when trial is made, you shall hear from us. And we pray you all in general that such extraordinary ore or earth as you find, send us over in plenty, for that which was sent by your Capt. [Tho's] Newce, was in so small proportion as we would hardly make any trial thereof. We conceive it to be Terra Lemnia, and it is exceedingly good for the flux; we desire you therefore Captain Newce to send us over three or four ton of said white earth. * * *

We have sent a ship of cattle from Ireland, whereof we desire that Capt. Newce first, be served with his promised part.

Deputy Thomas Newce did not long survive Sir William. On August 6, 1623, the step-father of the holy poet George Herbert,

Sir John Danvers, acquainted the London Company that he had received a letter from Mrs. Newce, the wife of Deputy Newce, deceased in Virginia, requesting that in regard of her great loss "and left desolate and comfortless in a strange Country, far from all her friends, she might still enjoy the use of the tenant's labor, until a successor was appointed."

Nicholas Ferrar also signified that he had received a letter from Virginia, "commending much the Gentlewoman's good carriage and charity to divers in the country."

[To be continued.]

THE POWDER-MILL IN CANTON.

By D. T. V. HUNTOON, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

FORGE POND lies in a north-easterly direction from the village of South Canton. It receives its supply of water from Mashapog brook, the confluence of Beaver and Steep brooks on the south and Pequitt brook on the north. The outlet to this pond is near the main street of the village, not far from the Mashapog House. This outflowing stream was known to the Indians as a portion of Mashapog brook. The early settlers called it "Saw Mill River," and on the modern maps it bears the name of the "East Branch of the Neponset River." It is not a long stream; not more than two miles from its starting point, it joins the Neponset River in the Fowl Meadows. The water, as it rushes along, furnishes to-day the motive power for the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, the Revere Copper Company and the Neponset Cotton Factory.

The early settlers of Canton saw in this brook a greater capability for usefulness than ever the poor Indian dreamed of. They purchased from him all the rights he claimed to have in the water and the river bed, and they resolved that henceforward the stream should be utilized. Near the close of the seventeenth century a saw-mill was built upon its banks, a few years afterward a grist-mill, and then a powder-mill was erected. Of this powder-mill and its successor we propose to give an account.

In order to do this it will be necessary for us to go back to the year 1673. On the twenty-second of August of that year we find the Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor, and the Rev. James Allen, teacher, of the First Church in Boston, with Robert Sanderson, one of the deacons of the church, entering into a partnership which savors more of things temporal than spiritual, for having joined with Capt. John Hull and Freegrace Bendall, both engaged in trade in Boston, these worthies purchased a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a powder-mill. Two years after they take in, among other partners, Mr. John Wiswall, Sen., who was possibly the first white man who ever lived in what is now the town of Canton. These gentlemen entered into a sort of stock company, organized for the special purpose of "erecting a building, and improving a powder-mill at Neponset in the township of Milton."

This mill was situated just above the bridge that crosses the Neponset River in Milton, and was on the Milton side of the river; but the watch-

house, which was of stone, and the house occupied by the workmen were on the northerly side of the river, in what is now known as Ward XXIV. of the city of Boston. The company appointed one Walter Everendon (now Everton), a Kentish man, as overseer. In less than three months from the commencement of the enterprise the work had been so vigorously prosecuted, that the General Court, considering the danger of the destruction of the buildings by fire, or otherwise, from King Philip during the time of his war, order that a constant watch be kept at "Unkety" for the preservation of the powder-mill, and the grist-mill which was in its immediate vicinity, and watchmen were appointed to look after them. The General Court also signified its interest in the undertaking, by allowing the proprietors, who were about to erect a stone watch-house, authority "to repair to any magistrate by the law empowered to give warrants, to impress workmen to carry on public works, of which sort, this is."

In 1701, Walter Everendon bought out Joseph Wiswall's interest in the concern, and from time to time purchased the interests of others, so that in 1722 Everendon and Israel Howe owned all the property, and divided it, Everendon taking all on the Dorchester side of the river. In 1724 Howe retired from the business, and Walter Everendon, having been in the business for nearly half a century, sold out to his son Benjamin, and the following year was gathered unto his fathers. In 1744 the original mill, on the Milton side of the river, blew up. Benjamin Everendon continued the business of manufacturing powder on the Dorchester side of the river until 1749, possibly until 1757, when he sold out and removed to Stoughton (now Canton).

The Neponset Cotton Factory, a large stone building erected in 1824, is easily seen from the viaduct of the Boston & Providence Railroad in Canton. It occupies the last water privilege on the easterly branch of the Neponset River. In 1717, the very spot now occupied by this corporation was selected by a company of gentlemen as a suitable place whereon to erect a mill for the smelting of iron ore. It consisted of Edmund Quincy of Braintree (Quincy), John White of Boston, Standfast Foster, Samuel Paul, Thomas Tileston, Ebenezer Maudsley (Mosely), Ebenezer Jones and Robert Royall.

From the ninth lot in the "Twelve Divisions" originally laid out by the town of Dorchester (of which Canton, with other towns, was, at the time of which we are writing, the South Precinct) they purchased two acres of land lying upon the stream before mentioned, and here in connection with Timothy Jones, the owner of the property, they built a dam and erected buildings suitable for extracting pure iron ore. These works were continued for some time, but the cost of procuring iron in this manner was so great that the business was discontinued, the buildings unused and finally utterly demolished. Mr. Everendon's attention was called to the fact that an excellent mill privilege at Stoughton was for sale at a low price. He purchased in 1749 from the heirs of Ebenezer Maudsley, a seven-eighth part, and in 1753 of Timothy Jones one-eighth part, of what was then known as "Ye old Iron Works;" and he also procured about two acres of land adjoining the site of the former works, all lying upon the southerly side of the stream. Here he erected buildings suitable for the purpose of manufacturing powder. He also erected, as he had done at Milton, a grist-mill, and before the year 1753 the buildings were completed and the works in running order, and so continued until the time of his death, which occurred in 1766. Nor is it probable that the manufacture of powder at these mills then ceased,

for Benjamin Everendon, by his will, devised his powder and corn mills, with the privilege of the stream, to his son Abijah Everendon. It is probable that the works were discontinued before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, but we are unable to ascertain the exact time. In speaking of the estate as it existed in 1784, it being then the property of Thomas Everendon, grandson of Benjamin and great-grandson of Walter, the Hon. Elijah Dunbar says, "There was no mill then standing on the spot." Without doubt the buildings were removed from their original sites and converted to other uses.

The year 1775 dawns ; the dark clouds of strife are gathering over the land ; prudence demands that some preparation must be made for ammunition as well as for soldiers to meet the exigencies of the approaching contest. The first and most important duty would seem to be to procure an ample supply of powder.

In 1774 the town of Canton (then Stoughton) had been selected as the most fitting place to assemble the Suffolk County Congress, because it was a retired place, remote from the busy world, yet within easy access of Boston. The same reasons undoubtedly influenced those at the head of affairs two years afterward in selecting this town as the most suitable place to commence the manufacture of powder ; moreover, the distance from the sea was great enough to render it safe from the attacks of an enemy landing on the coast, and yet near enough to render transportation easy. But over and above all these advantages, the town of Canton possessed skilled workmen who understood the manufacture of powder, and who had been long engaged in the business. The Everendon family, powder-makers for generations, were still resident here, and were designated on legal documents as "powder-makers" by vocation. These considerations undoubtedly influenced the government in a great measure in determining the location of the mill. But the immediate cause was probably an anonymous letter received by Dr. Joseph Warren, to which, in the light of subsequent events, it would appear he paid some attention. The letter is as follows :

May 31, 1775.

Sir,

I shall just take the liberty to give you a friendly line, which I have often mentioned in conversation, but perhaps it will arrive so late, as to merit no higher honor than just to light your pipe. * * * *

There is now living, or rather pining in poverty, one Everton in Stoughton that by proper encouragement might at this day become a most useful member of society. He perfectly understands making gunpowder, and reviving that which is damaged, and he is the only one in the Province that has the practical skill. What pity the art should die with him. But what am I about ! Sat verbum, &c.

A TRUE SON OF LIBERTY.

To Dr. Joseph Warren,
President of the Congress at Watertown.

The November following the receipt of this letter, the contents of which without doubt Gen. Warren had communicated to parties interested, the House of Representatives appointed a committee to consider a proper place to erect a powder-mill. The committee were authorized in December "to purchase the remains of a powder-mill in the town of Stoughton, with so much of the land and stream as may be sufficient to prepare said mill for the manufacture of powder." This vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the committee appointed to visit Andover, Sutton and Stoughton, to take a view of the place in each of the towns where it was proposed to

erect the mill. The town of Stoughton was considered to have the most advantages, but the colonial government did not deem it best to purchase the property which had formerly been occupied by the Everendons, but bought the privilege on the same stream next above. This site was owned by one Samuel Briggs and his son, who on the twentieth of February, 1776, conveyed about three quarters of an acre and fifteen rods of land, part upland, part mill-pond, to the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, the consideration being £100 ; and the grantors agree not to damage any water works that may be built by the colony. This land was near the house occupied by the late Joseph Warren Revere, and still in the possession of that family. On the nineteenth of January, 1776, the House of Representatives ordered the committee appointed to erect the powder-mill for the use of the Colony, "to commence the building of the mill at Stoughton, and to exert themselves to hurry on this important and necessary business without delay," and cause the same to be constructed in such manner as shall appear to them most advantageous.

The building of the mill was begun in February, 1776, and in May everything was ready to commence operations. The building where the powder was stored was protected by a high post and rail fence, behind which, night and day, guards were posted, with positive orders from the government "to fire upon any persons who shall attempt, upon being three times forbid, by such guards to enter the said lines."

So successful was the enterprise that in the September following, 37,962 lbs. of powder and 34,155 lbs. of saltpetre were in the storehouse of Maj. Crane; and during the first three years of the war the Canton Powder-Mill furnished the greater part of the powder that was used by the provincial army. A writer of the time says that "not only was a large quantity of gunpowder manufactured at this mill, but that it was of an excellent quality, made from saltpetre the product of the towns in the vicinity." Upon a requisition from the board of war, the powder was placed in wagons, and under the protection of a guard stealthily by night conveyed over the rough roads to its destination, and distributed as the military necessities of the army demanded. On Sept. 12, 1776, three hundred and fifty pounds were sent on board the schooner "Langdon." During the years 1777-8-9, 7600 pounds were used on the continental frigate, "The Boston." Forty barrels, containing one hundred pounds each, were sent, on Oct. 20, 1777, to "the Castle," for which Paul Revere, the commanding officer at the time, gives his receipt to Maj. Crane. Large quantities were also at various times delivered at the Castle and at the powder-house in Boston.

On the first of March, 1779, the General Court passed a resolve, that a committee consisting of George Partridge, Lemuel Kollock and Samuel Phillips, should have power to sell by auction, or private sale, the powder-mill at Canton, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. They further instructed their committee that an express condition should be made with the purchaser or his successor, that during the succeeding four years he should be obliged to manufacture for the state all the gunpowder that the General Court shall from time to time order to be made, provided the quantity is not greater than the capacity of the mill. The state was to furnish the materials, but the owner was to be at the expense of procuring sulphur and coals. The compensation the owner was to receive for his powder was "as much per pound as shall be equivalent to what eight pence was at the time the mill first began to work."

On the seventeenth of April following, the gentlemen before named, acting by authority from the State of Massachusetts Bay, convey the land and mill-pond with stream of water, the powder-mill, together with all the utensils of whatever kind that have been purchased by the state for the accommodation of the powder-mill, to Samuel Osgood, of Andover, he paying in consideration thereof the sum of £3200.

Major Thomas Crane previously referred to, who was appointed May 9, 1776, to carry on the manufacture of powder at the colony mill at Stoughton, and "employ such skilful persons as manufacturers as may be sufficient for the purpose," was a distinguished citizen of the town in the days of the Revolution, and was ever active and vigilant in the cause of the patriots. When the demands of the mill upon his time were not imperative, it was his custom to go about from house to house soliciting clothing and money for the continental soldiers. His manner is said to have been so impressive, and his persistency so great, that many who had never been known to give a penny for the good cause, deposited with him their contributions. A favorite remark of his when soliciting subscriptions was, "My friend, the child Independence is about to be born; be liberal, and give him an easy delivery."

On the thirty-first of October, 1779, the powder-mill at Canton was blown into atoms.

The large stones which had been used to grind the powder were carried to the grist-mill afterwards owned by Maj.-Gen. Richard Gridley, and standing near where the old Bay Road crosses Mashapog brook, opposite to what is now the factory of the American Net and Twine Company. Within the memory of those now living, these stones have been used for the purpose of grinding corn.

From the ownership of Osgood, the old powder-mill property passed into the possession of Samuel Phillips, of Andover, who deeded it, in 1792, to Quaker Leonard and Adam Kinsley, ironmongers; but this time the description is changed, and in place of "a powder-mill" we find "the remains of a powder-mill standing thereon."

On the fourteenth of March, 1801, Col. Paul Revere, of revolutionary fame, purchased the property and other real estate in its immediate vicinity. Upon the ground there were then standing a dwelling-house, trip-hammer shop and "cole" house. Col. Revere soon began to erect new buildings and refit the old. From this time forward until his death, the gallant patriot was a resident of Canton during the summer months, and was ever active in promoting the best interests of the town. By his diligence and perseverance he laid the foundation of a large business, which has been successfully continued by his son and grandson to the present day, and which bears his honored name.

As in the days of the Revolution the old powder-mill manufactured powder for the supply of the army, so in these latter days, upon almost the same site, the Revere Copper Company turned out brass field pieces for the use of the artillery during the late war.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO IMMIGRANTS FROM
JERSEY.

No. I.

PAPERS IN THE CASE OF MASURY *vs.* ENGLISH.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., Salem, Mass.

THE following documents are on file among the Essex Co. Court Papers, Book 27, Leaf 26, &c.

Warrant to Henry Skerry, Marshall of Salem, or his deputy, to attach the goods & for want thereof the body of Phillip English, and take bond of him to the value of twenty pounds with sufficient security for his appearance at the next County Court held at Salem the last Tuseday of this month to answer the complaint of James Browne atorney to Benjamin Mazure in an action of the case, for his pfideus and falatious act, in demaunding seuen pounds of Benjamin masure, for the passage of Jane masure, his sister, & arestining of the said Benjamin for the said sume, & holding of the said plaintife a prissoner and at last the said mazure was forst for want of sureties to compound with the sd English to give him a bill, which is now sued for, and now it doth appeere that the aboue said Jane mazure was the said Englishes seruant, and was to remain his seruant till her passage was paid, and therefore it was a cheate, after the death of the said seruant to demaund her passage of her Brother, which is to the plts great damage, and heare of make returne, dated 5: 9ber 1677:

The testimony of Philip legroo, Aged sixteen yeeres or thereabouts, testifyeth that when Jane margery came aboard our ketch, I asked her why she came to new england she tould me that her brother Benjamin margery had sent to her to come, and that he would pay for her passage shee further tould that shee went to my fathers house to meete with m^r Philip English and there did speake with him, and agreed for her passage seuen pounds to be payed by her brother, and that she showed his letter (wherein he engaged to pay her passage) to the sayd m^r english and upon that she was admitted aboard the vessel. Sworne in Court at Salem 27: 9: 77

The Deposition of John maseure agede 19 years ore theireabouts—This deponant testifieth and saith that he hurde his ffather in Jersey say that he had bound Jeane masere sister to bingamin masere a saruant to Phillep English then bound to new-england also this deponant testifieth being in the same uessel, at sea: that he hirde y^e said English then master say that y^e aboue saide maide was his saruant allso saith that he sawe phillepes saruant-maides weare y^e abouesaid dede maides cloathes and ffurther saith not.

Taken upon oath 1: 9 mo: 77

The testymony of Peeter Britton aged eighteen yeares saith that he being a passenger with m^r Phillip English from Jerzey heard Benjamin Marzeu-rys sister which died on Bord the sd m^r English ketch say that shee should be free when shee came to new england for her Brother had sent her a Letter to come to him and he would pay for her passage this shee said when shee first came on Bord and before shee was taken sick: and further saith not. Taken upon oath 8: 9 mo: 77:

The deposition of ellener Laroke aged about 15 yeeres :

This deponant testyfyeth and saith that being seruant to m^r phillip ingles comin from Jersey Jane Mazary sester to benjamin mazary was with us a comming to nue Inglang in the same uesell the saide Jane mazary dyed at sae and after she was dead the saide ingles gafe me a wascote that was Jane Mazaryes and furder saith not.

Sworne in court at Salem 27 9 77

Mary Pary aged aboute 17 yeares testifyeth

That shee being In Jarsay at the house of Philipe Lagroue with M^r Philipe English to haue my Indentures made Jane Measure broug a letter to m^r English which shee saide shee Recd: from her brother In New england whose Name was Beinamin Measure which Letter was Read By m^r English and another man there which wordes I Rember theay Read that If his sister would come to New england he would paye for her pasage soe her unckell and shee agreed that m^r English should haue seuen pounds for her pasage but if her Brother was Dead before shee came to New england that then shee was to sarue m^r English six yeare and further saith not

And further I testifie that being one of those that tended upon her in the time of her sicknesse she did desire that those that had tended upon her during her sicknesse, might haue what was left in her chest of her cloathes, and then gaue the key to me, that we, that tended her might share them amongst us, and in my Judgment they were not all worth twenty shillings. 27: 9: 77

The deposition of Richard Harris aged 27 yeares or there about

Saith that y^e maid, w^{ch} dyed at sea w^{ch} was sist^r to Benjamin Majere I heard Phillip english say, aft^r she was dead, that she was his servant & itt was his losse, yet saith he I heere of a letter: w^{ch} her Brother sent for her to Jersey & therefore I will try for one halfe of her pasadge saith he, and he further testyfyeth that he saw Phillip English deuide her cloths amonge y^e rest of his servant maidens & further saith not 1: 9 mo: 77.

The deposition of Ezekiel Cheever Aged 22 years testifieth and sayeth that I being at worke in my shope on a lecture day the latter end of this summer John Tuckerman of Boston with two strangers came to my shope and delivered me 6 letters or their abouts and desired me to deliver them unto the parties to whom they were sent and I told them I knew them not; but my Landlord was a jersieman and I would deliver them unto him which accordingly I did. I could not read the superscription of them for they were french but I heard my Landlord say that one of them was for Benjamin Mergere, and further sayeth not 27: 9: 77

Mary Morel aged about 30 years testyfyeth and saith that about some tyme in agust last that thomas uelley came to my house with a bout sixe Letters to hafe me Read the superscrepshon whoe they ware toe, and this Letter to beinjamin mazare was one which I then brocke up ye sell and can testyfy it is the same and farder saith not 27: 9: 77

escrite le 28 iour de mar 1677 Au nom de dieu se soit mon frere benieumin ces deux petis mos sont pour vous faire savoir de ma bonne sante grace a dieu ie pries dieu quel en soit ainsi de vous tous nos bons amis de Jerze sont en bonne sante grace a dieu les quels se recommande bien a vous en prians dieu quil vous soit bien et a vos frere en general es quels vous freres mes humble baisè mains en leur declarant le desir que iay de leur prosperite prians dieu iournellement pour eux pour vostre seur Jenne elle

setoit loues a philipe lenglois a mon apcence de quoy ie fut marries mais ik falut quelle senbarquas moy envoyans cela ie lasiste for bien de toute sorte de harde pour lentretien de son corps et luy baille un cofre de dens lequel ie mis plusieurs petite harde que ie vous avois envoies par reconnoissance.

Autre chose pour le present sinonque ie demeure vostre humble et hobeisante seur rachel luce veuve dedouar le messarier

Mary Morall owned in court that the above written is the same letter that she mentions under oath that she brook up the seale of; when it was brought to her with other letters by tho Veley 27: 9: 77

The following translation of the above is on file, and was evidently made at the time :

Written y^e 28th of March 1677.

In the name of god be this,—Brother Benjamin; These Two small words are to acquaint you of my good health Thankes be to god; & I pray god that it may be y^e same of you all o^r ffrriends of Jarsie thankes be to god are in good health who recommend them well to you & to yo^r Brothers in generall to whome my humble baise mains; declaring to them y^e desire I haue of their prosperitie, praying God dayley for them; as for yo^r Sister Jane; she was bound to phillip English in my absence; at w^{ch} I was troubled but I seing that shee must be embarqued; did ffurnish her very well with all sorts of necessaries for her Apparrell & gaue her a coffer in w^{ch} I putt seuerall small cloaths w^{ch} I sent to you for a Token; not elce for present but that I remayne

Yo^r humble & obedient Sister

Rachel Luce, widdow of

Edward Le Messarier.

Superscribed—

The present be giuen to Benjamin Le Messurier. Liveing in Salem
In new England.

A Power of Attorney from Benjamin Mazure of Salem, Seaman, to "his loueing freind James Browne of Salem aforsaid glazier," witnessed by Hilliard Veren Sen^r and Larrance masury 27: 9: 77

BARNSTABLE FAMILY NAMES.

By the Rev. G. T. RIDLON, of North Fairfield, Maine.

THE following names were copied from a marriage certificate found in Fairfield, Maine. This old document was drawn in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Massachusetts, and was witnessed by the parties who were present at the Quakers' meeting at the time the marriage ceremony was performed; all belonged to the Society of Friends, and their descendants are now identified with the same persuasion in Maine—an excellent people.

The parties married were as follows: Samuel Covil, son of Nathaniel Covil and Rebecca his wife; and Mary Holaway, daughter of Barnabas Holaway and Elizabeth his wife. Date, "Yarmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, 11th, 5th mo: 1791."

Gideon Allen
 Samuel Wing
 Joseph Hoxie
 Ruth Wing
 Sarah Hillard
 Beulah Wing
 Comra [?] Wing
 Ebenezer Allen
 John Holaway
 Mary Wing
 Dorathy Wing
 Hannah Killey

Elizabeth Wing, Jr.
 Grace Wing
 Desire Taber
 Content Killey
 Mary Allen
 Edward Wing
 John Wing, Jr.
 Joseph Wing
 Phebe Wing
 Bennet Wing
 Samuel Covil
 Mary Covil

John Wing
 Abigail Wing
 Abigail Holaway
 Content Wing
 Barnabas Holaway
 Stephen Wing
 Joseph Wing
 Hittie Killey
 Isaac Hoxie, Jr.
 Lucretia Allen
 Abner Hoxie

NOTES TO THE PRECEDING.

SAMUEL COVIL, whose marriage ceremony was witnessed by the persons before-named, was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable County, Mass., Dec. 22, 1763; married Mary, daughter of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Wing) Hollaway of said town, May 11, 1791. His wife was born April 22, 1770, and died May 20, 1845. He died Dec. 2, 1855. Samuel settled in Fairfield, Somerset County, Me. His parents were Nathaniel Covil and Rebecca Rider, and his grandparents John Covil and Thankful Bangs; maternally, Zachariah Rider and Experience Smith. His wife's grandparents, paternally, were Gideon Holaway and Experience Wing; maternally, Stephen Wing and Annie Hoxie. His (Samuel's) children were as follows:

1. GRACY, born July 5, 1792; m. John Davis, settled in Fairfield, Me., and died April 1, 1848, leaving issue.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 19, 1794; d. May 3, 1862.
3. SYLVANUS, b. July 5, 1796; m. Rosanna, daughter of Alden and Alice (Jones) Bowerman (*see below*), of Fairfield, Me., and had issue, *Elvira*, b. Jan. 16, 1836, and *Jane B.*, b. Feb. 19, 1839, d. Feb. 6, 1860. Mr. Covil d. Dec. 19, 1865.
4. ALLEN, b. April 15, 1799; died Aug. 17, 1863.
5. DEBORAH, b. May 17, 1801.
6. SAMUEL, Jr., b. Jan. 3, 1804; died Nov. 2, 1829.
7. REBECCA, b. May 31, 1809; died Nov. 3, 1839.

BENJAMIN BOWERMAN, m. Hannah ———, and settled in Sandwich or Yarmouth, Mass. He had Benjamin, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Swift) Gifford, and died 10th month, 17th, 1777; his wife died 4th mo. 7, 1874. They were married in "Sandwich Old Meetinghouse." She was a member of the Friends' "Select meeting fourteen years." Their children were as follows:

1. ELIHU, born in Yarmouth, Mass., 8th mo. 24th, 1757; m. Anney, dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Allen) Allen, 10th mo. 15th, 1779, and "lived with her over 20 years." He m. second, Sarah Varney, settled in Fairfield, Me., and died May 22, 1854, aged 97 years. He was one of the first settlers in his town, and endured great deprivations and hardships, frequently living on mush made from meal and frozen potatoes. He was many years an Elder in the Society of Friends; always sat on the "high seat and broke up the meetings." Mr. Bowerman was a noble specimen of a man; was compactly built, muscular, erect, with a finely developed and well-poised head. He retained his physical and mental powers until very old, and could write a clear, steady hand when over ninety years of age. In a letter, written to a granddaughter when past ninety, he says: "I saw my grandfather Gifford's father and mother when I was young, and if they were living now (March 20, 1848) they would be about 180 years old." His children were as follows: 1. ALDEN, b. Jan. 3, 1782; m. Alice A. Jones, in July, 1807, and settled in Fairfield, Me. His wife died Nov. 15, 1855; he died July 31, 1870. Issue as follows: *Joseph*, b. April 17, 1808; *Rosanna*, b. Nov. 13, 1810; *Avice J.*, b. Dec. 26, 1814, and *Almira W.*, b. Jan. 21, 1824. 2. WILLIAM, m. Sarah Barker and had issue, *Amy*, *Cordelia*, *Samuel*, *Edward*, *Sarah*, *Mary*, *Eli*, and *David*. 3. MARABY, m. Eliphalet Allen and settled in Fairfield, Me.

2. HARPER, m. Mary ———, and settled in Fairfield, Me. He subsequently moved to New York State. His children were *Joseph, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Pamela*.
3. ZACHEUS, m. first, — Jones; second, Elizabeth Wing. Lived in Fairfield, Me., and had *Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rose, Hannah, Avis, Daniel*. Mr. Bowerman lived to be over 80.
4. BENJAMIN, m. Phebe Shepherd (sister to Abner): settled in Fairfield, Me., and had issue, *Anney, Lydia, Barnabas, Phebe, Benjamin, Patience, Ruth, and Rest*.
5. SAMUEL, m. first, — Sherman; second, Experience Davis; settled in Fairfield, Me., and had issue, *Rhoda, Paul, and Pattie*.

NOTE.—Many of this family now spell the name “*Bowman*.”

ALLEN FAMILY.—ELIPHALET ALLEN, a descendant of the Allens of Yarmouth, Mass., married Maraby Bowerman, daughter of Elihu (see Bowermans), and settled in Fairfield, Me., where he had issue, *Eliphalet, Charles, Benjamin, Alden, Elihu, Amy, and Jane*. Some descendants are now living in Fairfield.

HOXIE FAMILY.—ABEL HOXIE, a son of ———, who was from Barnstable County, Mass., settled in Fairfield, Me., and had issue, *Isaac, Abel, Solomon, Samuel, Silas, Aaron*. These sons are and were wealthy farmers in Fairfield, Me., and have numerous descendants now living in that town—very respectable people.

WING FAMILY.—Several families of Wings settled in Maine, and two branches are now represented in Fairfield—one now living over 90. A very full family tree is preserved in the family of Mr. Paul Wing in that town.

NOTE.—Several other families named in the catalogue are represented in Fairfield, among them *Giffords* and *Halaways*. I hope to find other documents relative to the early settlers of this town.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774–96.

Contributed by LYMAN H. BAGG, A.M., of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 196.]

THE Intention of Marriage between Gideon Allen Jr and Hannah Bowker both of West Springfield was entered Feb^y 11th & published the 12th, 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between William Day and Lucretia McIntier both of West Springfield was entered 11. February & published the next Sunday.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Calvin Torrey of Southampton and Mary Carrier of West Springfield was entered March third 1786 & published the Sunday next following.

The Intention of Marriage between ——— Ely and Abigail Flower both of West Springfield was entered 25th of March & published y^e 26th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Andrew Broga of West Springfield and Huldah Wait of Southwick was entered & published 3^d of April 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Frederick Burt of Longmeadow and Mrs. Mehitabel Lanckton of West Springfield was entered July the 14th and published the 16th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Heindrick Weber and Eunice Smith both of West Springfield was entered August 4th and published y^e 6th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Enoch Ely & Esther Ely both of West Springfield was entered August 11th & published the 13th 1786. [M. Oct. 29]

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Black and Achsah Jones both of West Springfield was entered August 19th & published the 20th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Lt. Jacques Harmond of Suffield & Miss Ruth Lankton of Wt Springfield was entered Sept. 8th & published the 10th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Doct^r Jabez Cleveland of Spencer-town in the State of New York & Miss Keziah Cooper of West Springfield was entered October 18th & published y^e 22^d 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Jonathan Birchard & Beulah Ely both of West Springfield was entered October 20th & published y^e 22^d 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Ezekiel Bagg and Huldah Cooly both of West Springfield was entered Novem. 27th & published the 29th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between David Morley and Hannah Griswold both of West Springfield was entered & published y^e 5th Novem^r 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Joseph Ely Jun^r & Martha Smith both of West Springfield was entered November y^e 8th & published y^e 12th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Alexander Cooly & Lydia Day both of West Springfield was entered Nov^r 11, & published y^e 12th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between John Church & Lucy Sexton both of West Springfield was entered Aug. and published the 13th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Darius Ely & Margaret Ashley both of West Springfield was entered November 11 & published y^e 12, 1786. [M. Dec. 21]

The Intention of Marriage between Benjamin Copley of Westfield & Hannah Killum of West Springfield was entered and published December y^e 16th 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Ithamar Jones and Miss Thankfull Day, both of West Springfield was entered Decem^r 30th & published y^e 31, 1786.

The Intention of Marriage between Heindreick Wilner of Springfield and Mary Hayward of West Springfield was entered February y^e 3^d & published y^e 4th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Taylor of West Springfield & Anna Stebbins of Longmeadow was entered February 10th & published y^e 11th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Moses Ely & Chloe Day both of Wt Springfield was entered March 9th & published y^e 11th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Lewis Warriner & Betty Remington both of West Springfield was entered March 17th & published y^e 18th 1787.

The following Persons were married on the Day of the Date affixed to their respective names. [Pr. Joseph Lathrop.]

Justin Day and Abigail Morgan both of West Springfield, Feb^y 11th 1785.

Samuel Smith of Sandisfield and Lovisa Ely of West Springfield, February 22, 1785.

Ithamar Morgan & Chloe Bagg both of West Springfield June 23^d 1785.

Aaron White & Lucy Kellogg both of West Springfield August 23, 1785.

Elijah Bliss & Charlotte Bagg both of West Springfield October 16th 1785.

Reuben Foot & Hannah Farnham both of West Springfield December 14th 1785.

Solomon Stebbens and Malah Day both of West Springfield, December 20, 1785.

Hendrick Weber & Eunice Smith of West Springfield August 21, 1786.

Enoch Ely & Esther Ely both of West Springfield October 29th 1786.

Jonathan Burchard & Beulah Ely both of West Springfield November 16, 1786.

Joseph Ely Jun^r & Martha Smith both of West Springfield November 23, 1786.

Darius Ely & Margaret Ashley both of West Springfield, December 21, 1786.

Alexander Cooly & Lydia Day both of West Springfield December 21, 1786.

Ezekiel Bagg & Huldah Cooly both of West Springfield January 4, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Solomon Lee of Westfield and Anna Lamb of West Springfield was entered March 31, 1787 & published y^e next Sunday.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Bliss of Wilbraham & Clara Leonard of West Springfield was entered April 6th & Called off at three Publick meetings.

The Intention of Marriage between [Lovewell?] Lindsay of Westfield & Clarissa Nelson of West Springfield was entered April 18th and published y^e 22, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Oliver Dewey of Westfield & Huldah Morley of West Springfield was entered April 24 and published y^e 29th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Azahel Colton of Longmeadow and Sarah Lanckton of West Springfield was entered April 24 and published the 29th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Joseph Pheland Junior and Anna Flower both of West Springfield was entered & published May 12th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Noadiah Smith & Tirzah Taylor both of West Springfield was entered & published May 12, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Luke Parsons Jun^r & Esther Jones both of West Springfield was entered May 26th & published y^e 27th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Day & Sophia Bagg both of West Springfield was entered May 17th & published y^e 26th 1787.

Abraham Ripley and Mary — both of West Springfield were joined together in marriage June the 19th 1785.

John Stone of Chesterfield and Elizabeth Leonard of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage July 6th 1785.

Alexander Wolcott Esq^r of Springfield & Miss Frances Burbank of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage 22^d September 1785.

Gideon Allen & Hannah Bowker both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage March y^e 8th 1786.

William Day and Lucretia McIntier both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage March 9th 1786.

Israel Fitts and Sarah Cook both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage July 6th 1786.

Frederick Burt of Longmeadow & Mehitabel Lankton of West Springfield were joined in Marriage September 7th 1786.

David Morley and Hannah Griswold both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Decem^r 3, 1786.

Benjamin Copley of Westfield and Hannah Killam of West Springfield were joined in Marriage January the first, 1787.

Lt. Jacques Harmond of Suffield and Miss Ruth Lankton of West Springfield were joined in Marriage the 4th of January 1787.

Doct^r Jabez Cleveland of Spencertown in y^e State of New York and Miss Keziah Cooper of West Springfield were joined in marriage February 11th 1787.

A YANKEE PRIVATEERSMAN IN PRISON IN ENGLAND, 1777-1779.

Communicated by WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, of Lexington, Mass., with Notes.

[Continued from page 213.]

[1778, July.] Saturday, 4th. Cloudy weather. Mr. Duckett came here, but brought no news. This day several of the French officers taken on board of the *La Palace*, were sent into the country on their parole. No news from Gen. Howe transpired as yet. No news concerning us this sometime. The French prisoners give us an account of nine hundred, or one thousand, English prisoners being in Nantes and its environs.

Sunday, 5th. Clear weather. We have the news of the British troops having evacuated Philadelphia [June 18, 1778], and had retired to New York. There are twenty-seven sail of the line lying at Spithead, waiting for a fair wind to proceed to sea. We have the news of the *Andromeda* having taken an American privateer, one hundred men on board; twenty-five men of which *entered*,¹ and the rest are to come on shore to-morrow; the privateer they destroyed at sea.

Monday, July 6th. Clear weather. This day sixty-four American prisoners came on shore and committed to Forton Prison.² The privateer taken proved to be the *Angelica*, a brigantine of eighteen guns, Capt. Dannis³ commander; and was informed by some of the hands of my brother William's being well, and all things going on in a flourishing way at Boston, which I am very glad to hear. No news. The brig was taken by the *Andromeda* six days after they left Boston.⁴

Tuesday, 7th. Clear weather. One hundred and three French prisoners came on shore, and were committed to Forton Prison. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money, but brought no news concerning us.

Wednesday, 8th. Clear weather. The fleet not as yet sailed from Spit-

¹ That is, "entered" the British service. This phrase is more fully explained under entries of Journal for Nov. 13, Dec. 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 1778.

² All of the *Angelica*, out of Boston—see Roll.

³ "Dannis" in original. William Davis, captain, commander of the brigantine *Angelica*, out of Boston—committed to Forton Prison with sixty-three of his men, July 7, 1778—see Roll. The *Angelica* (of 16 guns—according to Roll) was taken, May 30, 1778, by the *Andromeda*, of 28 guns—six days (see Journal) after leaving Boston. Capt. "Dannis" effected his escape from prison, July 23, 1778—entry of Journal, for July 24, 1778.

⁴ See entry immediately previous. "The *Andromeda*, in which ship General Howe came passenger, in her way home fell in with and took the *Angelica* privateer from Boston, mounting sixteen guns, six pounders, and 98 men; and after taking out the hands, set the ship on fire."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1778, p. 330.

head. Nothing remarkable at present, only flying stories in the papers. A review of clothes this day.

Thursday, 9th. Clear weather; nothing remarkable this day.

Friday, 10th. Very hot. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came here, and brought us the news of his having received a letter from Mr. Hartly, who informs him of Lord North's sending over to France to ascertain the number of officers and private men that they have got there prisoners. Likewise this day it is in the papers that the king and ministry (by some information from General Howe) has allowed the — Independence to America; and the same ship is dispatched off immediately to the Commissioners, now in America, that brought General Howe.

Saturday, 11th. Very hot weather. It is the report this day that Admiral Keppel's fleet sailed yesterday.¹ Likewise that John Cockran was arrived at Boston before the *Angelic* sailed. He broke out of this prison 2d December, and got home by way of France; likewise our boatswain and captain's clerk, all in the same ship.²

Sunday, 12th. Very hot weather for this sometime past. It is certain the fleet sailed on Friday. No news of our being exchanged. In great expectation of a war with France [see entry, July 22, 1778].

Monday, 13th. Very hot weather. Admiral Keppel's fleet returned home again, being out (only) four days, having seen a fleet in the Channel enough to eat them; and, it is said, of all nations.³ Nothing more material this day; (only) one hundred and twenty-one French prisoners were committed this day, that were taken in the frigate *La Belle Poula*;⁴ likewise have seen an extract of a letter from Dr. Cooper to Dr. Franklin, dated Boston, May the 13th, 1778. The pressgangs are very thick in all parts of this country, so that a man is not safe in his bed for robbers and pressgangs.

Tuesday, 14th. Very hot weather; no rain this sometime past. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us, as usual, but brought no news. This day thirteen months since we came to Forton Prison.

Wednesday, 15th. Very hot weather still. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett, Esq., came here twice this day, but brought no news worth mentioning. This morning increases our guard. One captain and one subaltern, and sixty men mount now, whereas half that number (only) mounted before. It is said we shall be sent away before September next. (It is like the rest of their talk!)

Thursday, 16th. Fine weather. This day nine of the French officers went from this prison to Winchester, on their parole of honor. Nothing new this day.

Friday, 17th. Summer-like weather. This day the French prisoners were let out into the large airing ground by the doctor's house; and in the afternoon Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came here, and told us Mr. Ebenezer Platt was taken while going to South Carolina, and sent into Port Glasgow.⁵

¹ See entries for July 12 and 13, immediately following.

² John Cockran was boatswain of the *Yankee*, from Boston—see note, under entry of Journal, for July 30, 1777. Thomas Cummins was the boatswain, and Daniel Dana the captain's clerk, of the brigantine *Rising States*—committed to Forton Prison, June 14, 1777—see Roll—who thus successfully effected their escape from prison—perhaps Dec. 2, 1777, the same time with Cockran—and got back safely to Boston.

³ England, in this period of her extremity, feared an assault by the combined powers of Europe.

⁴ See note, entry of Journal for June 28, 1778.

⁵ The name of Mr. Ebenezer Platt is not again mentioned in the Journal.

Saturday, 18th. Very hot weather. This day came on shore five officers belonging to the *Alfred*, twenty gun ship, out of Boston; Capt. Inman, his first and second sailing lieutenants, and captain and lieutenant of marines.¹ Likewise came on shore five more prisoners, all Americans; the prize master and four hands taken in a prize belonging to the schooner *Hawk*, out of Marblehead (but belonging to Manchester), mounting ten carriage guns, one Capt. Hibbet commander.² No news for us as yet. Out of all hopes.

Sunday, 19th. Very hot weather. Great numbers of people of both sex here to day to see the American monsters. Nothing remarkable this day.

Monday, 20th. A little rain this morning, and cleared off very hot. A report this day of the *Alarm* frigate's being taken by two American privateers.³

Tuesday, 21st. Cloudy and rainy weather. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money; likewise brought the news of a battle between the French and English fleets; the particulars we have not heard as yet.

Wednesday, July 22d. This day cloudy and rainy. Last night a ship arrived from America (the *Porcupine*⁴), but what news she's brought has not transpired. Admiral Keppel's fleet consists of the—*Victory*, of a hundred guns; five, of ninety guns; eighteen, of seventy-four ditto; seven, of sixty-four ditto; that makes thirty-one sail of the line—besides one of thirty-two guns, four of twenty-eight ditto, one of twenty-four ditto; in all six frigates. The French fleet consists of thirty ships of the line, besides two of fifty, and fifteen frigates. Both fleets having sailed, we shall soon hear of a battle; as the report of a war's being declared in France against England was in the public newspapers ten days ago.⁵ This day fourteen French officers went on their parole of honor.

Thursday, 23d. Rainy weather. This day it is affirmed that war was declared in France against England the 15th instant. This afternoon one hundred and twenty-one French prisoners came here from on board the *Princess Amelia*. Mr. Wrenn came here and brought us the news of the Commissioners being on their passage home again from America, without doing anything with Congress.⁶

¹ Their names are given in Roll. Elisha Hinman, captain of the *Alfred* (of the United States Navy)—committed to Forton Prison, July 18, effected his escape from prison July 23, 1778—entry of Journal, for July 24, 1778. The *Alfred* was captured by the *Ariadne* and *Ceres*, March 9, 1778. Elisha Hinman took rank as the twentieth captain of the navy, in 1776. Paul Jones, when first lieutenant of the *Alfred*, displayed the American flag on board her with his own hands, before Philadelphia, for the first time, Dec. 1775. An account of Capt. Hinman is published in Drake's *Biographical Dictionary*, and Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, ii. 640.

² Their names are given in Roll. Robert Walker was the prizemaster. Two men belonging to a "prize of ye Hawk"—were committed to Forton Prison, April 2, 1778—see Roll. "Brig" *Hawk*, 14 guns, 1777—*vide* REGISTER, xxv. 368.

³ See entries in Journal, for July 25, and Nov. 2, 1778.

⁴ See entry, for July 27, 1778.

⁵ July 22, 1778, Franklin wrote:—"The English and French fleets of nearly equal force are now both at sea. It is not doubted but that if they meet, there will be a battle; for, though England through fear, affects to understand it to be still peace, and would excuse the depredations she has made on the commerce of France, by pretences of illicit trade, &c., yet France considers the war begun, from the time of the King's message to Parliament, complaining of the insult France had given by treating with us, and demanding aids to resist it, and the answer of both Houses offering their lives and fortunes. These, and the taking several frigates, are deemed indisputable hostilities."

⁶ See note, under entry of Journal for April 16, 1778. Franklin wrote to Hartley, from France, Oct. 26, 1778:—"Your Commissioners are acting very indiscreetly in America. They first spoke very disrespectfully of our good ally. They have since called in question the powers of Congress to treat with them: and had endeavored to begin a dispute about

Friday, 24th. Rainy weather this week past. Last night ten of our officers made their escape by cutting a hole through their chamber floor into the Black Hole, and have got off clear, and have not been heard of since. They were as follows: Capt. Hinman, Capt. Dannis, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Chew, Capt. Slacomb, Dr. Burns, Mr. Wailland, Mr. Lagear, Mr. Tryon, *Mus. [sic]* Bubotrong, a French gentleman.¹ It was not made known till five o'clock this afternoon, when strict search was made after them, but to no effect.

Saturday, 25th. Fair weather this afternoon, but nothing strange. We have the agreeable news of the *Lively*, carrying twenty-two guns, is taken by a French frigate and carried into Brest.² Likewise the *Alarm* frigate, and a cutter, are all taken and carried into France.

Sunday, 26th. Clear weather this day. No news concerning us. Numbers of the inhabitants came here to see us.

Monday, 27th. Fine weather. This day came on shore from on board the *Princess Amelia*, eight American prisoners, who were examined at the Royal Hospital, and were committed to Forton Prison. They were taken by the *Porcupine* frigate. They mostly belong to Boston.³

Tuesday 28th. Clear weather. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Duckett came and paid us our money. Likewise a report that the French and English fleets have had a battle, in which Admiral Keppel was killed, and thirteen sail of ships disabled. One of the French prisoners made his escape, but was taken.

Wednesday, July 29th. Clear weather. Nothing in the report concerning Keppel's having a battle. Monday last we began to undermine at one corner of the prison, to make our escape, which goes on very well as yet. No news remarkable concerning of our exchange.

Thursday, 30th. Rainy this day, and we are employed about getting

the detention of Burgoyne's troops, an affair which I conceive not to be within their commission. They are vainly striving by publications to excite the people against the Congress. Governor Johnstone has been attempting to bribe the members, and without the least regard to truth, has asserted three propositions, which he says he will undertake to prove. The two first of them, I *know* to be false, and I *believe* the third to be so: [events proved that Franklin was right in all three]. The Congress have refused to treat with the Commissioners, while he continues one of them, and he has therefore resigned. These gentlemen do not appear well qualified for their position. I think they will never *heal* the breach, but they may widen it."

¹ In this list of names we have followed the spelling of the original. For mention of Capt. Hinman—see note, under entry of Journal for July 18, 1778; for mention of Capt. "Dannis"—see note, entry of Journal for July 6, 1778; Capt. Murphy—see note, entry for Jan. 23, 1778; Capt. Chew—see note, entry, Jan. 23, 1778; Capt. Slacomb—note, entry for Jan. 23, 1778, &c. Dr. Burns—Dr. Thomas Burns, of the *Angelica*, out of Boston—see Roll—committed to Forton Prison, July 7, 1778. Mr. "Wailland"—Benjamin Whaland, midshipman, *Sturdy Beggar*, Maryland—see Roll and List of Officers appended—committed to Forton Prison, Jan. 23, 1778. Mr. "Lagear"—Edward Leger, lieutenant of the *Hornet*, belonging to Maryland—see note, entry of Journal for May 16, 1778. Mr. Tryon—William Tryon, lieutenant, *Notredame*, belonging to South Carolina—see note, entry of Journal for July 30, 1777. Mons. "Bubotrong," French gentleman—see note, entry of Journal for Aug. 9, 1777. An account of the escape in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1778, p. 332, states: "Thirteen American officers made their escape from Forton Prison;" and adds, that on "the same day there was a mutiny in the hospital, which was so serious that the militia who were encamped near Wevil Brewhouse were ordered to lie on their arms all night."

² The *Lively*, Thomas Bishop, commander, 20 guns, 130 men, one of the squadron in North America, under the command of Admiral Graves, April, 1775.—*Town and Country Magazine* for 1775, p. 220. The *Lively*, ship of war, the first to fire on the American works in Bunker Hill Battle.—*Ibid.* for 1775, p. 390, &c. From "an exact list of English men-of-war and frigates destroyed in the present war," published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1778, p. 546, is the item—"Lively, 20, Taken by the French off Brest."

³ Their names are given in Roll. Holdon Rhodes was prizemaster, and Samuel Rice, his mate. They were of "a prize of the *Brigg Satisfaction*"—see Roll. "*Sloop* Satisfaction, 1777—*vide* REGISTER, xxvi. 26.

all the money we can, to make our escape this night, as we have a hole five feet deep, and fourteen in length, and six round ; so that, it being all finished, we intended a push at about twelve o'clock, when we all got ready to go. The guard having information of our intentions, rather than kill us as we came out, came into the prison with ten lanthorns and proceeded for the hole, and caught two Frenchmen in it with lights to work. They were carried off immediately to the Black Hole, and there close confined. The prison now being in an uproar, as there were a great number agoing, such hopping and skipping as we never saw before—they placed sentinels over our works, and thus we were secured ; taking all the sentinels out of the prison from among us, and placing twice the number all around us, on the outside—so we ended the first night's work of sorrow for us.

Friday, 31st. This day we found out that the information was given by one of our own people (an Englishman) who had been a prisoner near twenty months, and is now confined from us in the hospital, and has petitioned the Admiralty to go on board of the men of war. This day came on shore one hundred and three French prisoners, and two Americans amongst them, and were committed to Forton Prison. This night the lights and sentinels are taken out of both prisons.

Saturday, August the 1st. Clear weather. All the French officers went to Alfred, twenty-four miles,¹ on their parole of honor. They continue to keep us without lights and sentinels in the inside. This night some of the people got the keys of the prison, which caused a disturbance ; but after some plague and trouble they were delivered up.

[To be continued.]

THE INDIAN ATTACK UPON "CASCO" IN 1676.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

THE following letter, written from "Casco" by Thaddeus Clark, three days after the Indian attack upon that place in August, 1676, differs somewhat from the various accounts of that affair which are on record.

A reference to Willis's "Portland," pages 204-5, will make this more apparent. George Lewis is there stated to have escaped to the island in safety ; in the letter he and his wife are said to be killed or captured. In "Willis" the Wakely killed is *Isaac* ; in the letter it is plainly *Daniel*. Hubbard says there were 34 persons killed and made captive—agreeing exactly with Clark's statement, viz. : "Of men slain 11, of women and children 23 killed and taken." Willis says, page 206, "To what extent the buildings were destroyed we have no means of ascertaining." Hubbard states "that the homes of those killed and taken prisoners were burned," while Clark's letter says, "G^m Wallis his dwelling house and *none besides his* is burnt."

On the 20th of August George Munjoy was sent to Falmouth from Boston with fifteen hundred pounds of bread for the relief of

¹ "Alfred, 24 M." in original—Alford, co. Somerset (?)

persons there. This was probably immediately upon the receipt of Clark's letter to Mrs. Harvey, written on the 14th of August.

Willis says (page 200) that in the beginning of 1675 Elizabeth Harvey, the mother of Thaddeus Clark's wife, was a member of Thomas Brackett's family in Falmouth. She must have gone, subsequently, to Boston, as Clark's letter is addressed to her there. She probably went with James Andrews, her son-in-law, who removed from Falmouth to Boston in 1675. Andrews died in Boston, 1704. Mrs. Harvey was a daughter of George Cleeves, was married to Michael Mitten (prominent in the early history of Maine), who was the father of all her children. Subsequently she married a Harvey, and died a widow in 1682.

Mr. Willis, in his "Portland" (page 292), is in error as to the education of Clark. He says "he was not much educated; his signature to instruments was made by a mark." The letter which follows is unusual for that period, in its expression and in its chirography, especially from one occupying no official position.

Honoured Mother

After my duty & my wifes presented to your selfe these may inform you of our present health, of our present being when other of our friends are by the barbarous heathen cut off from having a being in this World. The Lord of late hath renewed his witnesses against vs, & hath dealt very bitterly with vs in that we are deprived of the Societie of our nearest friends by the breaking in of the adversarie against us: On Friday last in the morning your own Son with your two Sons in Law, Anthony & Thomas Bracket & their whole families were Killed & taken by the Indians, we Know not how, tis certainly known by us that Thomas is slain & his wife & children carried away captiue, & of Anthony & his familie we haue no tidings & therefore think that they might be captivated the night before because of the remoteness of their habitation from neighbourhood. G^m Corban & all his family G^m Lewis & his wife, James Ross & all his family, G^m Durham, John Munjoy, & Daniel Wakely, Benjamin Hadwell & all his family are lost, all slain by Sun an hour high in the Morning & after. G^m Wallis his dwelling house & none besides his is burnt. there are of men slain 11, of women & children 23 killed & taken; we that are aliue are forced upon M^r Andrewes his Island to Secure our own & the liues of our families. we haue but little prouision & are so few in number that we are not able to bury the dead till more strength come to us, the desire of the people to your Selfe is that you would be pleased to Speak to M^r Munjoy & Deacon Philips that they would entreat the Governour that forthwith aid might be Sent to us either to fight the enemie out of our borders that our English Corn may be inned in wherby we may comfortably liue or remoue vs out of danger that we may prouide for our Selues elsewhere, hauing no more at present but desiring your prayers to God for his preservation of vs in these times of danger, I rest

Your dutifull Son

from Casco-bay

THADDEUS CLARK.

14. 6. 76.

remember my Loue to my sister &c.

[Addressed: "These | ffor his honoured Mother | M^{rs} Elizabeth Harvy,
living | in Boston."]

RECORD OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, INSPECTION AND SAFETY, MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1776.

Copied by permission of SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, Esq., City Clerk, from the original record-book in the archives of the City of Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 33.]

1776.

July 29.

Mr Wiswall
appears.

4 O'Clock Afternoon met according to Adjournment.

Mr Wiswell, late of this Town Shoemaker, brought before this Committee and charged with being our Enemy to American Rights—he was ordered to attend this Committee to morrow Morning 11 O'Clock.

Adjourned to 11 O'Clock to Morrow Morning at the Council Chamber.

30. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber July 30. 11 O'Clock

Mr Brown in the Chair—

Mr Eustis
attends.

Mr Eustis returned as an Absentee on the late Muster attended, and offered further Evidence in his favor—the Committee agreed to suspend any Order for a prosecution untill Saturday Forenoon—

Danl Wis-
wall com-
plain'd of to
Court of
Enquiry.

Daniel Wiswall late of this town, taken in a vessel of Jolly Allens, bound from this Town to Hallifax and sent up here from Cape Cod—again attended & being examined by [page 26] the Committee—it was Voted, that a Complaint be entered against him, with Joseph Greenleaff Esq. one of the Court of Inquiry, and that the Names of the Witnesses be returned to said Court.

Adjourned to 5 O'Clock Afternoon to meet at the Council Chamber.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber—5 O'Clock P.M.—

Mr Town-
send's
excuse.

Mr Shippy Townsend one of the Absentees on the late Muster Day attended; and offers in excuse therefor that it is contrary to his Religious Sentiments to take up Arms in any case whatever—

Mr Pitchers
excuse.

Mr Moses Pitcher another of the Absentees attended, and offers the like excuse with Mr Townsend adding, that he could not be satisfied that it was lawful to oppose the Authority of the King.

Mr How's
excuse.

Mr. How attended, and gives in excuse for not attending in the Common on the 22d Instant, that it was against his Conscience to take up Arms for any Government whatever.

Mr Mans-
field
excuse.

Mr Isaac Mansfield attended, and offered the same excuse for not appearing on the late Muster Day as was given by Mr How.

Mr How's
[sic]excuse.

Mr Henry King attends and gives as his reason for not attending in the Common on the 22d Instant—that he did not think the present Powers were so established as that he could conscientiously yield his full obedience to them; and that he could not with a good Conscience take up Arms in any Cause whatsoever.

Mr Miens
excuse.

Mr Meins attended, and acquaints the Committee [page 27] that he had lived out of Town for ten Years, and did not apprehend

1776.
July 30.

himself to be an inhabitant of Boston, and therefore not obliged to appear in the Common on the late Muster Day, and that it was the first time that he was ever called upon to make an appearance in the Militia of this Town.

Mr Mac-
keen's
excuse.

Mr Mackeen another of the Absentees attended and says, that he was under Bonds to appear at Court that Day, which prevented his attending the late Muster, but he had contributed ten Shillings towards procuring Men for the Service.

Adjourned to tomorrow 11 O'Clock in the Forenoon—

31. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber July 31—

Mr Bost-
wicks
excuse.

Zachary Bostwick an Absentee at the late Muster Day appeared and informed the Committee, that he was not an Inhabitant of this Town, his home being Hartford in Connecticut—he was told, that if he departed from Boston in a few Days, he would not hear further from the Committee, but if he remained here the fine for his non appearance on the 22d Instant would be demanded.

Mr Wells'
excuse.

Mr John Wells one of the Absentees, appeared and informs that he was in the field on the late Muster day, but left it before Roll Call; his Wife & Family being under the Small Pox requiring his assistance—that he had been so long a time out of Town, as led him to think that he was not an Inhabitant.

Mr Gook-
ings
excuse.

Mr Gooking another of the Absentees appeared, and says that he was that Day out of Town after Sheep, and it was after Roll Call before he could reach the Common; and [page 28] that he had paid two Dollars toward procuring Men for the Service in his Ward.

Mr Henley's
excuse.

Mr John Henley one of the Absentees, appeared and says his Non attendance in the Common on the 22d Instant was occasioned by his being unwell that day, his inability to attend, owing to a Strain received in removing some Cannon.

Mr J. Hen-
ley's excuse.

Mr Jacob Henley attended and made it appear to the Committee, that he was in Cap^t Adams' Company in the Common on the late Muster Day.

Informa-
tion of a
Vessel at
Lynn.

Commee
for Lynn.

The Committee of Correspondence have information given them, that a Brigantine lying at a Creek in Lynn, was fitting for Sea, and some suspicious Persons concerned of those who had been lately brought in Prisoners—whereupon Cap^t Proctor and Coll^o Barber, were appointed to proceed immediately to Lynn, and make inquiry relative to the foregoing information.

Adjourned to 6 O'Clock this Afternoon to meet at the Council Chamber.—

6 O'Clock P.M: Met according to Adjournment.

Mr Hogany
excuse.

Mr Hoganny returned as an Absentee on the late Muster Day, attended and made it appear to the Committee that he was one of the French Prisoners, brought into this Province in the late War, and that he had never done duty in the Militia of this Town.

Adjourned to Fryday Forenoon, Council Chamber 11 O'Clock.

August 2d
Mr Cam-
bridges
excuse.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety, Aug^t 2d, Charles Cambridge returned as an Absentee at the late [page 29] Muster Day, appeared and asserted that he was on the Common at that time.

1776.
Aug. 2.

Mr Ruggles
excuse.

Mr Greens
excuse.

Mr Sigor-
neys
excuse.

Mr Parkers
excuse.

Mr Greens
excuse.

Mr Crombys
excuse.

Mr Robert Ruggles attended, and informs, that his absence in the Common on the late Muster Day was occasioned by his being obliged to go to Portsmouth, in order to lay in his Claim to part of the Goods, on board a Prize sent in by Cap^t Manly.

Bartho^w Green returned as an Absentee on the 22d of July last, attended, and informs, that he was on the Common most of that Day, and that it was sickness that obliged him to leave it when he did.

Elisha Sigorney, returned as an Absentee, attended and informs, that he appeared in the Independent Company on the Common at the late Muster.

Thomas Parker an Absentee appeared and says that a lameness prevented, his attending in the Common on the Day required.

Andrew Green returned as one of the Absentees, attended, and declares that he did appear in the Common on the late Muster in Ward N^o 7.

William Cromby Jun^r another of the Absentees attended, and informs that he had been out of Town for a Week before the late Muster.

Adjourned to 6 O'Clock, this afternoon Council Chamber.

2d. August 2d 6 O'Clock, Met according to Adjournment.

Mr Constable Thomas, directed to require the attendance of a number of Persons, returned to this Committee as Absentees on the late Muster Day.

Adjourned to to Morrow 11 O'Clock.

1776.
August 3d.

[Page 30.] At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety at the Council Chamber Aug 3d—11 O'Clock A: M:

Mr Pikes
excuse.

Jonathan Pike an Absentee at the late Muster appeared, and informed, that he could not give his attendance on said Day, being then sick of the Small Pox—he is of Ward N^o 2.

Mr Welch's
excuse.

Henry Welch of Ward N^o 3 appeared, and affirmed that he was in the Common at the late Muster but his name was not called over.

Mr Bacons
excuse.

John Bacon of Ward N^o 7 appears, and affirms that he was in the Field the late muster Day, and answered to his Name which was called over.

SubCommee
Report as
to Capt
Pines
Vessel.

The Sub Committee appointed to go to Lynn and examine into the truth of the Reports respecting Cap^t Pines Vessel Reported that they had waited on the Committee of Correspondence at Lyn & acquainted them, with the Circumstances of said Vessel, whereupon said Committee as by y^r Letter on file assure this Committee, that Cap^t Pines Brigantine then in the Harbour of Lyn, should not depart from thence till they had received a line from us, and that to prevent it they would immediately take all her Sails into their keeping—whereupon—

Report to
be laid
before the
Council.

Voted, that Mr Gray be appointed, to lay before the Hon^{ble} Board the Report made by the Sub Committee relative to Cap^t Pines Brigantine fitting out at Lyn.

5. At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety, at the Council Chamber August 5.

Mr Brown in the Chair—

1776.
Aug. 5.
Mr Loring's
excuse.

[Page 31.] Joseph Loring an Absentee at the late Muster of the Militia attended and made it appear that [he] is now one of the Fifers in the Colonial Army—

Informa-
tion of
Corporal
Wade.

Upon information given respecting one Corporal Wade of the Regulars, Mr Hutchburne was appointed to make inquiry into the Ground of this Report.

Mr Rand
excuse.

Daniel Rand of Ward N^o 8. attended and informs that his absence from the Common on the late Muster was wholly owing to his being sick with the Small Pox and that he had contributed his proportion for the hiring of Men for the public Service.

Mr White's
excuse.

Mr William White returned as an Absentee on the late Muster, attended, and acquainted the Committee that he was not an Inhabitant of Boston, which was the reason for his not attending as required by the Warning.

Adjourned to 6 O'Clock in the Evening at the Council Chamber.

5. Met according to Adjournment at the Council Chamber 6 O'Clock P. M.:

Voted; that the following Letter be sent the Comm^e of Correspondence &c. for the Town of Lynn.—Viz^t—

Gentlemen

Letter to ye
Committee
of Lynn.

This Committee acknowledge the Receipt of your favor of the 31^s Ultimo, by the hand of Coll^o Barber & Major Proctor two of their Members & would inform you that in consequence of it, they have made a Representation to the Council of the Situation of Cap^t Pines Brigantine, and pray'd the Hon^{ble} Board to send such directions to you as shall be sufficient to remedy the evil Complained of.

[Page 32.] We should do in justice to you as well as to the cause we are engaged in, did we not notice with pleasure your very ready attention to this matter. We feel ourselves obliged by it, and the Committee of Lynn may always depend upon our peculiar attention to any advice they may see necessary to communicate to us, and our cheerful cooperation with them in the duties of our department.

We are very truly

Your Friend & Hum^l Ser^v

JOHN BROWN, Chairman.

Representa-
to Council
respectg
Capt Pines
Brig.

The following representation respecting Cap^t Pines Vessel was given in to the Hon^{bl} the Council of this State—Viz^t—

To the Hon^{bl} the Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay, now sitting at Watertown.

The Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety for the Town of Boston beg leave to Represent to your Hon^{bl} Board that a complaint has been made to them, that a certain Brigantine lately a Prize taken by one of the Continental Cruissers whereof one Pine a Person inimical to these States, is now Master is in a very secret manner getting ready for Sea at an obscure part of the Harbour of Lynn, called the Pines, a Situation peculiarly adapted for such a clandestine purpose as carrying off Prisoners of War and other disaffected Persons & very contiguous to the residence of one of the most capital Prisoners among us—It is un-

1776.
Aug. 5.

necessary for this Committee to suggest to your Honors the danger to which the departure of this Vessel might subject us, it is too striking to need any representations.

[Page 33.] We therefore pray your Honor to give such directions to the Committee of Lynn in whose name as well as our own we make this application, as to your wisdom shall seem competent to remedy the evil complained of—

By order & in behalf of the
Committee

JOHN BROWN, Chairman.

Adjourned to to Morrow 11 O'Clock, Council Chamber.

[To be continued.]

THOMAS NEWCOMB'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Communicated by JOHN B. NEWCOMB, Esq., of Elgin, Illinois.

THE following names are copied from the account book of Thomas⁴ Newcomb, kept by him at Lebanon, Ct., in the years 1735–38. The names followed by a (x) are mentioned *in* the accounts. For a full notice of this Thomas⁴ Newcomb (*Simon*,³ *Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹), see pages 38, 39 and 40 of a “Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family,” published in 1874 by me. I think the publication in the REGISTER of these names will be of service to many persons engaged in genealogical research.

Caleb Abel,^x John Abel, Timothy Aeirs, Eben^r Albrig, Amos Allen of Windham, his brother Wm.,^x his father,^x Daniel Allen of Windham, John Allen, Joshua Allen, his father,^x Joshua Allen, Jr., Samuel Allen, Jr., brother Joshua,^x W^m Allen, son Amos,^x W^m Allen, Jr., brother Amos,^x Gideon Arnold, John Arnold.^x

Eben^r Badcock of Coventry, Joseph Badcock of Windham, Isaac Bailey, his wife,^x Joseph Bailey, Samuel Bailey,^x Saxton Bailey, John Baldwin, Benjamin Ball, Benj. Ball, Jr.,^x Josiah Bartlett's^x Boy,^x Ignatius Barker, James Bettes, David Bosworth, Nathaniel Bosworth, Benajah Bill, Ebenezer Bill, James Bill of the Crank, son Jeremiah,^x James Bill of Goshen, John Bill, Jr., Stephen Bingham, Benjamin Bissell, Daniel Bissell, brother Benjamin's^x wife,^x John Bissell,^x Elisha Black,^x Joseph Blackman,^x Ebenezer Bliss, his father,^x Henry Bliss, John Bliss, John Bliss, Jr., Nathaniel Bliss, Jr., sister Mary,^x Saml. Bliss, — Boyd^x of Newport, Benjamin Brewster, son Daniel,^x Benjamin Brewster, Jr., Comfort Brewster,^x Daniel Brewster, John Brewster,^x Oliver Brewster,^x Peter Brewster, Samuel Brewster, Samuel Brotton, Capt. Ebenezer Brown, Ephraim Brown, Samuel Brown, Stephen Brown, Saml. Buckingham, Abel Buell, John Buell, Peter Buell, son Solomon,^x Timothy Buell, his father,^x William Buell of Hebron, his father,^x Ephraim Burt, Daniel Burchard, Malakiah Butler.

James Calkin, Eliza Calkin, Jeremiah Calkin, his father, John Calkin, 2d, John Calkin, 3d, brother James,^x James Case, Jonathan Case, Caleb Chappell, Jabez Chappell, Joshua Chappell, John Chipman^x of Newport, Robt. Coggs well, Samuel Coggs well, sr., Samuel Coggs well, jr., Aaron Clark, his son Aaron,^x his son Eliphalet, Aaron Clark, jr., Benony Clark,

Eliphalet Clark, Gershom Clark,^x Jonathan Clark, Jonathan Clark, jr., Joseph Clark,^x Timothy Clark, W^m Clark, jr., John Closson, Nehemiah Closson, Ebenezer Cole, Joshua Cole, Benjamin Collins, Wm. Collins, Judah Colman, Niles Colman,^x Isaac Corbitt,^x John Corbitt, W^m Corbitt, Daniel Croos of Mansfield, Stephen Croos of Mansfield, Eleazer Curtiss, Dewdatus Curtiss, his father,^x Henry Curtiss, Solomon Curtiss, Solomon Curtis, jr., Thomas Cushman, W^m Cushman.

Benj. Davenport, Ephraim Davenport, Seth Dean of Colchester, David Dewey, John Dewey, Jonathan Dewey,^x Joseph Dewey, Josiah Dewey, Nathaniel Dewey,^x Noah Dewey, his father,^x Samuel Dewey,^x Simeon Dewey,^x Thomas Dewey, his father,^x W^m Dewey, Henry Diar, Elisha Doubleday, Andrew Downer, Ebenezer Dunham.

Hezekiah Edgeton, Joseph Edgeton, 2d, of Norwich, Daniel Edwards, Daniel Edwards, Jr., of Coventry, dau. Haunah,^x Ebenezer Edwards, Joseph English,^x Richard English.

Nathaniel Fitch, Joseph Fitch, Asa Foster of Goshen, brother Phinehas,^x John Foster of Windham, Aaron Fowler, John Fowler of Coventry, John Fowler, Jonathan Fowler, Isaac Fox of Norwich, John French of Coventry, Jonathan French, Isaac Frink, Ebenezer Frisket, Abial Fuller, Amos Fuller, Aaron Fuller, Benjamin Fuller, jr., Ezekiel Fuller, Jeremiah Fuller,^x Joshua Fuller, Nathaniel Fuller,^x Israel Fulsom.

John Garner of Coventry, bro. Benjamin,^x Samuel Garner of Coventry, son John,^x Stephen Garner of Colchester, Philip Gay, Daniel Gelet, Ebenezer Gelet,^x Eleazer Gelet, Noah Gelet, Samuel Gelet of Colchester, Philip George, John Gibbs, Betty Glover, Henry Glover, jr.,^x Nathaniel Gove or Gore, jr., John Gott,^x Dr. Gray, Ebenezer Gray, Simeon Gray, Hannah Guild, Israel Guild of the Crank, Keziah Guild.^x

John Hadlock, Caleb Hamman of Scotland, Jonathan Hartshorn, Samuel Hartshorn,^x John Hartwell, Peter Hartwell, Hannah Harsel, Susannah Hatch,^x Joel Harvey, Bartholamew Heath, Ezekiel Herrick of Coventry, John Hibbard,^x Philip Hill, his father Cutten,^x Samuel Hill, jr., of Goshen, Gershom Hinckley, Abel Holbrook, Nathaniel Holbrook, Nicholas Holbrook, Samuel Holmes,^x Samuel Horskins of Norwich, Nathaniel House, jr., Widow Hepzebah Hutcheson, sons John,^x Timothy,^x dau. Margaret,^x Hezekiah Hutcheson, Samuel Hutcheson, son Stephen,^x Moses Hutcheson,^x Samuel Hutcheson, jr., John and Sam. Hunkes [brothers, indians], Ebenezer Hunt, Phinehas Hunt,^x Simeon Hunt, his father,^x sister Esther,^x Widow Hunt, Nath. Huntington, John Huton,^x Joshua Hunton of Norwich, Abner Hyde,^x Daniel Hyde,^x David Hyde,^x Ebenezer Hyde, jr., Elijah Hyde,^x John Hyde, Samuel Hyde.

Joseph Ingraham.

David Jacobs, of Mansfield, son Owen,^x Samuel Jacobs of Mansfield, Jonathan Janes, Noah Janes, Wm. Janes, sons Jonathan,^x Abel^x and Timothy,^x John Johnson, son Seth,^x Marvelsk (?) Johnson, Mary Joyce.

Thomas Kellogg, Ephraim Kidder of Coventry, Jonathan Kilborn,^x John King,^x Nathaniel Knapp.

Joseph Leonard, Hezekiah Lamphier,^x John Leach,^x David Lee, Andrew Lisk, Benajah Loomis,^x Ephraim Loomis, Ezekiel Loomis, Israel Loomis, John Loomis of the Crank, Nathaniel Loomis, Zachariah Loomis, Benjamin Lothrop, Jabez Lyman, his father,^x Jaed Lyman,^x John Lyman, Jonathan Lyman, Jonathan Lyman, jr., Samuel Lyman, Stephen Lyman,^x Joseph Luse.

Benajah Mackall, James Mackall, Israel Markham of Windham, Dennis

Meraugh, Capt Marsh,^x Matthias Marsh of Coventry, Jeremiah Mason, Ebenezer Metcalf, son Benjamin,^x son Timothy,^x Jonathan Metcalf, Jonathan Metcalf, jr., Wm. Metcalf,^x John Mory, Linford Mory.

Samuel Negus, jr., Wm. Negus, Benjamin Newcomb,[†] Hezekiah Newcomb,[†] John Newcomb,[†] Obadiah Newcomb,[†] Simon Newcomb,[‡] Joseph Newman.

Elias Osborn, Benjamin Owen, Caleb Owen, Joseph Owen, jr., Joshua Owen, Moses Owen, Ruth Owen.^x

Benj. Paine, Joseph Paine, Nehemiah Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Capt. Samuel Parker, Samuel Parker, jr., of Coventry, John Partridge, Caleb Peirce, John Pember, Cornelius Phelps of Hebron, Dorathy Phelps, Jacob Phelps, Jedediah Phelps, son Paul,^x Widow Sarah Phelps, son Joseph,^x Josiah Pheney, Joshua Phina, James Pineo, his bro. Joseph,^x John Porter, 2d, of Hebron, John Porter, Nathaniel Porter,^x Samuel Porter, bro. John,^x Thomas Porter, John Powell,^x Roland Powell, Stephen Powell, Truman Powell.

Abraham Reddington of Mansfield, Amos Randall,^x David Ripley,^x John Robards,^x Daniel Rose, Joseph Rose,^x John Robeson^x of Coventry, Jehial Rose of Coventry, David Ripley, Daniel Royce of Mansfield, Nehemiah Royce, Benjamin Ruhman or Richman, Samuel Rust.

Jacob Sayar or Soyar of Windham, Benjamin Seabury, Ebenezer Searl, son Ebenezer,^x son John,^x John Searl of Coventry, Joseph Shattuck, Sam. Shipman of Hebron, John Simms, John Slate,^x Joseph Sluman,^x David Sluman,^x Benjamin Smalley, Francis Smalley,^x Joseph Smalley, Benjamin Smith, Daniel Smith^x of Windham, John Smith of Colchester, Matthew Smith,^x Amos Spafford, Henry Spafford,^x Samuel Spafford, Thomas Spafford,^x Ebenezer Spencer, Ebenezer Sprague & wife,^x John Sprague, jr., bro. Eliakim, W^m Sprague,^x Widow Stedman,^x Amos Stickney, Jedediah Strong, Josiah Strong of Colchester, Phinehas Strong, John Swetland,^x Joseph Swetland of Hebron, W^m Swift.

—ha Taylor, Margaret Taylor, Ephraim Terry, Jr., and John Terry, brothers, Samuel Terry, his father,^x Mary Thatcher, Partridge Thatcher, Peter Thatcher, son Peter,^x son John,^x Ralph Thatcher, dau. Sarah,^x Thomas Thatcher, son Dean,^x Thomas Thatcher, jr., Grace Thomas, Mabel Thomas, Thankful Thomas, James Toby,^x Joseph Troope, bro. Dan,^x John Ticknor,^x W^m Ticknor, his mother,^x Ebenezer Tildon, Isaac Tildon, Joshua Tildon,^x Joshua Tilleson,^x Ebenezer Tisdal,^x James Toffliff, Jonathan Trumble, John Tupper, Ebenezer Trisket, —hab Turner, Robert Turner, James Tuttle, Nathan Tuttle, Stephen Tuttle.^x

W^m Valance,^x Daniel Vaughan, John Voce.

John Wadsworth of Goshen, Joseph Walden of Windham, Cornelius Waldo of Scotland, Mr. Ward,^x Thomas Warner, Ebenezer Waterman, John Wattles, Timothy Webb of Scotland, Beriah Webster,^x Benajah Webster, Ebenezer Webster, George Webster, John Webster, Mary Webster, Samuel Webster, Zerviah Webster, Jonathan Welch, Amos West, son Moses,^x his father,^x Nathan West, Perigrene Wheeler, his father,^x Phinehas Wheeler, Resolved Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler, Robert White of Stafford, sons James^x and Ebenezer,^x James White, Robert White^x of Ashford, Joseph Wighton^x of Ashford, Daniel Williams, Samuel Williams,^x Josiah Wilson, Philip Woodhouse, Israel Woodward,^x Lediah Woodward,^x Thomas Wood-

† Brothers of owner of the book.

‡ Their father.

ward, Amos Woodworth^x & wife, Benjamin Woodworth,^x Caleb Woodworth, Ebenezer Woodworth, Ezekiel Woodworth,^x Jedediah Woodworth, his father,^x Joseph Woodworth, Sen^r, Joseph Woodworth, Samuel Woodworth of Coventry, Daniel Worthington, Benjamin Wright, Ebenezer Wright, bro. Ephraim,^x Ephraim Wright, Samuel Wright,^x Timothy Wright of Colchester.

THE GAYER FAMILY.

Communicated by WILLIAM C. FOLGER, Esq., of Nantucket, Mass., Corresponding Member of the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society.

WILLIAM GAYER, Esq., came to this country from Devonshire, England.* He married Dorcas Starbuck, daughter of Elder Edward Starbuck by his wife Katherine Reynolds of Wales. He was an early settler of Nantucket; probably had been a ship-carpenter; was a farmer and a justice of the peace. I find by the records in the office of our Secretary of State, that Capt. John Gardner and Mr. William Gayer were representatives to the general court from Nantucket on the 8th of June, 1692, being the first representatives from that island after its transfer from the colony of New York to the Province of Massachusetts Bay. William Gayer, Esq., was one of five judges appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, in 1704, to try an Indian on Nantucket, named Sabo, for the crime of murder.

He lived in a double house, one and one-half stories in height, on Church Street, in Nantucket, occupied long since my first remembrance by descendants of his daughter, Damaris Coffin. This house for a long time was considered the oldest on the island, and I think was built in 1682, of solid oak timber, the growth of the island, and strengthened with oak knees, like a ship, and very firmly. It passed into the hands of strangers about 1839 or 1840, and was taken down to give place to a modern dwelling house. A bureau, with a sort of book-case or cupboard on top, which was made in Oliver Cromwell's time and brought over by William Gayer, probably in Charles the Second's reign, belonged to my grandmother, a great-granddaughter of William Gayer, Esq. It was made in part of English oak, colored a dark red, and ornamented with turned pieces of maple, painted black and nailed on; and the top part, or cupboard, was in part supported by two maple urns, or short pillars, painted black. It was altogether an unique but useful piece of furniture. After the death of both of my grandparents, it was placed in the cabinet of curiosities of the Nantucket Atheneum, but was burned up in the great fire of 1846, when that building, with its fine collection of books, south-sea shells, war weapons, &c., was destroyed.

William Gayer was called Mr. in the old records, and was a very respectable man. His first wife, Dorcas, according to tradition, died in the 8th mo. 1696. He afterwards married a widow named Mary Guard, of Boston or its vicinity, and as she had a daughter named Christian Cundy, it is pro-

* The father of William Gayer probably died in England. His widow Jane was living in Plymouth, England, in 1694. Their children, as far as I can learn, were: i. *William* (above); ii. *Jane*, m. — Lee; iii. *Joan*, m. Thomas Hooper; iv. —, father of Elizabeth Gayer; v. Sir *John*, m. first, — Harper—m. second, Mary —.

bable she had been married twice previous to her marriage with Mr. Gayer. She is said to have died when on a visit to Boston, in warm weather. Her husband survived her some years, dying at his residence on Nantucket the 23d of 7th mo. 1710. The children of William and Dorcas (Starbuck) Gayer were :

- i. DAMARIS, b. Oct. 24, 1673 ; m. on Nantucket by William Worth, Esq., 17th of 8th mo. 1692, O. S., to Nathaniel Coffin, son of James Coffin, Esq., and grandson to Tristram Coffin, Sen. He was a captain in the merchant service, and made voyages to Europe and elsewhere. He died Aug. 20, 1721, aged 50 years. Damaris Coffin survived her husband over forty-three years, dying 6th of 9th mo., 1764, aged 90 years 10 mos.
- ii. DORCAS, b. 29th of August, 1675 ; m. 6th of December, 1694, her cousin Jethro Starbuck, son of Nathaniel and Mary. He was born 14th of December [*Qu.* 4th December, O. S. ?], 1671, and died 12th of August, 1770, aged 98 yrs. 8 mos. 6 days. Dorcas, his wife, died 10th of 11th mo. 1747, O. S., aged 72 years.
- iii. WILLIAM, Jr., b. June 3, 1677 ; m. in England his cousin Elizabeth Gayer. The Christian name of her father I never learned. William Gayer, Jr., died in England the latter part of 1712, or early part of 1713. He had become quite wealthy ; was in early life a seaman ; at a later period with his uncle Sir John Gayer in India, in the service of the East India Company ; then had gone to England, the birth-place of his father, married and probably settled down with a prospect of years of comfort before him, till seized by the malady which ended his days in the thirty-fifth year of his age. With the death of William Gayer, Jr., the name of the Nantucket branch of the family, as a surname, became extinct ; but descendants of his two sisters, down to my time, have borne the names of William Gayer and Gayer used as first and second names—as William Gayer Coffin, Gayer Starbuck, Gayer Gardner, &c.—showing with what respect the ancestral name has been held.

From Capt. Nathaniel and his wife Damaris (Gayer) Coffin, who had a large family of children, descended, besides many worthy Nantucket families, some of the Amory family of Boston ; and also from William Coffin, son of the said parents, was Nathaniel Coffin, the father of the late British General John Coffin, and his brother Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., of the British Navy.

From Jethro and Dorcas (Gayer) Starbuck are descended most of the present Starbuck and Mitchell families of Nantucket, and the Rotch and Rodman families of New Bedford.

The descendants of William Gayer, Esq., through his two daughters, are quite numerous, and are scattered through many of the States.

I. LETTERS BY MEMBERS OF THE PRECEDING FAMILY.

The following letter is from Jane Gayer, mother of William Gayer, Sen., from Plymouth, England, to her son William Gayer at Nantucket.

Sonn my dearest love to you and to your wife and to my Grand children hoping that these few lines will find you in good health—As through mercy I Injoy att this present writing : I have sent you two letters by Mr: Blag of newyork ; and I have sent you severall leaters by outhier mean by I never Received none from you since the 1 of october 1692 bearing this date : Deare Sonn I should Request you that I might heare from you—your Brother Sur: John sailed from the downs the last of may was A 12 months Agon and All his famaly with him, the month after he went away they put in for the madeara I received a letter from him out of the madaris's, since I have not heard from him for there hath not a Ship com home from that place since : I did not know weather there was A new ingland man here or no before your unkols land com to me to know how to diriet a leater to you and that is consarning Cousin Jane Brays busnes : I shall be like a fule to duball my Request to you that I might hear from you and y^t I might know how to diriet My letters to

you for I doe fear that they doe not cum to your hand : Your Brother hooper and his wife and your sister marcy desairs to be remembered to you and yours, your Vnkols and Aunt lam^e doth the same ; my kind Respects to Coson Jane Bray and her famaly not Eals att present but my prayers Constantly to the Lord for you & remain your loving mother

JANE GAYER.

From plym^o, this 11 June 1694.

☞ These for Mr William Gayer

Living on the Island of nantockitt, newingland.

The next letter is from William Gayer, Jr., to his father William Gayer.

Barbadoes: march: y^e 20: 1698-9.

Ever Honoured Father

Sir having this oppertunity thought It But my Duty and your due that I should present you with these few lines hoping in God that they may find you In good health as I am at this present wrighting Blessed be God for it : Honoured Sr, pray present my Duty to mother ; & my Love to all my Relations and friends that ask or Desire to here of me or my welfare & as for nuse I have but Little or none ; But of things hapned amongst ourselves——& we set sayl from Boston in New England—y^e 20: of Desember 1698 bound for Barbadoes & Soltitudes ye wind at N W ; & Blowed hard & very Cold our folk som of them froz their fingers, & W^m Atkins & some others run down to their Cabbins finding most Comfort there I believe they would a Layd there tel y^e Ship had sunk vnder them if they might ; It was very hard with us by y^e Reson our pumps fros & but few men that could stand vpon Deck ; y^e next morning we could [not] Se what our Ship was mad of for Eys after that we^d 2 or 3 very bad storms & out of eyght horses we had 4 washed over board ; but with gods ; assistances we arrived safe in barbadoes y^e 24 of Janewary following ; there Is so many Sayl Gon down to solitudes that we have oltord our voig & Design Right home very Spedely we should a Sayled before now If Goods & freights had presented but It is very scarce & Dear—Rum is 18^d by y^e hhd & molasses twelve we shall not stay to Lod : pray Sr: If not to much troble be plesed to wright I shall Receive with much Joy & Comfort & Return many thanks all at present but Desiring your prayers.

Remaining your Dutifull Son

WILLIAM GAYER.

Pray Father Deliver y^e Inclosed as Directed

The following letter is from William Gayer, Sen., to his daughter Damaris Coffin, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Coffin.

Daughter Damaris

These may serve to inform you we are all well, whereas I writ you that your mother Coffin was designed to boston by Land I find i was mistaken she tells me since her intent was only to the main. Christian is now at her grand ffather Coffins, mr ffolger came whom from boston yesterday and informs me y^t John Sowters brother came from England lately, & sayeth he spoke with your brother William Gayer in the East Indies Eighteen months since if you have a convenient opertunity I wish you would speak with him (& inquire what you Can about him, I hope you will let me hear from you as often as you have opertunity for I take great Delight to hear of your welfare so with my love to yourself & Children with all other friends I remain your ffather

WILLIAM GAYER.

nantucket Sepr: 9: 1709.

mr nathaniel Coffin | in | Charls Towne

In a letter from Thomas and Jane Hooper to William Gayer, Nantucket, dated "Stone house near Plymouth, the 15th of February, 1699-70," they say, "Mother desires to be remembered unto all." His wife had been sick about 6 mos., they had heard by his son William from their brother William of Nantucket, nothing else important.

I give, last, a copy of a letter from Mrs. Damaris Coffin, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Coffin and daughter of William Gayer, Esq., of Nantucket, to her uncle Sir John Gayer, then in the East Indies.

Boston N. E. 10th Jan. y^e 1711-12.Most Hon^d Vncle

Inclosed is a Copy of what my husband wrote you in his last, advising you of the death of my hon^d father yo^r brother W^m Gayer & of the Disposition we had made of our son W^m &c. to which refer you.

I have now before me the Hon^r of your kind letter of the 5th Janry 1709-10, Directed to my deceased father.

The Good Character & Hopeful State of my brother with you is very reviving & the more Comfortable seeing you Express an Inclination to send him for Brittain, & in hopes you will soon follow him your self, For which Blessing I daily Elevate my Prayers to my God, That he would Bless prosper & protect you both, & send you to the height of yo^r desires therein in health & safety.

My Son goes on hopefully with his book & am in hopes that God will bless you & send you Safe to yo^r native Country, and will prepare my boy to wait on you to your content & Satisfaction, whenever you please to your Commands on him So to do.

my Good Husband hath mett with hard Fortune in his last voyage from Lisboa being taken & Carried into France, where he hath been a Prisoner a long time & was not released in last but was in hops to procure his Liberty in a short time & go for London from whence probably you may hear from him, he has been from home now months & when he will which is uncertain, God Direct him & us for the best I must Conclude with my really Duty to you & my true respects to my brother if with you, & am most sincerely

Hon^d UncleYo^r most affec^t

NIECE.

II. ABSTRACTS OF WILLS.

I append the wills of the brothers, William and Sir John Gayer, and of William Gayer son of the former.*

Sir John Gayer's Will.

I, John Gayer, of Bombay, Knight, in perfect health, do make this my last Will and Testament. My Body to be Interred at the Discretion of my hereafter named Executrix, and if I die in India, in the tomb of my former Wife. Debts discharged, I give as followeth. Unto my Brother William Gayer, of the Island of Nantucket, one Hundred Pounds Sterling. Unto his son William Gayer, my Nephew, now in the East Indies, Eight Thousand Pounds Sterling. Unto the children of Eldest Sister Jane Lee, five Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be Equally divided amongst them, and in Case of any of their Mortality, before marriage, their part to the Survivor. Unto the children of my Sister, Joan Hooper, Seven Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be Equally Divided amongst them, and in Case of Either of their Mortality before marriage their part to the Survivor. Unto the Children of my Sister, Elizabeth Matthews, Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be Equally Devided Amongst them, etc. Unto my Niece Elizabeth Gayer, two Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be kept in the hands of my Executrix and Improved by her for her maintenance while she lives a single life; but if she Marry, at the Day of her Marriage the Principal and what is gained thereby, except so much as Defrays the Charge of her Maintenance before, is all to be paid her, but in Case of her Decease before Marriage then that Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, with what is Gained thereby, I give to my Above Mentioned Nephew, William Gayer, to be forthwith paid him, besides the sum of Eight Thousand Pounds before Mentioned. Unto the children of Robert Harper, my deceased Wife's Brother, Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be Equally divided amongst them, etc. Unto Joseph Harper, my Deceased wife's Brother, if he be alive at the time of my decease, one Hundred Pounds Sterling. Unto the children of my Cousin, Mercy Thrognorton, four Hundred pounds Sterling, etc. Unto the children of my Cousin, John Rither, deceased, two thousand Pounds Sterling, etc. Unto my cousin, James car, two Hundred Pounds sterling, in case he survives me. Unto my Cousin, Elizabeth Phrip, ten pound Sterling. Unto the children of my Sister in law, Judith Battin, two hundred Pounds Sterling, to be equally divided

* Mr. Folger furnished full copies of these wills, which will be preserved in the archives of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. These abstracts have been made from them for us by William B. Trask, Esq.—EDITOR.

Amongst them, &c. Unto my Cousin Lucy hole, fifty Pounds Sterling. Unto my Cousin, Rachel Dale, if she be alive at the time of my Decease, ten Pounds Sterling. Unto my loving Friend, Mr. Thomas Woolley, Secretary to the East India Company, fifty Pounds Sterling. Unto my loving Friend, Mr. Barnard Wiche of Surrat, Fifty Pounds Sterling. Unto Mr. Robert Laynfer, of Surratt, Fifty Pounds Sterling, if he be alive at the time of my decease. I Dedicate and Devote to God, for the Service of his Church, five thousand Pounds Sterling, to be disposed of, by the persons here after mentioned, to young Students for the Ministry and to such as are Newly Entered into that Sacred office, to furnish them with What [may be] Needful to make them most useful in the discharge of that great trust for which they are devoted to God; and it's my Earnest desire that those persons amongst whom this sum shall be Distributed, may be men of Sober, Moderate principles, not Inclined to Domination, nor to unnessesary Seperation, and to Express my mind more fully, I say unto men of such principles as the late Reverend and truly Worthy Mr. Richard Baxter was, in whom the Primitive Spirit of holiness, Love and Moderation, did brightly Shine, from whose works I give God thanks I have received great benefit. Now the persons I most earnestly request in Conjunction with my wife and Nephew William Gayer to undertake the Distributing of I have so solemnly devoted, are the Rt. Worshipfull Henry Ashurst, Bartth, & Mr. Thomas Woolley before Mentioned. I do further Request that they will all be assisting to my Beloved Wife in the Whole management of all her affairs.

If my Estate amount to less than what it is in my present books, Ending the last of July, 1710, when it arrives in England, accounting what is in Rupees at two shillings and six pence to a Rupee, then I order that Every Legacy herein mentioned shall be so much less in proportion as the whole of my Estate at the time of all its arrival in England falls Short of what it is in Said books. The Rest of my Estate, whether money, Plate, Gold or Silver, Jewels, Goods, Household Furniture, wearing Apparel, Books, Debts, Lands, and Whatsoever, both Real and personal, I shall be possessed of, at my Decease, I give unto my Wife, Dame Mary Gayer, whom I make Sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. In witness Whereof I have set my hand and Seal in Bombay Castle, 5th of October, 1710.

JOHN GAYER.

In presence of us, where no stampt paper is procurable, &c. &c. &c.

William Aislabe, William Barnes, Abraham Barnot,
Richard Wilmer, John Hill.

A true Copy from the Original Witnesses, John Eaton Dodsworth,
James Osborne, William Gayer, Richard Bull.

*Will of William Gayer, Sen., Esq.**

I, William Gayer, of the Island of Nantucket, being sick, but of sound mind and memory, make this my last will. Unto my son William Gayer, one Share of land on the Island of Nantucket, with all the privileges belonging (if my s^d son shall ever come hither again). To my dau. Damaris Coffin, one eighth part of a share of land on the Island of Nantucket, of that land I had of my father in law, Edward Starbuck. I give my Daughter, Dorcas Starbuck, one Eighth part of a Share of [said] land. My part of the Island of miskeget to my s^d Daughters, Damaris Coffin and Dorcas Starbuck. Equally to be divided between them. To my house keeper, Patience Foot, one Cow & fourty Sheep with Commonage for them, as also half of the barn & try house, with half the garden, half of the land and fence about my dwelling house, half the lot and fence towards monomoy, the horse pasture Excepted, as also the west Chamber and Garret, and half the leanto of my now dwelling house. I give to Africa, a negro, once my servant, twenty Sheep and Commonage for them and for one horse, as also the East Chamber of my now dwelling house, and half the leanto, and the other half of my barn and try house, with the half of all the lands and fence about my house, and the half of the lot towards monomoy. I will that my dau. Damaris Coffin have the use of the rest of my Dwelling house, if she should come hither to live. My two Daughters, Damaris Coffin and Dorcas Starbuck, Joynt Executrices of this my last will & testament. Sept. 21, 1710.

In the presence of

WILLIAM GAYER.

Richard Gardner, Eleazer Folger Jun^r, Eunice Gardner,
Jabez Bunker, Judith Gardner.

Probated 24 day Oct. 1710.

JAMES COFFIN, Judge of Probate.

Eleazer Folger Reg^r.

* From Nantucket County Records of Wills, Book I. page 26.

*Will of William Gayer, Jr.**

9th Nov^r. 1712. I, William Gayer, Gentleman, of y^e parish of Beckenham in Kent, being sick, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make my last will. Payment of all debts. To my elder sister, Damaris Coffin, one half part. To my younger sister, Dorcas Starbuck, y^e other half of what belongs to me in New England. To my two sisters aforesaid, two thousand pounds sterling, that is to each one thousand pounds. To my Aunt, Jane Lee, of Plymouth, Aunt Elizabeth Matthews, Mr. Epiphanius Holland [each] £100. To Mr. George Musole, £25. To Mrs. Martha Deacon, Mrs. Abigail Fitch [each] £100. Remainder of my estate to my wife Elizabeth Gayer, whom I appoint sole Executrix of this my last Will.

WILLIAM GAYER.

In y^e presence of
Susanna Holland, William Norman, Andrew Stoddart.

TOWN RATES OF NEWTON AND BILLERICA, MASS.

Communicated by WALTER LLOYD JEFFRIES, A.B., of Boston.

THE following town rates of Little Cambridge [now Newton] and Billerica are selected, out of a number of such papers, among the Jeffries family documents. As Billerica as well as Newton originally was a part of Cambridge, these lists may properly be grouped with the rate for Cambridge, Brighton, &c., lately published in the Rev. Dr. L. R. Paige's "History of Cambridge."

A sketch of the authority under which these taxes were levied may be of interest. John Usher was appointed treasurer and receiver-general of New England, May 25, 1686, by J. Dudley, President. On Sir Edmund Andros's arrival he was continued in office. Andros's commission contained a clause for the levying of rates and taxes as then "laid on, untill he and his councill should settle other taxes."

The governor and council passed an act for the continuation of the former taxes, agreeing word for word with the printed law, and ordering the treasurer, on the 14th of July of each year, without further order, to send out his warrants for the commissioners to assess the inhabitants; the commissioners to meet at the "Shear Townes" on the first Wednesday in September, make their assessments and return them to the treasurer, who should then issue warrants for the collection of the rates.

John Usher, as treasurer, followed out this law, and raised the rates in 1686-7-8; though, as they were entirely insufficient to meet the expenses of the governor, and as several towns refused to pay, he was obliged to liquidate many of the public bills from his private funds, while others were charged to the Province.

After the revolution of 1688 the government refused to pay these bills, but held him liable for all the taxes he had received; he was sued March 6, 1693-4, by Col. S. Shrimpton, for arms and am-

* From a manuscript copy of the instrument.

munition which he ordered, by command of the governor and council, for Sir Edmund Andros's expedition to the eastward. The case was decided against him, and he was imprisoned till he paid it. His farm of Ten Hills was also seized on similar debts.

Mr. Usher had previously petitioned the King and Privy Council to protect him and order a stay of proceedings against his property. This petition was granted, and an order of the King and Council issued September 25, 1689, ordering the New England courts to protect Mr. Usher against all such claims. This order, and others of a similar nature, were entirely disregarded, and his property, to the value of several thousand pounds, seized on debts that rightfully belonged to the Province.

He frequently appealed to the General Court, which as often appointed committees to investigate; the committees always allowed the whole or the greater part of his claim, but it never was paid.

He kept the rates and bills, which came to him as treasurer, in proof of his claim, after they had been audited at the Plantation Office; and at his death gave them to his son-in-law, David Jeffries, through whom they come, after many had been destroyed or stolen, into my hands. In the Belknap Correspondence, lately published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, they are spoken of, under date of about a century ago, as belonging to Deacon Jeffries.

The authority for raising the rates was disputed in the case of "Lin," Sir William Phips saying that Mr. Usher ought to be hung, whereupon the matter was referred for a legal opinion to Sir John Somers, who found that Mr. U. was fully justified, and not liable to be sued for having obeyed the orders of the governor and council. Most of the facts stated above are taken from this opinion.

The authority for raising the rates is written on the back of some of them by the commissioners and selectmen. They are all essentially the same. That on the Newbury rate gives their authority as an order from John Usher, Esq., treasurer, &c., dated 14 July, 1688, pursuant to an act of council, and contains a list of all male inhabitants of 14 years and upwards, and a true estimation of all real and personal estate.

BILLERICA RATES.

Billerica list of y^e Number Males & Rateable estate taken by Lieft. Tompson Commssi^r & their Selectmen ye 24 of august 1688.

	s.	d.
Henry Aldin, 1 p'son & estate	01	11
Michal Bacon, 3 p'sons & estate	12	04
John Baldwin, 2 p'sons & estate	07	07
Jonath Baldwin, 1 p'son & estate	02	00
Peter Brackit, 1 p'son & estate	04	08
Simon Cresbe, 2 p'sons & estate	11	09

Simon Crosbe Jun, 1 p'son	01	08
Tho Crosbe, 1 p'son	01	08
Will ^m Chamberlin, 1 p'son	01	08
Edmund Chamberlin, 1 p'son & cow	01	11
Cap ^t Danforth, 3 p'sons & estate	12	01
Jonath Danforth Jun ^r , 1 p'son & estate	04	07
John Dunkin, his estate	03	01
Tho Dutton sen ^r , 1 p'son & estate	03	01
Tho Dutton jun ^r , his estate	04	06
John Dutton, 2 p'sons & estate	04	00
Joseph Ellice, 1 p'son & estate	03	06
John French, his estate	02	10
Jacob French, 3 p'sons & estate	12	00
Patrick Fassit, 2 p'sons & estate	08	05
Stephe Farr, 1 p'son & estate	03	02
Sam ^l frost, 2 p'sons & estate	07	03
James frost, 3 p'sons & estate	09	02
Joseph foster, 1 p'son & estate	06	03
Georg farlee, 1 p'son & estate	06	04
Sam ^l farle, his estate	02	05
Edw ^d farmar, 2 p'sons & estate	08	11
Left. Hill, 3 p'sons & estate	12	04
Nath: Hill, 4 p'sons & estate	13	00
Jonath. Hill, 3 p'sons & estate	10	02
Georg Grimes, 1 p'son & estate	04	05
Abrā Gorton, 1 p'son & estate	03	01
Henry jeffeson, 2 p'sons & estate	06	06
James Kidder, 1 p'son & estate	03	05
Eaph. Kidder, 1 p'son & estate	02	07
Steph Kidder, 1 p'son & estate	02	00
Enoch Kidder, 1 p'son & estate	02	07
John Kitterage, 1 p'son & estate	03	06
John lane, 1 p'son & estate	13	02
John levistone, 1 p'son & estate	04	00
Sam ^l Manning Sen ^r , 2 p'sons & estate	07	10
Sam ^l Manning jun ^r , 1 p'son & estate	02	08
John Marshall, 2 p'sons & estate	09	01
James pattison, 2 p'sons & estate	07	03
Benj. Parker, 1 p'son & estate	03	02
Tho. Pattin, 4 p'sons & estate	13	09
Nath. Page, 2 p'sons	08	09
Widdow Rogers, 1 p'son & estate	03	10
John Rogers, 2 p'sons & estate	08	00
Dani. Rogers, 1 p'son & estate	02	02
Nath. Rogers, 1 p'son & estate	03	06
Tho. Richison, 1 p'son & estate	07	06
Daniel Shead, 1 p'son & estate	05	01
John Shead, 1 p'son & estate	03	09
Zach Shead, 1 p'son & estate	03	02
Sam ^l Shead, 1 p'son & estate	02	02
John Sandern, 1 p'son & estate	04	07
John Sheldin, 2 p'sons & estate	08	04
Isack Starns, 1 p'son & estate	04	04

Tho Starns, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	02	11
Lief ^t Tompson, 3 p'sons & estate	.	.	.	.	09	05
Nath Tay, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	03	06
John Trull, 2 p'sons & estate	.	.	.	.	06	05
Sam ^l Trull, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	03	03
Joseph Walker, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	05	09
John Wilson, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	07	01
James Kitterage, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	02	03
Robert Sharpe, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	03	01
Obe. Johnson, 1 p'son & estate	.	.	.	.	02	03
John More, 1 p'son	.	.	.	.	01	08
Georg Smith, 1 p'son & cow	.	.	.	.	01	11
Hugh Ditson, 1 p'son	.	.	.	.	01	08
John Parker, 1 p'son & one cow	.	.	.	.	01	11

heads 103: impotent persons 12: Sūm totall 19 11 05

This is a true Copie or list as attest

John Starns	} Constables.	JOSEPH TOMPSON, sen ^r , Commissioner
Tho. Ross		SAMUEL MANNING sen ^r , Clarke

Sep^t 5th 1688

Attested by y^e Comissionours

Sam ^l Phipps	John Mous
Joseph Cooke, Sen ^r	Stephen hall
Peter Hones Sen.	John Bacheller
Henry Woodis	Joseph Wilson
John Cummings	Solloman Keyes
John Whitmore	

[Indorsed] Billerica List
Country Rate
1688:

[Indorsed] Bilrica Rate
£19,, 11,, 0
John Stearns } Constab
Tho: Ross }

LITTLE CAMBRIDGE RATES.

	s.	d.
Cap. Thomas Prentice, 2 persons & Estate	17	00
Lieut. Isaac Williams, one per: & estate	08	06
Ens. John Ward, 4 per: & estate	16	03
Jonathan Hides Sen ^r , 3 per: & estate	11	06
James Trowbridge, 3 per: & estate	15	01
William Hides, one per: & estate	02	08
Daniel Mackey, 2 per: & estate	05	10
Nathaniel Mackey, 1 per:	01	08
John Prentice, 2 per: & estate	10	04
Thomas Prentice sen ^r , 2 per: & estate	09	08
Joseph Willson, 1 per: & estate	05	01
John Parker, one per: & estate	04	00
Nathaniel Hamund, one per: & estate	06	08
Thomas Hamund, 2 per: & estate	07	03
Joseph Beech, one per:	01	08
Isaac Parker, one per: & estate	05	01

Tho: Chamberlain, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	02
Tho: Sadgrove, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	00
Tho: Greenwood, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	06	08
John Clark, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	07	09
William Elere, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	02
Tho: Parke, 3 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	12	10
Sebeas Jackson, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	08	11
Stephen Cooke, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	06	02
Increase Turner, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	08
Ephraim Wheeler, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	01
Jacob Bacon, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	05
Samuel Bacon, his estate	.	.	.	.	00	04
Henry Sayer, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	05
Daniel Sterling, one per:	.	.	.	.	01	08
John Mason, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	08
Abraham Jackson, 3 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	11	03
Ebenezer Stone, his estate	.	.	.	.	00	03
John Knop, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	01	10
John Fuller Sen ^r , 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	11	03
Isaac Williams, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	10
Joseph Bugh, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	01
Will Robinson, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	09
Jeremiah Moss, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	02
John Parke, his estate	.	.	.	.	01	01
John ffuller Jun ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	06	02
Jonathan ffuller, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	11
Jeremiah ffuller, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	00
Edward Jackson, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	10	00
John Mirick, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	09
Nat: Willson, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	02
Dec' Samuel Hides, his estate	.	.	.	.	03	02
Humphrey Uland, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	01
John Gibson, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	06
Samuel Hides sen ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	01	10
Samuel Hides jun ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	09
Joseph ffuller, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	11
Isaac Beech, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	02
John Woodard, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	01
John Spring, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	06	04
John Ward jun ^r , 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	04
Sam Hides at y ^e pond, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	07
Joseph Bartlet, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	01	10
William Thomas, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	03
John Alixander, his estate	.	.	.	.	00	07
Tho. Prentice, jun ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	02
John Staples, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	01
Noah Wiswall, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	10	05
Ebenezer Wiswall, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	09	11
Jonathan Hides, his estate	.	.	.	.	02	09
Nat. Healy, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	11
Nat. Willson sen ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	04
John Hides, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	07	01

Sam Willson, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	01
Benjamin Willson, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	04
Eleazer Hides, one per:	.	.	.	.	01	08
John Kenrik, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	08	09
John Parker sen ^r , his estate	.	.	.	.	02	01
Joseph Parker, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	04
Jonathan Parker, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	02	01
Nat: Kider, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	01	09
John Daniel, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	03	06
James Prentice, sen ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	07	00
James Prentice, jun ^r , one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	04	05
Samuel Trusdeell, one per: & estate	.	.	.	.	07	02
Joseph Miller, 2 per: & estate	.	.	.	.	05	11
One hundred & one persons						
persons & estates amounteth unto					21	01 10

THOMAS GREENWOOD Commistioner

New Cambridge

John Clark Constable

[On the back.]

New Cambridge rate

Sigined by^e y^e Commission^rSam^{ll} Phipps

Henry Wordit

Tho: Greenwood

Joseph Rice

James Convers jun^r

James Knapp

Nat: Wilson

Joseph Wilson

John Mous

John Bacheller

Stephen hall

Joseph Tompson sen^rComissn^{rs}.

5 Septemb. 1688

[Indorsed] New Cambridge Rate

£21,, 1,, 10

John Clarke Constab.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO COL. JOHN HUMPHREYS'S
FARM AT LYNN.

Copied from the Essex County Court Files, by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., of Salem.

ELEN^r. CLARKE aged fourescore yeares or thereabouts testifyeth & saith that to her best remembrance she was about nine or ten yeares of age when she came first into this country, and that she came ouer with her father Richard Wright, who came over in the first fleet y^t came hither and in Col: Humphryes* Imploy—when he came hither he took up Lands y^t were sd. to be granted to him sd. Colon^{ll} Humphryes, and built upon that part of y^e sd. Land call^d by y^e Indian name Saugus or Sanguis according to y^e best re-

* Col. John Humfrey or Humphreys was chosen, in 1629, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Company, but deciding to remain in England, his place was filled by the election of Thomas Dudley. In 1634 he came here. His wife, Susan, dau. of Thomas Clinton, third earl of Lincoln, was a sister of Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson. One of his daughters married Adam Otley of Lynn. Another daughter Ann married, 1st William Palmes, and 2d Rev. John Myles of Swanzey. See Savage's *Gen. Dict.* for other children —ED.

membrance of this deponent near to a place call^d the great plaine or plaine farme, w^{ch} also this deponent remembers was reputed y^e land of y^e sd. Col: Humphryes, and his cattle used to feed & range thereon: & further this deponent testifyeth that some few yeares after, y^e sd. Col: Humphryes came over into New England, & after his arrivall this deponent lived wth y^e sd. Col. Humphryes upon y^e farme aforesd call^d Saugus or Sangus. And she remembers very well that y^e sd Col: Humphryes brought with him a young gentlewoman whose name was Ann Humphryes: who was afterwards married to one m^r Palmes in Ireland or England as this deponent hath been informed, and after y^e sd m^r Palmes dyed, was agⁿ married to one m^r Miles a minister who sometimes lived in Swanzy in New England & farther this deponent testifyeth that y^e aforesd m^{rs} Ann was y^e reputed daughter of y^e sd Col: John Humphryes, & that she brought over wth her when she came last into this country one son & three daughters & farther saith not.

Decemb^r. 29, 1701.

Abigail Holbrook, aged seventy eight yeares or thereabouts, "who dwelleth at Scituate but now being at roxbury" made oath Novemb^r 4th 1701 that she was about eight yeares of age when she came first into this country "with her father Richard Wright" &c. &c. Her deposition is to the same purport as her sister's.

Nehemiah Walter* aged 38 yeares or thereabouts testifyeth & saith that there came over with him from Ireland in y^e same ship of w^{ch} Capt. Grecian of Boston was Comāder in y^e yeare 1680 the widow of m^r. Palmes in Ireland, who had with her foure children (viz) Jonathan, Ann, Elizabeth and Susanna Palmes who were her reputed children and acknowledged by her to be her children, and farther saith not.

December 29, 1701.

Mr. Nicholas Lang & m^{rs} Ann Palmes were married on the tenth day of January 1687⁷/₈ M^r. Samuel Avery of New London was married to m^{rs}. Susannah Palmes on the 25: of October 1686

Transcribed out of the Register of Swanzey, May 25: 1701

p WILLIAM INGRAHAM
Town Clarke

The deposition of Hugh Alley aged 53 years or thereabouts sworne saith John Humphreys Esq^r. deceased did possess the plaine farmes as wee goe to Marblehead adjoyning to m^r. Peters his farme & that the said Humphrey kept servants at his house on the said land & this deponent saith alsoe that he earned severall poundes for worke done there on y^e plaines farme which was pd. him alsoe by the said Humphrey & when the said Humphrey went for England left his soune in Law Oately at y^e house when he went for England.

26 4^{mo} '62

* An account of the Rev. Nehemiah Walter and his descendants will be found in the REGISTER, vol. viii. pp 209-14. This document fixes the exact year of his coming to New England, and the commander of the vessel in which he arrived, which we think were not known before. The name of Thomas Grecian is found in a list of the inhabitants of Boston in 1681, in the "First Report of the Record Commissioners of Boston" (1876), p. 74. —ED.

PASSENGERS AND VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED
IN AMERICA.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 460.]

UNDER this head we propose to print lists of passengers and memoranda of the arrival of vessels in America. Contributions to this series of articles are solicited from our friends.

No. VI.

A LIST OF SHIPS WHICH ARRIVED IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1630.

From PRINCE'S NEW ENGLAND CHRONOLOGY, Appendix to 1630.

No.	NAMES.	Whence set sail.	When set sail.	When arrived.	Where arrived.
		<i>England.</i>	1630	1630	<i>New-England.</i>
1	Lion	Bristol	Feb. <i>dd</i>	May e.	Salem
2	Mary-John	Plymouth	March 20	May 30	Nantasket
3	Arbella	} Yarmouth at the Isle of Wight	April 8	June 12	} Salem
4	Jewel		ditto	June 13	
5	Ambrose		ditto	June 18	
6	Talbot		ditto	July 2	
7	May-Flower	S. Hampton	May	} July 1	Charlestown
8	Whale	ditto	ditto		
9	Hopewell	ditto	ditto	} July 3	(Salem)
10	Wm & Fran.	ditto	ditto		
11	Tryal	ditto	ditto	} July 5	Charlestown
12	Charles	ditto	ditto		Salem
13	Success	ditto	ditto	July 6	(Salem)
14	Gift		May e	August 20	Charlestown
15	Another <i>dd</i>		June <i>dd</i>		
16	Handmaid		August 6	October 20	Plymouth
17	Another set out by a private merchant. <i>dd</i>				

These seventeen ships arrived all safe in New England, for the increase of the population here, this year, 1630. *dd*

[NOTE.—The letters *dd* in italics, denote that the authority for the statements is Gov. Dudley's letter to the Countess of Lincoln, which is printed in the *New Hampshire Historical Collections*, vol. iv. pp. 224-49; *Force's Tracts*, vol. ii. Tract 4; Young's *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, pp. 301-41; *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, 1st series, vol. viii. pp. 36-47. The other facts seem to be derived from Winthrop's *History of New England*.—ED.]

No. VII.

CAPT. JENNER'S SHIP, 1677 or 1678.

Copied by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., from the Essex County Court Files.

Thomas Clark of Chelmsford Clerk Testifieth and saith that about seuteen years since he came ouer from England wth Capt Thomas Jenner late of Charlestowne Decēd and with him came m^r ffances Willoughby the Reputed son of y^e Honourable ffances Willoughby Esqr of s^d Charles-

towne decēd, passenger, which said ffances Willoughby died on board said ship of y^e distemp^r of y^e Small Pox,* and was then in his sight and view solemnly thrown ouerboard into y^e Deep, and further testifieth that he was very well acquainted wth the said ffances Willoughby jun^r in England before he took ship, and y^t he spake to him about an hour before his death.

THOMAS CLARK.

Charlestowne March 8th 94-5

The reverend m^r Thomas Clark made oath to the truth of the above written before me

THOMAS HINCHMAN, Justice *peace*.

No. VIII.

ARRIVALS IN BOSTON, MASS., JUNE, 1712.

From Manuscripts belonging to the N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Massachusetts

Impost Office Boston

Vessells Entered in the Month of June 1712

y^e 2^d Sam^{ll} Hatch y^e Brig^{tt} John & George from Mada^{ra} & Fyall

No passengers

John Ellery y^e Brig^{tt} Mayflower from Fayall

No passengers

Thomas Dimond y^e ship Vpton from Fyall

No passengers

3^d W^m Partridge y^e Sloop Han^a & Eliz^a from Fyall

No passengers but Marreners

Philip Jenkins y^e Ship Marlborough from Bristoll

Thomas Moffatt Merch^{tt} Edward Fisher Merch^{tt}

John Goodson Ditto Sam^{el} Storke Ditto

Sam^{ll} Carter Puterer

W^m Atwood

John

John Jones

} Marreners

5th Joshua Furbur y^e Sloop Betty from Fyall

No passengers but Marreners

6th Jethro Furbur y^e Sloop Tryall from Fyall

George Alvis & 3 Seruents

Willis Finderson Merch^{tt}

James Huistin Corurgon

John Filmore y^e Ship Mary from Topsham

Joshua Norman

Richard Short

Caleb Norman

John Youlden

Thom^s Langaford

Mary Souton

Edward Pentrall

Eliz^a Dande

Eliz^a Bartlet & her Son

Eliz^a Teague

} Seruants

Thomas Neck y^e Barqe Prosperity from Topsham

William Edwards A Gentleman

y^e 9th Joseph Arnold y^e Sloop fortune from Proudendce

No passengers

10th Henry Davis y^e Sloop Speadwell from Fyall

No passengers

* Savage states that Francis Willoughby, Jr., died of the small-pox, June 15, 1673; but he is mentioned in his brother William's will, Sept. 1, 1677, as then deceased. See REGISTER, xxx. 77.—ED.

- 11th Thomas Couerly y^e Sloop Hanah & Mary, Surrenam
No passengers
W^m Glouer y^e Sloop Mary from S^t Thomases
No passengers but Marreners
- 12th Timothy Williamson y^e Sloop Seatryall from Virginia
No passengers
Thomas Hunt y^e Ship Prouidence from Georges
No passengers
- 13th Thomas Clarke y^e Sloop Mounseratt from Faro
No passengers
Joseph Berry y^e Sloop W^m from Madera
No passengers
Jon^a Bassett y^e Sloop Mary & Abigall from New London
Mary Jess
Pripila a free Negro
- y^e 16th Theopolis Grigory y^e Ship Oley Frigett from London
Thomas Staples A Bricklayer
John Lewis A Joyner
Sam^{ll} Tibbs A Masson
& Three Marriners
Richard Loue y^e Ship Peter & Phillip from London
forty five Seruants Male & Female
James Atchison y^e Ship Sarah Gally from London
Richard Harris } Marriners
Paul Gerrish }
Roger Foot }
Heren^s Braillsford }
Sam^{ll} Whittwall } all Timbermen
Thomas Wharton } Robert forrister Ditto
James Goodwin }
- 17th John Allexander y^e Ship Queen Ann from London
Cap^t Bedgood, Cap^t Whale } Maren^{rs}
Cap^t Winter & M^r John Rogers }
M^r Henry Marsh A Gentleman
M^{rs} Francis Tarrant with a Maid & Man Seruant
M^{rs} Dilly & Children
Fourteen Traids Men
Thirteen Marriners
David Jones A Taylor
Obadiah Wakefield y^e Brig^{tt} Prince Eugene from London
William Cooper A Ropemaker
Sam^{ll} Still a Ditto
Arno A Glouer
Raulins A Joyner
- 18th Robert Luist y^e Brig^{tt} Dolphin from Neuis
John Swiniton A Cooper
- 19th Sam^{ll} Northy y^e Sloop Elizabeth from North Carolina
No passengers
- 23^d Benj^a Goold y^e Sloop Mary from Fyall
No passengers but Marriners
- 27th Nath^{ll} Mason y^e Sloop Elizabeth from N Foundland
Anthony Poer A Nantuckett man
- 28th John Welch y^e Sloop Eliz^a from Barbados
No passengers

30th Thomas Burnton y^e Ship Margrett from barbados

No passengers

Francis Plaisted y^e Ship John & Dorothy from Barbados

John Hooper Gentleman

Dated Boston June 30th 1712

Ɔ DAN: RUSSELL Com^r

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE DALLIBER FAMILY.

Copied by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., from the originals, in the possession of CHARLES KEMBLE WOODBURY, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.

I.—*Letter of Tristram Dalliber, of Stoke Abbas, Dorsetshire, England, April 20, 1648, to John Balch and William Woodbury, of Salem, N. E.*

Deare & louing frinds my loue Remembred vnto you & to wiues & all yours hoping of you's helths & hapines as I am and yours frinds at the writing heare of blessed be the lord for it I haue Receaued your leter w^{ch} you sent me by John whitt wheare in I dooe see that you haue sent me by him 33^{lb}. 13^s. 9^d w^{ch} is all that you haue that is for the p^sent & I shall desier you to gye in the Rest as speddy as may be & so I dooe thancke you for your pains & pray tacke for your payns out of the same If m^r torry had not bin gon before I knew of I should haue sent you some token of my loue to you but seing he is gone I shall Remaine your debter vntill the next yeare and then I shall send it by John whitt. I pray deliuer to my brother Samuell Dalliber 8^{lb}. 10^s. If he be soe plesed for he hath 6^{lb} 13^s heare oing him If he be content there wth I shall be plesed that he shall haue soe much ther for the same I pray gye in the Rest as speddy as you Cane & I doe hear by John whitt that willi. vinson is grone pore therefore you may dooe well to tack what you Cane of him he doth denie to pay the Eyght shillings but goodman merry doth know of it & as for osment Dooch I woud intreat you to procecute the lawe against him to the vtmost for John stoodly & Willm vinson doth know that he was to paye me 17^{lb} pound in good & marchandable fish for they did acknoledg soe much at goodman merryes house all thoughe we had noe bond vpon him for the same therefore you must drawe them to witnis the same & whéare as you thought I did taxt you for vniust dealing I had noe such thought of you at all, but I know that many men would be backward enofe to Pay as I vnderstand by John whitt they be and as for willi wodbery I Could have noe nusse of him when wee Came to london for I was at the Exchange all most eury day for to see wheare I Could heare of him & Could not & therefore I should desire you not to be ofended wth me for it. I pray deliuer the wedg & the frowe[r] to my brother Samuel Dalliber & soe wth my loue to you I Rest

from stocke abbots
in Dorset the 20 of
april 1648

Your louing frind
TRISTRAM DALLIBER

There is Robert ellwell wife hath 3^{lb} heare in hir sister in lawes hand w^{ch} her brother gave her at his deth if he be plesed to tacke it there I shall be Content soe as they will send an aquittance sealed vp in a leter to me soe as I may haue it from them at the next Retorvne for they told me that they wold send a leter to me & I should send it ouer wth myne but I neuer hard more of them

I pray send me what yeare my wife dyed ā what day of the month for I haue a leggase to Receaue heare w^{ch} doth belong to me when my wife was of one & twenty yeares of age. I pray send ouer a note vnder m^r Indecoots hand ā years of her deth

[Addressed:]

To his louing frinds | John balch & William | Woodbery of Salem | in
newengland giue | these I pray | you

II.—*Power of Attorney, March 27, 1652, from Tristram Dalliber to his friend William Woodbury of Salem and his brother Samuel Dalliber of Marblehead, N. E.*

Knowe all men by these p'sents that I Tristram Dalliber of Stoocke abbotts in the County of Dorset haue instituted ordayned & made and in my place & steede haue put my well beloued freinds William Woodbery of Salem & my brother Samuell Dalliber of marbellhed my trew and lafull attorneys to aske and Reco'er & Receaue of John Whitt of wenomon the some of fifty pounds of good and lafull English mony for princypall and Charg geuen and granting to my said atornies there executors administrators or asines full power & authority to sue arest impreson & impleade the sayd John Whitt his executors & asines & to geue such a quittance or aquittances as if I weare there presant in my proper person and what soe euer my sayd attornies dooe in the p'mises I the sayd Tristram Dalliber dooe by these p'sents Rattyfy & Conferme. In witnes wheareof I haue heare vnto sett my hand & sealle 26th day of March anno domie 1652.

TRISTRA' DALLIBER. [Seal]

Wee whose names Ar hear subscribed doe testifie that tristram daliber did seal this & asgin it to william woodbery & samuel daliber of Sallem & marbellhead in our Presens

Aaron Cook

Joⁿ: Hitchcocke

Samuel Pucker [?]

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H., FROM 1767 TO 1787, BY REV. JEREMY BELKNAP, D.D.*

Communicated by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., of Dover.

1767.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| March | 8. | Sarah, D ^r of Stephen Evans. |
| May | 24. | Anna, D ^r of Job Clements. |
| July | 5. | Moses, son of Richard Kimbal. Eliza, D ^r of John Waldron,
3 ^d .—baptized by Mr. Pike. |
| " | 12. | Sarah, D ^r of Ebenezer Demerritt. |
| " | 19. | Hannah, D ^r of John Waldron, 2 ^d . |

* A copy of the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap's marriages in Dover, N. H., while pastor of the First Church from 1767 to 1787, is printed in the REGISTER, vols. xxv. pp. 56-9, and xxviii. pp. 155-8. We now print a copy of his baptisms during the same period. The record of baptisms by the Rev. Jonathan Cushing, the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. Belknap, has been copied for the REGISTER by Dr. Ham, and the baptisms from 1717 to 1742 have been printed in vol. xxix. pp. 261-70, and vol. xxx. pp. 455-7. The baptisms from 1743 to 1766 are on file for publication.—ED.

- July 29. Samuel, son of Samuel Emerson— } in private.
 Aug. 2. John, son of Nicholas Ricker— }
 Sept. 13. Jonathan, son of Ephraim Wentworth, Jr.
 “ 27. Hannah & Mary, D^{rs} of Elijah Bunker. John, son of John
 Waldron, 2^d.
 Oct. 4. Betty, D^r of Howard Henderson—baptized by Mr. Hall.
 Nov. 29. Mary, D^r of Joseph Hodgdon. Daniel, son of Joshua Per-
 kins, Jun^r.

1768.

- April 10. Sarah, D^r of Jeremy Belknap, baptized by Mr. Cushing, being
 y^e last that ever he baptized.
 “ 24. James Chesley, son of Otis Baker.
 May 1. Ezekiel, son of Daniel Hayes.
 “ 8. Charles, son of Thomas-Westbrooke Waldron.
 “ 29. Molly, D^r of Moses Howe.
 June 23. Ephraim, son of John Whitehouse—in private.
 Aug. 21. James, son of Joseph Roberts.
 Oct^o. 23. Paul & Silas, sons of John Whitehouse.
 “ 30. William, son of Samuel Emerson. Joshua, son of Joshua
 Perkins.

1769.

- Jan. 6. James, son of Elijah Bunker— } in private.
 “ 9. Jeremiah, son of Ebenezer Horn— }
 Mar. 19. Shadrach, son of Eben^r Hanson.
 May 2. Eph^m, son of Eph^m Plummer—in private.
 June 18. Jeremy, son of Eben^r Demeritt. Samuel, son of Sam^l Ham.
 Nathaniel, son of Richard Kimbal.
 July 2. Isaac, son of Nicholas Ricker.
 Aug. 23. Mary, D^r of Alexander Caldwell, aged 10 years—in private.
 Sept. 10. Jeremiah, son of John Waldron, 3^d.
 “ 13. Richard, son of John Wentworth, at East-Town.
 “ 15. Samuel, son of Josiah Willey.
 Oct^o. 15. Benj^a, son of Isaac Mason.
 Nov. 26. Jonathan & Thomas, sons of Jon^a Bickford.—baptized by Mr.
 Merriam.
 Dec. 10. Joseph, son of Jeremy Belknap—born Dec. 2^d.
 “ 31. Peter, negro servt. to Thomas Hanson, baptized confessing
 his sins.

1770.

- Jan. 21. Thomas, son of Otis Baker.
 March 10. Moses & Andrew, sons of Andrew Wiggin. Jane, D^r of
 Widow Mary Fullington. Samuel Conner, son of John
 Sinclair. Jane, D^r of James Lucas.—Baptized at Wolfe-
 borough at a Lecture.
 “ 11. Stephen, son of James Berry, at New Durham.
 May 20. Corydon, Dinah & Rhoda, children of Peter, servt. to Tho^s.
 Hanson, & Venus, servt. to Nath^l Cooper.
 July 1. Ichabod, son of Daniel Hayes.
 Sept. 2. Mary, D^r of Joseph Roberts.
 “ 9. W^m., son of Joshua Perkins.
 “ 30. Enoch, son of Job Clements.

1771.

- Feb. 24. Abigail, D^r of Thomas-Westbrook Waldron.

- March 10. William, son of Samuel Hodge.
 April 27. Temperance, D^r of Stephen Evans—in private.
 May 14. William, son of y^e Widow Sarah Titcomb—in private.
 June 23. Ann, D^r of Eben^r Hanson, baptized by Dr. Langdon.
 July 21. Jeremy-Wheelwright, son of Samuel Ham.
 Oct^o. 6. Wilmot, son of Jon^a Bickford, baptized by Mr. Stevens, of Kittery.

1772.

- Jan. 5. Samuel, son of Jeremy Belknap, born Dec^r 31, 1771.
 April 5. Moses, son of Job Clements.
 May 24. John, son of John Wentworth.
 Aug. 2. Peter, son of Peter, servt. to Thomas Hanson, & Venus, servt. to Nath^l Cooper.
 Octob. 4. Martha, D^r of Nath^l Cooper—baptized by Mr. McClintock.
 “ 25. Elizabeth, D^r of Stephen Evans—born y^e same day.
 Nov. 19. John Smith, of Durham, aged 14, in private.

1773.

- May 2. Richard, son of John Waldron, y^e 3^d.
 “ 23. Nathaniel, son of Daniel Hayes.
 “ 30. Margaret, D^r of John Wentworth.
 July 4. George-Jefferds, son of Sam^l Ham.
 Sept. 23. Joseph, son of Samuel Emerson—in private.
 “ 26. Eliza, D^r of Ebenezer Demeritt.

1774.

- April 3. Elizabeth, D^r of Jeremy Belknap (born y^e same day).
 “ 25. Samuel, son of James Guppy—being sick.
 June 5. Lydia, D^r of Stephen Evans. Phillis, D^r of Peter Hanson—negro.
 Aug. 14. Elizabeth, D^r of John Wentworth, Esq.; baptized by Mr. Adams, of Durham.
 Sept. 4. Walter, son of Nath^l Cooper.

1775.

- Jan. 15. Nathaniel, son of Jonathan Bickford.
 Feb. 26. William, son of Samuel Ham.
 June 25. Elizabeth Ham.
 July 16. Elizabeth, Daughter of Nathaniel Ham.
 Sept. 1. Joanna, D^r of Capt. John Waldron—in private.
 Octob. 1. Dudley, son of Barnabas Palmer, at Rochester.
 Nov. 19. Josiah, son of Capt. Smith, of Newcastle.

1776.

- Jan. 7. Richard Canney, of Newcastle (private—moriturus).
 Feb. 18. Ephraim, son of Ephraim Evans, dec^d, offered by the grandfather Stephen Evans; who publicly engaged for y^e Child's Christian Education. Joseph Frost, son of John Wentworth Esq.
 March 10. Joseph, son of Daniel Peirce, of Portsmouth.
 June 30. Cato, son of Peter Hanson—negro—baptized by Mr. Tenny.
 Aug. 12. Mehetabel, Wife of James Chesley—on a sick bed—aged 68.
 Oct. 13. Sarah, D^r of Jonathan Bickford.
 “ 27. Joseph, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mehetabel & Mary, Children of Benjamin Peirce.

1777.

- Jan. 5. John, son of Jeremy Belknap—born Dec. 30, 1776.

- Jan. 26. Elizabeth, D^r of Nath^l Cooper—born 24 Inst:
 Feb. 2. Ichabod-Chesley, son of Stephen Evans—born Jan. 29.
 April 13. Daniel, son of Tho^s Wk Waldron, Esq., baptized by Doct.
 Haven.
 “ 28. Hannah Bampton, aged 90 years this day, & sick.
 May 4. Sarah D^r of Benjamin Peirce.
 “ 25. Lydia Cook, aged 19.
 June 29. Meshech-Weare, son of John Wentworth, Esq., born June 17.
 Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Ham, born June 28.
 Sept. 14. Sarah & Martha, D^{res} of William Brock.
 Nov. 30. Mary Bowers, D^r of Col. John Waldron.
 1778.
 July 12. Judith, D^r of Jonathan Bickford.
 Nov. 1. Deborah Shackford, D^r of Nath^l Cooper, born Oct. 24.
 1779.
 Feb. 28. Ebenezer, son of Samuel Ham.
 June 6. Andrew Elliot, son of Jeremy Belknap, born 4th Inst:
 Timothy Winn, son of Col. John Waldron.
 Thomasin, D^r of Benj^a Peirce, born y^e same day.
 July 25. Dorothy Frost, D^r of John Wentworth, Esq.
 Dec^r 5. Nancy & Betsy Hamilton, children of Isaac Watson.
 1780.
 Jan'y 27. Samuel Foss, son of John Barker, at the Gore.
 Feb. 20. Patty, D^r of Stephen Evans, Esq.
 July 9. Mary, Eleanor & Ruth, children of Ebenezer Stacey.
 “ 16. Eunice, D^r of Ezra Green, born y^e 15th.
 Luke Wentworth, son of William Brock.
 “ 30. Mary Hanson, aged 22.
 Aug. 2. Nathaniel Horn, jun^r, aged 27.
 Sept. 8. Samuel & Elizabeth, Child^{ren} of Richard Kimbal.
 Mary, John, Sarah & Isaac Libbey, children of Nath^l Horn,
 jun^r, at a Lecture at s^d Horn's house.
 “ 20. Mary, Sophia & Jeremy, children of James Guppy.
 Oct. 16. Lydia, Polly, Samuel & Betsy, children of George Watson,
 baptized by Mr. Buckminster.
 Dec^r 5. Elizabeth, Lydia, Benjamin, Jonathan & Joseph, children of
 Joseph Whitehouse—at his own house.
 “ 17. Rebecca, D^r of Ebenezer Stacey.
 1781.
 Mar. 12. Betsey, D^r of Joseph Cate, of Barrington.
 April 8. Gershom, son of Jonathan Bickford.
 June 3. John, son of Benjamin Peirce.
 Aug. 19. Dudley, son of Nath^l Ham—born y^e 11th.
 Sept. 30. Deborah, Wife of Aaron Hayes.
 October 21. John Wingate, Jonathan & Paul, children of Aaron Hayes.
 1782.
 Jan'y 6. William Shackford, son of Nathaniel Cooper, born y^e 5th.
 Feb. 10. Hannah, D^r of Isaac Watson.
 June 9. Paul, son of John Wentworth, Esq.
 July 14. Susa, Daugh^r of John Waldron.
 Aug. 4. Ephraim, son of Nath^l Horn, jun^r.
 Nov. 24. Lydia, Wife of Dodavah Ham, & her children, viz: Nathaniel
 & John.

1783.

- Feb. 1. Ruth, D^r of Eben^r Stacey—in private.
 April 2. Abigail & Mary, twin children of James Horn—in private.
 May 18. William, son of William Brock.
 Aug. 24. Reuben Hayes, son of Ezra Green.

1784.

- Jan. 4. Samuel, son of Nath^l Ham, born Dec^r 20.
 Lydia, D^r of Deacon Benj^a Peirce, born Jan'y 1.
 “ 18. Susanna, D^r of Eben^r Tebbetts, born y^e 10th.
 May 9. Lydia, D^r of Aaron Hayes.—Robert, son of George Watson.
 July 31. Judith, D^r of Gideon Walker, at Massabesic.
 Octob. 3. Eleanor, D^r of Nath^l Horn, jun^r.

1785.

- Feb. 20. John, son of W^m Brock.
 Mar. 6. John, son of Isaac Watson.
 April 10. Charles, son of Ezra Green, born March 25.
 June 5. Joanna, D^r of Ebenezer Stacey.
 July 3. Richard, son of Jonathan Bickford—in private.
 Nov. 20. Four children of Nathan Hunt of Newington, viz: Thomas, William, Betty and Nathan.
 Dec^r 18. Andrew, son of Benjamin Peirce, born y^e same day.

1786.

- March 26. Charles, son of Ebenezer Tebbetts, born y^e 17 Inst:
 July 2. Hannah Gage.

Baptisms since my [Removal to Boston.

1786.

- Dec. 3. Mary, Daughter of Francis Wright.

1787.

- Jan. 21. Elizabeth Eustis, Daughter of Joshua Gray.
 “ 28. Sarah, Daughter of Capt. Weeks.
 April 8. Thomas, son of John Blackman.
 “ 15. Lucretia, D^r of Martin Coning.
 June 16. Mary, D^r of William Woods, baptized by Mr. Jackson of Brooklyn.
 July 8. Henry, son of George Geyer.
 “ 8. Sarah, D^r of Timothy Heely.
 Sept. 2. Clarissa, Daughter of Henry Perkitt.
 “ 16. Sally Dickson, Daugh^r of W^m White, Jr.
 Oct. 28. Sally Pons, D^r of Capt. David Hatch.
 “ 31. John, son of Capt. Daniel McNeil.
 Nov. 11. George, son of William Nichols, & Dorcas, Daugh^r of Abraham Adams.

WHOFF—WHARF—WHORFF.—Can any one furnish information of families of the above names who originated in Rowley, Mass.? A branch settled in New Hampshire, and thence went to Maine, where the descendants now live. Can any one tell the origin of the surname? Were they English, Irish or German? Those now living are tall, spare and quick motioned, and have long Roman noses.

Harrison, Me.

G. T. RIDLON.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, Esq., of East Boston, Mass.

Records of Families.

PRINCIPALLY such as belonged to Longmeadow, or were some way connected with those families; containing dates of the time of marriages, births and deaths, and some account of what became of the children of the several families so far as these several things are known.

This collection is taken from public records in towns in which the several persons were born or resided and from credible information received from individuals. From the public records in Springfield, the greater part of the ancient information was taken. Jabez Colton was the compiler of this volume.

[Page 2.] Major Walter Ainsworth, of Longmeadow, son of Nathan Ainsworth, of Woodstock, was married July 22, 1794, to Loice Wood, daughter of Harbous Howard Wood and Esther his wife, of Somers. Their children:

Ranslow, born June 30, 1795; Loice, born May 12, 1797; Walter, born July 24, 1799; Alvan, born March 16, 1794; Sophia, born April 21, 1806; Nathan, born September 29, 1808.

Stephen Ashley, of Longmeadow, son of Joseph and Hannah Ashley, of Springfield, was born April 28, 1745, and was married February 14, 1771, to Hannah Cooley, daughter of George Cooley, of Somers. Their children:

Stephen, born December 25, 1772, died August 8, 1775; Noah, born June 17, 1774, died April 2, 1860; Hannah, born December 21, 1776; Hannah, born April 24, 1779; Stephen, born October 16, 1781; Mary, born June 28, 1784.

Hannah, the daughter, was married September 17, 1799, to Capt. Samuel King. (See page 164.)¹

Hannah, the mother, died October 26, 1802. The families of Noah and Stephen see hereafter. Stephen, the father, died March 21, 1820, aged 75.

Justin Ashley, of Longmeadow, son of David and Hannah Ashley, of Springfield, was born ——— and was married to Love Davis, of Stafford, daughter of Moses Davis. Their children:

Joseph, born December 14, 1788, died Oct. 26, 1830, aged 42; Moses, born September 10, 1790, died Feb. 16, 1791; Sophia, born June 2, 1792, died March 7, 1795; Allethea, born September 13, 1793; died April 26, 1812; Amasa, born March 25, 1796, died April 6, 1797; Sophy, born March 27, 1798; Hannah, born April 27, 1800; William, born June 20, 1802; died March 16, 1826; Mira, born June 5, 1804. Justin Ashley died March 19, 1829, age 68.

[Page 3.] Capt. Noah Ashley, son of Stephen and Hannah Ashley (page 2), was married August 31, 1798, to Noamy Field, daughter of Oliver and Ann Field (page 130). Children:

¹ These references are to the pages of the original book, which in this printed copy will be found enclosed in brackets.

Emelia, born May 27, 1799; Alexander, born June 30, 1803; Noah, born May 12, 1806.

Naomy, the mother, died October 21, 1807. Her death was occasioned by a sudden fall from a wagon.

Capt. Noah Ashley was married again 1810, to Sarah Dougles.

Stephen Ashley, of Longmeadow, son of Stephen and Hannah Ashley, was married September 12, 1805, to Polly Field, daughter of Oliver and Ann Field. Their children:

Mary, born September 18, 1806; Simeon, born May 21, 1808; Catharine, born Feb. 11, 1820; Harriet, born July 15, 1813; Catharine, born Sept. 1, 1824, died July 29, 1825, aged 1; Hannah Cooley, born Jan. 27, 1821.

[Page 4.] John Atchinson, of Longmeadow, was married Feb. 25, 1703, to Dorcas Burt, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca Burt (page 24). Their children:

John, born October 12, 1704; Benoni, born Nov. 16, 1706; Nathaniel, born Oct. 18, 1709; Dorcas, born Aug. 22, 1711; Mercy, born Sept. 28, 1713; Joshua, born Feb. 24, 1716; Experience, born May 16, 1720; Deliverance, Feb. 6, 1723.

John the son settled in Somers, Benoni in Wilbraham, Nathaniel in West Springfield. Dorcas was married July 4, 1754, to Joseph Pomeroy, of Suffield. Deliverance was married July 20, 1758. Mercy Warriner, of Wilbraham, had children in Longmeadow, removed to Monson, and died in that town. John the father died in Brimfield, Dorcas his widow died in Longmeadow, October 21, 1770. She was born February 10, 1680, and died above 90 years of age.

Stephen Avery, of Longmeadow, son of Gardner and Amy Avery, formerly of Monson, removed to Paria, N. Y., was married April 4, 1803, to Mary Stebbins, daughter of Medad and Sarah Stebbins (page 202). Their children:

Sarah, born December 13, 1803; Stephen Stebbins, born December 2, 1806; Fidelia, born January 27, 1810; Lucinda, born June 18, 1813. Stephen Avery died October 7, 1813, aged 37 years.

Benjamin Baxter, son of Francis Baxter, of Enfield, was married December 28, 1780, to Mabel Brown. Their children:

Benjamin, born Aug. 23, 1781; Alexander, ———; Hervy, born May 16, 1785; Ruth, born September 23, 1787; Simeon, born November 21, 1789; Mabel, born August 21, 1791, died April 14, 1814; Patty, born July 22, 1793.

Mabel, the mother, died August 6, 1793. Benjamin Baxter was married again, January 22, 1794, to Hannah Hale, daughter of Silas and Hannah Hale (see page 140). Their children:

Seth, born September 29, 1794. Ruth was married May 8, 1808, to Levi Hancock.

[Page 5.] Lieut. Thaddeus Billings, of Longmeadow, son of Thaddeus Billings, of Somers, was married November 14, 1778, to Rhoda Terry, daughter of Samuel Terry, of Enfield. He died April 17, 1826.

Thaddeus, born ———; Rhoda, born ———.

Rhoda the mother died ———.

Lieut. Thaddeus Billings was married again to Ruth Brown, daughter of

David Brown, of Douglass, State of Massachusetts. She was born August, 1765. Their children:

Ruth, born October 11, 1787; Reuben, born February 13, 1789; Levi, born December 25, 1790, died August 3, 1827; Sally, born November 12, 1792; Orsemus, born October 10, 1794; Daniel, born November 12, 1796; Cynthia, born February 6, 1799; Harry, born March 2, 1801; Lyman, born May 4, 1805.

Rhoda the daughter was married January 16, 1803, to Abner Pratt. Ruth the daughter was married January 27, 1807, to Joseph McGregory (see page 168).

Thaddeus Billings, of Longmeadow, son of Lieut. Thaddeus Billings above, was married 1803 to Mercy Waters, of Somers, daughter of ———. Their children:

Mercy, born December 4, 1804; Warren, born February 12, 1807.

[Pages 6 and 7 are blank. Page 8.] Thomas Bliss died at Hartford; one of his sons went to Norwich, Ct., and was the ancestor of Col. Bliss, the son-in-law of President Taylor. The widow of Thomas Bliss was Margaret, who came to Springfield with her four sons Nathaniel, Lawrence, Samuel, John.

Thomas Bliss was married to Elizabeth at the latter end of Oct., 1644.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 20, 1645; Sara, born Aug. 26, 1647; Mary, born Feb. 7, 1649; Thomas, born March 3, 1652; Deliverance, born the beginning of August, 1655; Samuel, born Dec. 9, 1657 (see [Hist. and] Gen. Reg., vol. iv. p. 20, Thomas Bliss; vol. i. p. 315, Norwich, 1660).

[Page 9.] Blissés. First generation in Springfield.

Amongst the early inhabitants of Springfield is a family of Blissés. The name of the father of this family is not mentioned in the publick records, and it is probable that he died before they came to this town. Two of the sons first married called their eldest sons by the name of Samuel, hence it is probable that was the name of their father. The mother's name was Margaret. The children, some known to be of the same family by the records, and all supposed to belong thereto, were as follows:

Nathaniel, who died November 8, 1654; Lawrence, who died 1676; Samuel, who died March 23, 1720; John, who died Sept. 10, 1702. Mary was married to Joseph Parsons, November 2, 1646; Sarah was married to John Foot July 20, 1659; Hester was married to Edward Foster December 26, 1661; Elizabeth was married to Sevy Morgan February 15, 1670.

Hannah died January 25, 1661. The widow Margaret Bliss, the mother, died August 28, 1684. The families of the sons were as follows:

2nd Generation. Nathaniel Bliss, of Springfield, son of the before mentioned family, was married November 20, 1646, to Catharine Chapin, daughter of Deacon Samuel Chapin. Their children were:

Samuel, born November 7, 1647, died June 19, 1749, aged 102; Margaret, born November 12, 1649, died April, 1745; Mary, born September 23, 1651; Nathaniel, born March 27, 1653, died December 23, 1736; Nathaniel, the father, died November 8, 1654. Catharine, his widow, was married July 31, 1655, to Thomas Gilbert, and had by him four children. Thomas Gilbert dying June 5, 1662, she was again married, December 28, 1664, to Samuel Marshfield, and by him she had three children, and she died Feb. 4, 1712. The families of the sons (see pages 10 & 11). Margaret was married to Nathaniel Foot, of Colchester. Mary was married, February 27, 1670, to Nathaniel Holcomb.

ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD, OR
ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,
MASSACHUSETTS.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

[Continued from page 179.]

WILLIAM PADDY.—Leonard Dowden* and Thomas Paddy, both of Boston, principalls, in the Sume of two hundred pounds, and Benjamin Davis and Daniel Turill, jun^r., of Boston, Sureties, in one hundred pounds apiece, bound unto Edward Tyng, Esq., Treasuro^r. for the County of Suffolke, in New England, July 19, 1680, to administer on the remaining estate of M^r William Paddy, their Father, Dece^d. (formerly under y^e charge of Cap^{tn}. Tho: Willett and Cap^{tn}. W^m Davis Executors of y^e last will of s^d m^r Paddy) according to Law, &c. [Signed by the above parties and witnessed by Is^a. Addington Cler.]

See abstract of the Will of William Paddy and the inventory of his estate, REGISTER, viii. 355; vii. 339. (File, No. 189.)

GEORGE RUGGLES.—[Petition of his widow.] I wolde desier the honered Courte that thay wolde be pleased to take in to Consideration my youngest sonn, as touching his fathers desier Conserving the hauing of the one side of his fathers house which was well knowen to be his minde, and all the Rest haue had something alredy and he is now unprouided for in Respect he is a yong man and must be with mee to helpe mee, and John nuten lifing in the house with vs while my husband was yet lifing Cane testifi that it was hise desier it sholde so be, and Elizebeth Ellis liveing by one of ouer naibers Can also testifi [to] the same.

The Testimony of Elizebeth Ellis, ageed about Twenty four yeers, this deponant sayth, that shee heard Gorg Rugels say, about Two or Three yeers since, that his Son Samuella should haue his house, and firther sayeth not.

Taken vppon Oath this 27 July 1669,

before

JER: HOWCHIN Comiss.
(File, No. 194.)

LEWIS MARTYN.—[Power of Attorney.] Bee It knowne vnto all men by these pn'ts, That on the Second day of the month of December in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and nyne, Before me, John Daniell, notary and tabellioy publick, dwelling in this Citty of London, admitted and sworne, and in the presence of the witnesses here after named personally appeared, John Andrews, Cittizen and marchantailor of London, principall Legatary of the Estate of Late Lewis Martin, deceased, in his life time of London, marchant, who dyed in his voyage goeing to New england, The which appearer hath in the best manner and forme unto him possible made, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents in his stead and place doth make, ordaine, constitute, and appointe M^r Robert Gibbs, marchant, at present resideing in New England, his true and Lawfull Atturney, Giueing and by these presents graunting, vnto his said Atturney, full power and authority for him Constituant, and in his name, and to His

* Leonard Dowden married Mercy, daughter of William Paddy. He died in 1682, and his widow died March 11, 1694.

vse, to aske, demann'd, recouuer, and receaue, of whatsoever person or persons as of right shall appertaine, all Summe and Summes of monny, goods, Estate, Lands, houses, Chattell, Cattell, and other things what soeuer which are bequeathed, deuised, giuen, or Legated vnto the said John Andrewes by the said Lewis Martin, deceased. And of the recoueries and receipts to giue acquitances or other Sufficent discharges, which shall bee soe firme and uallid as if hee, Constituant, himselfe had made and passed the same. And if neede bee, by reason of the premisses, to appeare in any Court of Justice there to Sue, Implead, arrest, Seaze, Sequester, attache, imprison and to Condemne, and out of prison againe to deliuer, And generally in and Concerning the premisses to doe all things which hee, Constituant, himselfe, might or Could doe, beeing personnally present, with power to substitute one or more Atturneyes vnder him, with like or Limmited power, and the Same againe to reuoake, And hee, Constituant, doth promise to rattify, confirme, and hold for vallid, all & what soeuer his Said Atturmy and his Substitutes shall lawfully doe, or cause to bee donne, in & about the premisses by these p'nts. In witnesse where of, the said Constituant hath Signed, Sealed and deliuered, these p'nts, Thus donne and passed in this said City of London, in the presence of the persons vnder written, witnesses hereunto Called and required.

JOHN ANDREWS.

John Winder
P. Whetcomb
Francis Parson
W^m Allen

1659

James Whetcombe

Quodatt escor
rogatus et Requisitus

Io^{es}. DANIELL, Not. Pub^{cus}.
1659. (File, No. 211.)

See inventory of the Goods of Lewis Martine, deposition of Thomas Trapp, &c., REGISTER, x. 87.

WILL OF ROBERT FITT.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., of Salem, Mass.

I ROBERT FFITT being Infirme of body but through Gods mercy Injoying my understanding & memory and not knowing how soone the Lord may call me out of this world doe make this my last will and Testament as foloweth; first I committ my soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my blessed Redeemer in hope of a Joyfull resurrection; my body to be desently buryed where the Lord shall dispose my departure to be And for my outward estate that God hath left me to enjoye I thus doe dispose Those household goods and estate which my wife's mother* left and gave to my wife I promised my wife that shee shall have them to dispose off amongst her kindred as she shall thinke meete The rest of my estate I doe thus dispose my will is that my sonn Abraham fitt shall have the neck of Land att Salsbury which was lately sould unto Lionell worth but returned back & in the possession of my tenant and alsoe I giue unto him that pcell of meddow at Salsbury which was purchased of my brother Willm Barnes Alsoe I giue unto my sayd sonn Abraham all my armes as alsoe my beetle & wedges & chaines plow irons

* Perhaps widow Katharine Lord, who resided at Ipswich as early as 1637, and who was probably the widow Lord who died in Salisbury 12, 3, 1650 (see REG., viii. 159).—ED.

and implements of husbandry w^{ch} are all redye in his hands And I doe giue & bequeath unto my beloved wife Grace *ffitt** my house and all the rest of my lands at Salsbury both mēdow & upland with all the appertenances & p^rveledges therunto belonging as alsoe the Intrest I have in the house & land I now live in heere in Ipswich with all my moveabls & househould stufe and my two cowes & rest of my estate and all this I doe give unto her dureing her naturall life & then to returne unto my sonn Abraham and his heires for ever and I doe constitute and apoynt my beloued wife Grace *ffitt* to be sole executrix of this my last will and testament In wittnes wherof I have sett my hand and seale this fifth day of January one thousand six hundred sixty three 1663

Signed & Sealed in
the p^rsence of us

ROBERTT FFITT (Seal)

Robert Lord
Thomas Lord

Ipswich June 26th 1665. Robert Lord, & Thomas Lord, the subscribers as witnesses to this instrum^t, being sworne do say that Robert *ffitt* decēad, being of sound Judgēmt & memory signed, sealed, & declared this as his last will & testam^t; and that they know of no other.

Before us

SAMUEL SYMONDS
DANIEL DENISON

The above will is on file in the Essex County Probate Office at Salem. The wills in this office at that date are arranged alphabetically.

In Essex Co. Court Papers, B. 12, L. 102, &c., in the case of "Grace *ffitt* agst Edw: Gove," the following paper is found:

M^r verren my respects p^rsented I haue heere inclosed the cobby for Capt: Smith as I p^rmised take you the pay for it, And I pray send me those copies I wrote in my sisters case signed under your hand by this bearrer John Brewer not elce but remaine
Yours to serve ROBERT LORD.

July 1 67

for his loveing friend | M^r. Hillyar verren at | his house in Salem | these p^rsent.

Then follow sundry depositions and other papers concerning the matters in dispute between Grace Fitts and Edw. Gove; among which one by Abraham Fitt speaking of the complainant as his mother, and a deposition of Robert Lord, aged about 64 years, in which he calls her "my sister Grace *ffitt*." 25-4-67.

GENEALOGICAL WAIFS.

Communicated by Col. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, F.R.H.S., of London, England.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Henry Taylor, late of St. Margaret's, Westminster, but who died in Virginia, granted to Joan Taylor, his relict, May 17, 1677.

Ditto, of the estate of Daniel Taylor, late of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London, but who died in Maryland, granted to his sister Anne Yates, July 24, 1677.

Ditto, of the estate of Margaret Rogers, of Ipswich, in New England, widow, granted to William Hubbard, principal creditor. (The former

* First written *Lord*, through which a line is drawn, and *ffitt* written over it.—H. F. W.

doubtless the widow of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, and the latter the historian of New England, who married his daughter. She was probably entitled to property in England through her father.) Granted March 21, 1677-8.

Ditto, of the estate of John Adams, of St. Stephen's Coleman Street, London, but formerly of Boston, New England, granted to Ann Adams, his relict, Dec. 1758.

PARISH REGISTERS.

St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, co. Surrey.

1654-5, Mch. 7. Buried, Samuel Lame (Qy. Lamb?), "a New England man."

1698, Aug. 30. Married: Ezekiel Turner, Bach^r, a mariner, of Boston, in New England, but at present of Rotherhithe (co. Surrey), and Elizabeth Starter, widow, at Mr. Neele's in Rotherhithe. By license.

Navestock, co. Essex.

1639, Dec. 15. Baptized: "John, grandchild of Thomas Coale, æt. 3 yeares of age, w^{ch} came out of New England."

St. Mary's, Newington, co. Surrey.

1673-4, Feb. 24. Buried: Thomas North, a New England man.

1682, Oct. 16. Married: Robert Yard and Isabella Lewis, late of Virginia.

St. George's, Bloomsbury, co. Middlesex.

1808, Apl. 26. James Temple Bowdoin, Esq., of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, North America, Bachelor, and Mary Dickason of this parish, Spinster. By license.

St. Antholin's, London.

1638, Oct. 18. Christened: Jane, dau. Urian and Jone Oakes.
Buried Dec. 18, same year.

1640, Aug. 23, Christened: Urian, son of ditto.

1642, Sept. 1, " Sarah, dau. " "

1644, June 4, " Mary, " " "

1647, May 11, " Mary, " " "

1649, Apl. 2, " Thomas, son " "

1650, Dec. 17, " Hannah, dau. " "

1652, June 10, " James, son " "

1653, Aug. 26, " Hannah, dau. " "

1654-5, Mch. 6, Buried: Thomas, son " " } *sic.*

1655, May 5, " Thomas, " " " }

1665, Sep. 27, " Jone Okes.

1643, Apl. 13. " Sarah Clegat married by a Captain of New Engl: at home."

If the relationship between Edward Rawson, the Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and Rev. John Wilson, the first preacher of Boston, be still only conjectural, it may interest their descendants to know that I am able to *prove* the fact. Edward Rawson's mother was Margaret, the sister of Rev. John Wilson. Their parentage is of course well known. She remarried William Taylor, a wealthy "citizen and haberdasher" of London. The marriage settlement (whether ante- or post-nuptial I am unable to determine) was dated March 23, 1623-4. She had three children by Taylor, and died evidently about 1627, as Taylor's eldest son by a subsequent wife was of age as early as May, 1649. (Consult "The Taylor Family," by P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., a copy of which is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.)

[Continued from page 217.]

M	D	Baptized 1718 | 19 — Page 330 —		
1718 | 19 March	8	Mary D of mr William & Sarah Pinfon — —	Pinfon	
		Tabitha D of m ^r John & Smith — —	Smith	
1719 March	15	Abigail D. of m ^r Benj. & Abigail Waters —	Waters	
	29	William | Thomas | Hañah | Crouch, Adult perfons —	Crouch	
		Charles S. of m ^r . Ephraim & Martha Breed —	Breed	
April	12	John S. of m ^r John & Sufañah Tucker — —	Tucker	
	19	Nathaniel S. of m ^r . Eleaz ^r . & Lydia Phillips —	Phillips	
	26	Edward S. of m ^r Edward & Lydia Larkin —	Larkin	
May	3	Samuel S. of Henry & Hañah Bodge — —	Bodge	
		Timothy S. of m ^r John & Call — —	Call	
		Abigail D. of m ^r Samuel & Abigail Webb —	Webb	
June	17	John S. of m ^r . Tho. & Powers — —	Powers	
June	14	Charles S. of m ^r . Chriftopher & Blatchford	Blatchford	
	21	John S. of m ^r John & Larkin — — —	Larkin	
		Rebecca D. of m ^r John & Ruth Stimpfon —	Stimpfon	
	28	Nathaniel. S. of m ^r . Chriftop ^r & Mary — —	Goodwin	
July	5	Joseph S. of Rev ^d . m ^r . Joseph & m Sarah —	Stevens	
		Mary D. of m ^r Benj. & Mercy Frothgham —	Frothingham	
	12	Abigail D. of m ^r . Thomas & Margarit Taylor —	Taylor	
	19	Timothy S. of m ^r . Timothy & Read ju ^r —	Read	
		Richard S. of m ^r Jn ^o & Sprague — —	Sprague	
		Abigail D. of Timothy & Swan — —	Swan	
M	D	Baptized 1719 — Page 331 —		
July	26	Jfaac S. of m ^r Williã & Abig ^l . Smith — —	Smith	
		Margarit D. of Tho Greaves Esqr & m ^s . Sibyl w. —	Greaves	
		Thankful D of m ^r & Thankful — —	Chamberlain	
Aug st	2	Mary D. of m ^r Joseph & Sarah Grant — —	Grant	
	16	Nathaniel S. of m ^r Zachariah & Mildred — —	Davis	
	23	Jacob S. of m ^r Adam & Rehl [Rachel] Waters —	Waters	
		Barnabas S. of m ^r . Barnabas & Eliz. Davis —	Davis	
	30	Dorcas D. of m ^r John & Dorcas Soly — —	Soly	
Sept.	6	John | & | Chriftopher | S. of m ^r Chriftopher & Rebecca — —	Mastin	
		Jonathan S of m ^r Stephen Badger — — —	Badger	
	13	Richard S. of m ^r Richard & Mary Whittamore —	Whittamore	
		Penelope D. of m ^r William & Hañah Botrl —	Botrel	
	27	John. S. of m ^r . John & Sarah Carter — —	Carter	
Octob ^r	4	Joseph S. of m ^r . Joseph & Eliz. Phillips — —	Phillips	
		Thomas. S. of mr James & Eliz. Flewcher —	Flewcker	
	12	James S. of John & Login — — —	Login	
		Samuel S. of Samuel & Mary Harris — —	Harris	
		Mildred D of m ^r Joseph & Rand — —	Rand	
	18	Thomas S. of m ^r Samuel & Suañah [?] Hill —	Hill	
	25	John S. of Thomas & Mary Diah — — —	Diah	
Nov	1	Mary D of Mansfield & Taply — — —	Taply	
	8	Henry S. of m ^r Henry & Sarah Davis — —	Davis	
	15	Richard S. of m ^r Richard & Sarah — — —	Randol	
		William S. of m ^r William & Ruth Dady — —	Dady	

A		1719	Baptized 1719 — Page 332 —				
M		D					
Nov		22	Johaña D. of m ^r Joseph &	Auftin	—	Auftin	
		29	Charles S. of m ^r . Daniel & Rebecca Ruffel	—	—	Ruffel	
Decemb		27	Joseph S. of m ^r Joseph & Dorothy Kidder,	—	—	Kidder	
			John S. of m ^r John & Hañah Fulker,	—	—	Fulker	
			Elizabeth D of m ^r George & Abigail	—	—	Darling	
			Phebe (poft matris confeffione) D of Elther,	—	—	Nichols	
1719-20	Jan	3	Ruth D. of m ^r Henry &	Wheelr,	—	Wheeler	
		10	Samuel S of m ^r Joseph & Mary Wood	—	—	Wood	
		17	Grace D. of mr John & Grace Newel	—	—	Newel	
		24	Jofiah S. of m ^r James & Mary Auftin	—	—	Auftin	
			Elizabeth D. of m ^r Nath & Eliz Waters.	—	—	Waters	
		31	Abigail D. of m ^r John & Grace Eads	—	—	Eads	
Feb			Lydia. D. of m ^r Richd &	Bylfton	—	Boylfton	
		7	Samuel S. of m ^r John & m ^s . Mary Fowl	—	—	Fowl	
		14	John S. of m ^r John & M ^s . Parnel Codman	—	—	Codman	
			Edward S. of m ^r John & Bethiah Taylor	—	—	Taylor	
March		21	Ezekiel S. of m ^r Samuel &	—	—	Foldick	
		6	Samuel S. of m ^r James & Mary Kettel	—	—	Kettel	
			Jfaac S. of m ^r Jfaac & Grace Parker	—	—	Parker	
April			Robert S. of Robert & Martha Trevit	—	—	Trevit	
		3 ^d	Ebenez ^r . S of m ^r . Ebenez ^r & Hah Breed	—	—	Breed	
		10	Henry & Sarah } children of m ^r John & Fran.	—	—	Phillips	
1720			Baptizd — Page 333 —				
M		D					
Apr ^l		17	Anderfon Adams	} Adult perfons	—	—	Adams
			and his 2 Sifters				
		17	Abigail Adams				
		17	Mary Adams				
May		24	William S. of m ^r . William & Katharine	—	—	Sweetzer	
			Samuel S. of Samuel (jun ^r) & Ruth Adams	—	—	Adams	
		1	Oldham S of m ^r Samuel &	Frothigh	—	Frothingham	
		8	Timothy S. of m ^r Samuel &	Trumble	—	Trumball	
			Joseph S. of m ^r Joseph &	Lewis	—	Lewis	
June			Hañah D. mr. William &	Hopping	—	Hopping	
		15	Ezekiel S. of M ^r . Ezekiel &	Cheev ^r	—	Cheever	
		28	Maximilian S. of m ^r Maximilian & Sarah Dows	—	—	Dows	
		12	Martha D. of Andrew &	Mullet	—	Mullet	
		19	Thomas S. of m ^r . Jonathan & Sarah Kendal	—	—	Kendal	
July		26	Hañah D. of m ^r Joseph Frost	—	—	Frost	
			Mary D. of m ^r Tho: & Hañah Moufal	—	—	Moufal	
		3	Rebecca D. of m ^r Joseph & Ruth Hopkins	—	—	Hopkins	
		17	Hañah D. of m ^r . Thomas & Elizabeth	—	—	Welfh	
Aug		31	Anne D. of m ^r Stephen & Anne Badger	—	—	Badger	
		7	Dorcas D. of m ^r . John & Mary Cary	—	—	Cary.	
		14	Samuel S. of m ^r Timothy & Abigail Goodwin	—	—	Goodwin	
M	D		Mary D. of M ^r John &	Penny	—	Penny	
1720			Baptiz'd 1720 — Page 334 —				
Aug		28	Richard } Margarit }	Twins of m ^r Joseph & Anne Newel		Newel	

— Page 334 (Concluded). —

Sept ^r		Mary D. of Thomas & Mary Hawkins	—	—	Hawkins
	4	Martha D. of m ^r . William & Martha	—	—	Abraham
	11 th	Mary D. of Richard & Grace Otis	—	—	Otis
	18	Hañah D. of m ^r Andrew & Abigail	—	—	Newel
Octob ^r	25	Mary D. of m ^r . Thomas & Mary	—	—	Frothingham
		Sufañah D of Robert &	—	—	Fofkit
	9	Richard S. of m ^r Richard jun ^r . & Sarah	—	—	Foster
		Gideon S. of Benj. & Alice Woodwel	—	—	Woodwel
Novem ^r	16	George S. of m ^r George & Katharine	—	—	Barrow
	23	William S. of Henry &	—	—	Pounding
	30	Richard S. of m ^r Richard & A	—	—	Kettel
		Richard S. of m ^r Richard & Mary	—	—	Sutton
Decem ^r	13	Benjamin S. of m ^r John & Smith	—	—	Smith
	27	Robert. S. of m ^r John & Eliz Stanly	—	—	Stanly
M 1720|1 January		Abigail D of m ^r Elias Stone jun & Abigail	—	—	Stone
	11	Hannah D of m ^r Richard & Mary	—	—	Miller
		Sarah D of Anderfon &	—	—	Addams
	25	William S. of m ^r . William & Abigail Grub	—	—	Grub
		Bethiah D. of m ^r Samuel & Ab. Webb	—	—	Webb.
	D	Baptized 1720 | 21 — Page 335 —			
Feb.	1 st	Mary D. of & Mary Hutton	—	—	Hutton
	8	Anne D. of m ^r John & Mary Larkin	—	—	Larkin
	15	Edward S. of m ^r John & Hañah Simens	—	—	Simmens
		Benjamin S. of m ^r Benj. & Abigail Waters	—	—	Waters
March	22	Stephen | Joseph | Claudius | Sons of m ^r . Stephen & Mary Butcher	—	—	Butcher
	29	Anne D. of m ^r George & Hañah Minors	—	—	Minors
	5	Timothy S. of m ^r . John & Call	—	—	Call
	19	James S. of m ^r . John (jun ^r) & Anne Rand	—	—	Rand
1721 March		Mary D. of m ^r Thomas & Brazier	—	—	Brazier
	26	Sarah D. of m ^r . Nath. & Leman	—	—	Leman
	5	Andrew S. of m ^r . David & Townfend	—	—	Towfe|
		Anne D of m ^r Stephen & Anne Hall	—	—	Hall
April	19 th	Joseph S. of m ^r . Benj. & Hurd	—	—	Hurd
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r . James & Fowl	—	—	Fowl
	26	Jofiah S. of m ^r Joseph Whitamore ju ^r	—	—	Whitamore
	2 ^d	Sufañah D. of m ^r Abel & Sufañah Pilfbury	—	—	Pilfbury
May	9 th	Samuel S. of m ^r . John & Sprague	—	—	Sprague
		Sarah D. of m ^r Jonathan & Sarah Phillips	—	—	Phillips
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r Barnabas & Eliz. Davis	—	—	Davis
	15	John S. of m ^r . John & Stimpfon	—	—	Stimpfon
		Winnefred D. of m ^r . Michael & Winnefred Brigd	—	—	Bridgen
M	D	Baptized 1721 — Page 336 —			
April	23	Elizabeth D. of m ^r Jfaac & Eliz. Boynton	—	—	Boynton
		Katharine D. of m ^r William & Kath. Sweetz ^r	—	—	Sweetzer
May	31	Thomas S. of m ^r . Thomas & Powers	—	—	Powers
	7 th	Benjamin S. of the Rev ^d m ^r Joseph & Mrs Sarah	—	—	Stevens
		Samuel S. of m ^r Eben. & Autfin	—	—	Autfin
		Richard S. of m ^r James & Annah Lowden	—	—	Lowden

— Page 336 (Concluded). —

June	14 th	Jonathan S. of m ^r James & Capen — — Capen
		Bethiah D. of m ^r Henry & Bethiah Fowl — — Fowl
		John S. of m ^r . John & Hañah Rand — — Rand
		John S. of m ^r . John & Thankful Chamberlain Chamberl
		Rebecca D. of M ^r . Daniel & M ^r Rebecca Ruffel Ruffel.
		Anne D. of M ^r Jonathan & Katharine Kettel — Kettel
		Margarit. D. of M ^r . James & M ^{rs} Margt Sherman Sherman
	21	Abigail D. of m ^r Samuel & Phipps — Phipps
	28	Joseph S. of m ^r . Josiah & Mary Henfshaw — Henfshaw
	4 th	Millicent. D. of m ^r . Jonathan & Millicent Rand Rand
July	2d	Jonathan S. of m ^r . Jonathan & Eliz. Call — Call
	9	Margarit. D. of m ^r . John & Hañah Dymon — Dymon
	16	Johañah D. of m ^r Thomas & Joannah Jenner — Jenner
Aug ^t	23	Sarah D. of m ^r . Chriftopher & Sarah Blatchford Blatchford
	6 ^t	Thomas S. of mr Samuel Adams jun ^r — — Adams
		Mary D. of mr Bartholomew & Mary Trow — Trow.
		Esther } Twins of m ^r . Benj. & Mary Kettel — Kettel
	20	Sarah } Jacob S. of m ^r Jacob & Dany — — Dany
M	D	Baptized 1721 — Page 337 —
1721 Sept	d	Eleazer. S of m ^r Bartholomew & Mary Trow — Trow.
	3	Joseph S of m ^r Joseph & Sarah Grant — Grant.
	d	Josiah of m ^r Chafe —
	3	Abigail D. of m ^r Timothy & Abigail Goodwin Goodwin
		Frances D of m ^r John & Frances Phillips — Phillips.
Octob ^r .	10 th	Sarah D. of m ^r Richard & Sarah Randalls — Randals
	17	Seth. S. of m ^r . Andrew & Abigail Newel — Newel
	24	James S. of m ^r . James & Eliz. Fleuker — Fleuker
		John S. of m ^r Jfaac & Grace Parker — Parker
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r Zechariah & Mildred Davis Davis
		Sufañah D. of m ^r John & Hañah Logyn — Logyn
	1	Spencer S. of m ^r . Benj & Alice Phillips — Phillips
		Mary D. of m ^r Tho. & Hañah Moufal — Moufal
	8	Samuel S. of m ^r . Timothy & Mehitabel Swan — Swan
		Josiah S. of m ^r Thomas & Dyer — Dyer
		Elizabeth D. of m ^r Caleb & Lamfon — Lamfon
Novem ^r	22	Benjamin S of m ^r Caleb & Anne Call — Call
	29	Samuel. S. of m ^r Eliez ^r & Lydia Phillips — Phillips
		Sibyl. D. of D ^r . Thomas & m ^s Sibyl Greaves — Greaves
	5	Margarit D. of m ^r . William & Hañah Botril — Botril
	12	M ^s . Elizabeth Benjamin w. of m ^r John Benjamin Benjamin
	19	Elizabeth } Benjamin, Adult perfons — Benjamin
		& Abigail }
Decem ^r	26	Anna D. of m ^r John & Anna Afbury — Afbury
		Sufañah D. of m ^r John & Faith Salter — Salter
	17	John Benjamin jun ^r — — Benjamin
		Nathaniel S. of M ^r John & M ^s Mary Cary — Cary
21	22	Baptized 1721-22 — Page 338 —
Jan	7	Hannah D. of m ^r . John & Hannah Fulker — Fulker
	28	M ^r Edward Johnson, juvenis, — — Johnson

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE CASTLE TAVERN.—Drake (Hist. of Boston, p. 805) says that the Castle Tavern was in Mackerel Lane, corner of Crab Lane. It was on what is now Battery March Street, at the corner of Liberty Square. The land on which it stood was part of what was formerly the Town Marsh, leased to James Johnson by the Selectmen, 23 : 12 : 1656. “There is lett to Capt. James Johnson all y^e waste land belonging to y^e towne on y^e south side of y^e Creeke by m^r winthrops warehouse & adjoining to y^e land already lett to Ben ward to enjoy y^e same for euer, hee paijng foure pounds ten shillings Per annu for euer to y^e schoole of Boston, alwayes reseruing high wayes through y^e same land for ye townes vse, & y^e s^d. land to bee bounded on all p^{ts} & to bee speciyed in couenants expressly, & y^e land to bee bound for security of paijmt. w^{ch} is to bee p^d euery first of y^e first m^o. & to begin y^e first march 57 on forfeiture” (Boston Town Records, i. 129). This was confirmed at a general town meeting held 12 : 1 : 1659–60 (*Ibid*, i. 155 ; see also i. 157). 28th Jan. 1660 [*i. e.* 1660–61], the Town granted this land to Johnson, his heirs and assigns forever, on condition that he should pay £5 per annum forever, to and for the use of the free school in the town of Boston. This instrument does not seem to have been recorded, and is known only by recitals in other conveyances (see also *Ibid*, ii. 3). A part of this land, being the premises in question, was conveyed by Johnson, in or about Jan. 1660, by some unrecorded deed, to Thomas Hull, cooper, who seems to have conveyed it by some deed, also not of record, before his death, which took place in 1670. When the street, now called Battery March Street, was first laid out, 1 July, 1673 (Boston Town Records, ii. 76), this corner was occupied by “y^e house of Nathaniell Bishop knowne by the name of the blew bell.” The Blue Bell had become the property of Deacon Henry Alline and Hugh Drury, as tenants in common, as early as 1674 (see Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 13, fol. 497, for deed of an adjoining estate). In the inventory of the estate of Hugh Drury, filed 30 July, 1689, his part is thus set forth: “To one halfe of that house m^r: Wheeler Lives in and Coopers Shopp £150-00-00-.” In a partition of his estate among the devisees under his will, 21 April, 1692 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 15, fol. 193), there was set off to Thomas Drury of Sudbury, eldest son of John Drury, and grandson of the testator, “One Moiety or halfe part of the house & land comonly called & knowne by the Castle Taverne in Boston afores^d neer m^r. Olivers dock, the s^d house & land being in partnership between the s^d Hugh Drurey & the beforenamed Henry Allen.” In the inventory filed 21 May, 1696, by Judith Alline, adm^x of the estate of her late husband Henry Alline, his part is thus described: “A halfe house ; and halfe ; shop ; and Land ; near m^r olliuers £150-00-00-.” In her account filed 26 Dec. 1700, said adm^x charges herself with rent received from “the deede’s halfe of the Castle Tavern house till July 1700,” £41—and asks to be allowed for repairs on the same, £26-6-8. In the division of Henry Alline’s estate among his widow Judith and children Joseph, Henry, & John, 11 Aug. 1703, the deceased’s half of the Castle Tavern and the cooper’s shop adjoining was set off to her for her dower. Joseph and John Alline released to her their reversionary interest therein, 16 Dec. 1706 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 23, fol. 72). Judith Alline and Thomas Drury then made a partition of the estate, by an indenture dated 19, Nov. 1707 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 23, fol. 190), she taking the westerly and he the easterly part. It probably ceased to be occupied as a tavern from this date. In this indenture the whole estate is thus described: S. by land formerly of Thomas Rawlins, then of Samuel Marshall, and land of Peter Oliver, then of Nathaniel Williams, 87 f. ; W. by land formerly of Peter Oliver, 76 f. ; E. by “the highway leading to the house formerly Benjamin Gillams” [now Battery March Street], 52½ f. ; and N. by “the highway y^t leadeth from the Wharff formerly belonging to Benj^a Ward up into the Town” [afterward Water Street, now Liberty Square], 48½ f. Judith Alline in her will, probated 19 March, 1721–22, makes her son Henry residuary legatee. He conveyed to Robert Williams, by deed dated 10 Feb. 1723 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 37, fol. 178), in consideration of £290, the westerly part of this estate, consisting of dwelling house, land, and cooper’s shop, then in the possession of John Leach, Samuel Roberts and Ezekiel Cravath. The whole tract of land bounded by Liberty Square, Battery March Street, Milk Street and Kilby Street now belongs to the Liberty Square Ware House Company.

JOHN T. HASSAM.

HANCOCK.—The following record is from a family bible, now the property of the Rev. Daniel Waldo Stevens, of Vineyard Haven, Mass. The bible was obtained by him from a descendant of the Rev. Nathaniel Hancock (H.C. 1721), of Tisbury. The record contains facts and dates not in the Hancock pedigree in the REGISTER, vol. ix. page 352. The entries within brackets are in a different hand-writing from the rest of the record.

[and Desesed Septem the 20: 1699]

Nathaniell Hancock & Mary Prentice married: 8: March: 1664:

- 1 Nathaniell Hancock Jun^r: was born: 23: 12: 1664: Died: 20: 5 m: 1665:
 - 2 Mary Hancock was born: 6: May: 1666: Died: 28: September: 1686:
 - 3 Sarah Hancock was born: 23: August: 1667:
 - 4 Nathaniell Hancock was born: 29: October: 1668:
 - 5 Abigail Hancock was born: 20: December: 1669: Died: 7: 3: 1672:
 - 6 John Hancock was born: 1: March: 1671:
 - 7 Samuell Hancock was born: 2: January: 1672:
 - 8 Abigail Hancock was born: 23: August: 1675:
 - 9 Elizabeth Hancock was born: 26: August: 1677: Died: 10: 5: 1678:
 - 10 Solomon Hancock was born: 26: Aprill: 1679: [Died the 16 of May, 1700.]
 - 11 Ebenezer Hancock was born: 10: March: 1681: [Died October y^e 21, 1710.]
 - 12 Joseph Hancock was born: 28: Aprill: 1683: Died: 2: 2: 1684:
 - 13 Elizabeth Hancock was born: 1: May: — 1686:
 - 14 Mary Hancock was born: 20: December: 1687: Died: 12: 6: 1688:
- [Our Honoud: Father Died: In Cambridge Aprill: 12: 1719.]

RECORD BY MRS. SUSANNAH ALDEN.—The following document is copied from the original which has been loaned me:

"My Mother's Great Grandmother died at Wells at her son Wheelwright's her name was Susanah Hutchinson. Her son William died at Rhode Island.

My mother's Father was kill'd by the Indians at Quebaugh in the year 1675. His Wife died at Boston.

Elizabeth Hutchinson was born	-	-	November 4 th .	1639
and married to Edward Winslow	-	-	February 8.	1668
Edward Winslow their son was born	-	-	Novemb ^r .	1. 1669
Katherine Winslow their daughter was borne	-	-	June 2.	1672
Elizabeth Winslow was born	-	-	March 22.	1674
Susanah Winslow was born (Sus ^h Alden)	-	-	July 31.	1675
Ann Winslow was born	-	-	Aug ^t .	7. 1678
My Father died at Boston	-	-	Novem ^r .	19. 1682
in the 48 th . year of his age.				
My Mother was born Nov ^r .	4 th .	1639.	died Sep ^r .	16. 1728
in the 89 th . year of her age.				

My Mother gave me this Account

SUSANAH ALDEN."

Mrs. Susannah Alden was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Winslow, and a granddaughter of Capt. Edward Hutchinson (*ante*, xix. 15; xx. 363), who died Aug. 19, 1675, from a wound received from the Indians August 2. She was the second wife of Capt. John Alden of Boston, to whom she was married, Nov. 22, 1722.

HENRY F. WATERS.

Salem, Mass.

STARR.—Comfort Starr of Guilford, Conn.; Comfort Starr of Danbury, Conn.; Thomas Norton and wife Rachel, and Daniel Dennison and wife Rachel of New London; Archibald Greenfield and wife Hannah of Lyme; Jonathan James, Thomas Starr, and John Chester and wife Mary of Groton, Conn.; John Sage and wife Hannah, Joseph Kenney and wife Mary, Joseph Starr and Elizabeth Ward of Middletown, Conn., and William Peabody and wife Jerusha of Little Compton, R. I., in 1733-4, release to Benjamin Starr of New London, their right in 400 acres of land "granted by the Assembly in the Province of the Mass. Bay in General Court 19 Oct 1658 unto the widow of Thomas Starr late of Charlestown and by the General Court of said province in Oct 1733 confirmed unto the said Benjamin and the rest of the descendants of the said widow."

The above facts are given in a deed recorded among the Worcester County Deeds, Lib. v. folio 327.

HENRY E. WAITE.

HORSHAM.—In Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 3, folios 365 and 366, there are recorded two executions of John Horsam, master of the “ship Sampson now in Harbor of Boston, burden ninety Tonnes or thereabouts,” against “Thomas Langley merchant & owner of 15-16^{ths} thereof,” in satisfaction of a judgment granted him by a “Speciall Court Sitting In Boston. 27 Aprill. 1660 for So much due. for his owne & Companys. wages. for Service donne in Sajd ship” and “for money^s by him disbursed on said ship.” Then follow the executions of “George Robinson mate,” “Charles Barnaby chirurgeon,” “John Burrowes boatswajne,” “Robert Boyd Gunner,” “Richard warrington marriner,” “Henry Terry Cook,” and “John Toulter Cooper of said ship” against the master, all recorded at the request of said John Horsam, 14 May, 1660.

In Massachusetts Archives, lx. 33, in a list headed “The names of such Ship^s & masters that have Come in & Gon out of our Harbor & Given bond for His ma^{ty}’s Customes,” is the following: “16 10^{mo} 61 The Ship Salamander of boston burden 70 tonn bound for London Jno Horsam Tho Ginis.”

Is anything further known about this John Horsham?

At a County Court held at Charlestown, June 17th, 1679 (Middlesex Court Records, iii. 291), “Thomas Norman attorney to Necholas Shapleih acknowledgeth a Judgem^t of One hundred & Six pounds in lumber, & twenty Shill: money for charges unto Samuel Horseland of the Iland of Barbadoes, & Jn^o. Horseman & company. Excecuco granted 26. 6. 79 By Tho: Danforth. R.—” The name of the plaintiff is properly Horsham, as appears from the original papers, three in number, on file in the case, viz. :—

I. A power of attorney dated April 15, 1678, from “Samuell Horsham of the Island of Barbadoes in America, Merchant, Agent and ffactor unto John Horsham and Company Merchants in Plymouth in the Kingdome of England,” to Lt. Richard Way of Boston, in New England, to bring suit against Nicholas Shapleigh.

II. The writ directed to the Marshall of the County of Suffolk or his deputy, dated Boston, 3 June, 1679, & returnable at a County Court to be held at Charlestown, 17 June, 1679. Attachment was made 11 June, 1679, on the dwelling house of Nicholas Shapleigh at Kittery.

III. A power of attorney dated 11th 4^{mo} 1679 from Nicholas Shapleigh of Kittery to Thomas Norman of Boston to answer suit of Samuel Horsham & acknowledge judgment if he shall see fit.

The will of John Horsham of Plymouth, Co. Devon, merchant, dated 11 Dec. 1688, probated 6 July, 1689, at Doctors Commons, London, mentions his son John Horsham, daughter Elizabeth Martyn, son in law Thomas Martyn, granddaughter Elizabeth Horsham & her sister Sarah, his nephew Henry Brodridge, Dionysia and Elizabeth Sheers, sisters of said Henry, the testator’s brothers in law Mr. Nicholas Sherwill and Mr. Abraham Sherwill, sisters in law Mary Lapthorne and Martha Hawes, Anne Hawes daughter of said Martha, Johane Tucker, wife of William Tucker, of Plymouth, mariner, for her care of testator’s children in their infancy, Elizabeth Tucker daughter of said Johane and his servants Johane Jewell and Wilmote Veal.

The power of attorney first above referred to is said to have been recorded in the 214th and 215th pages of the 5th Book of Records of Notary Public of the Mass. Colony, June 22, 1678.

Are these notarial records still in existence?

JOHN T. HASSAM.

THE REV. BENJAMIN ALLEN’S MANUSCRIPT DIARY.—The Rev. Benjamin Allen, of Falmouth, Me., was installed Nov. 10, 1734, as minister to the South Parish, and died May 6, 1754. He kept a *diary*, or journal, and tradition says that one of his sons-in-law, either Rev. Caleb Upham, Truro, Mass., or Rev. Stephen Emery, Chatham, had his papers, or they might afterwards have passed into the hands of Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D.D., of Providence, R. I., who married a granddaughter. I would like to have them to aid in a history of this town.

S. P. MAYBERRY.

Cape Elizabeth, Me.

RAYMOND—THOMAS.—In Hall’s Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn., mention is made of Thomas Raymond, who in 1702 married Sarah Andrews. He was a freeman of Salem in 1690. As I cannot find his name in any of the lists of arrivals from England, I presume he was born in the Colony of Massachusetts. Can any one inform me who his parents were?

C. I. McCALL.

New Brunswick, N. J.

ANCIENT WRECKED VESSEL.—In a Sea Pond* which was on the Island of Campbell there has been a wreck of a vessel previous to the first settlement, of which wreck there are no traditions among the settlers now on the Island.

In the year 1853 Joseph Roberts, then of Eastport, now of Portland, went over to the island after a heavy storm, having heard that the barrier between the sea and pond had been washed away and the pond drained. The report was correct. He took what tools he wished and visited the island, and made an examination of the wreck. He found that the bottom was of oak put together with treenails, also fastened with them. The keel was made fast by these wooden treenails, and no part of it showed that any iron had been used in her construction. The floor timber was eleven feet long, and consequently she was twenty-two in width and sixty-six feet in length, and her tonnage would be about 160 tons. He brought off a floor timber made of white oak which was sound, also the treenails were nearly so.

Gilbert speaks of the loss of a vessel in 1607 by Sir John Popham, and the Indians securing the small boats, which might have been this one. Mr. Roberts says that the island and the mainland in that vicinity show indications of a very early settlement. Perhaps a thorough examination might throw some light on the early settlement of Maine.

S. MAYBERRY.

Cape Elizabeth, Me.

THE KIDD DIAMOND.—When Capt. Kidd, the famous pirate, visited Gardiner's Island in 1700, after burying his treasure in what is known as "Cherry tree field," he presented to the wife of Lord Gardiner a cradle-blanket which he took from the Moorish Ship, the *Quedah Merchant*, and which was a part of the furniture of the daughter of the Great Mogul. The blanket was a curious interweaving of gold thread and silk, and has been kept by the descendants of the family; and although cut for the purpose of distribution among the daughters, the pieces are still in a perfect state of preservation. When the Commissioners from Massachusetts, Samuel Sewall, Nath. Byfield, Jeremiah Drummer and Andrew Belcher, appointed by the Earl of Bellemont to obtain the buried treasure, appeared on the manor of Gardiner's Island, Gardiner at first refused to give it up, as Kidd had threatened to massacre himself, his family and servants if he divulged the secret; but upon being convinced that Kidd was in prison he delivered up the treasure, for which he got a receipt still preserved on the manor. When the Commissioners were counting the jewels, a diamond was accidentally lost and was not found until after they had left. Gardiner wished to take it on to Boston and give it to the authorities, but his wife would not allow him to do so, as she thought he would get into trouble. This diamond has been in the possession of various female descendants. At one time it was owned in Stonington, and later in Boston, and although trace of it has now been lost, it is thought to be in the latter city. Can any one give me any information concerning it?

New York City.

OSBORN REILEY.

NOTES BY HENRY F. WATERS, Esq.—The following items have been gleaned by Mr. Waters from the Massachusetts Archives in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston:—

Tay, Woodward, &c.—Jeremiah Tay married, March 4, 1683, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel Woodward, who calls Rachel, wife of Thomas Harwood, his mother, and Mercy East his sister. Rachel Harwood was only daughter and child of John Smith, taylor, who speaks in his will of a brother David.—*Bk. 37, No. 291.*

Bullock, Cross, &c.—Power of attorney of Thomas Bullock, of Shipdham, co. of Norfolk, England, gentleman, and Mary his wife, late relict and executrix of Samuel Crosse, late citizen and embroiderer of London, dec'd, to Peter Lidget of Boston, N. E., to collect of John Checkley, late of the Parish of St. Saviours in Southworke, co. of Surrey, and now resident, as is said, in N. E., June 4, 1670. Witnesses: Thomas Ives (Ives) and John Browne.—*Bk. 100, No. 145.*

Newhall.—Thomas and Anthony Newhall, of Lynn, were brothers. John, son of Anthony, called himself about 47 in 1683, and Thomas, son of Thomas, called his age about 50, Nov. 10, 1683.—*Bk. 39, Nos. 839 and 849.*

WYATT—LONG—John Wyatt and Elizabeth Long were married at Cambridge, 8 (8) 1674. See County Records. Who were the parties? *

* A *Sea pond* is a part of the ocean which has been shut off from the main by the formation of a bar.

HILTON.—The following bill of sale of an Indian is recorded in Lib. 2 fol. 197 of the Records of the [Old] Co. of Norfolk at Salem, and is the one referred to in the article on "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton" (*ante*, p. 183):

"In considerac'on of y^e q^{ter} vessell y^t I y^e sd: George Carr haue made over vnto William Hilton as is in writing expressed: I y^e said William Hilton haue delivered vnto y^e s^d George Carr James my Indian, & all y^e interest I haue in him, to him & or to his assignes for ever & I y^e s^d William Hilton doe binde myselfe, heires & assignes to George Carr & his assignes to make good y^e sale of James the Indian w^{ch} I haue sold unto y^e said George Carr his heires & assignes to bee y^e afores^d Georg Carr his servant for ever or to whom y^e said George Carr shall assigne, Wittness this 29: Decembr 1649

Signed & delivered in y^e p^rsence of

Abraham Tappan
John Bonde
Edmond Greenliff

WILLIAM HILTON

JAMES y^e INDIAN
his m marke

doth manifest his consent

Abraham Tappan & John Bonde made oath that they did see this writing signed & delivered Sworn by y^e s^d Tappan & Bonde y^e 24: of y^e 10th m^o 1670 before mee
Ent: y^e 24: 10: m^o 1670
ROBERT PIKE COMISS^r"

In a foot note (*ante*, p. 183) I have said that I did not know the authority for the statement that Magdelon, wife of Nathaniel Adams, was the daughter of Manwaren and Mary Hilton. I have received a communication on this subject from the Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, in which he says:

"The authority given me for making the addition is the following on an old record of 'Births & Deaths' as follows: 'Magdelon, the wife of John Webber, and daughter of Manwaring and Mary Hilton, afterwards Mary Bragdon, died February 4, 1725-6.'"

JOHN T. HASSAM.

PORTRAITS AND RELICS OF GEN. LINCOLN.—Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, of Dennysville, Maine, kindly showed me, in August last, a portrait in oil, of his ancestor, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, taken at an earlier period of his life than the one usually seen in the books. I do not know the date.

Mr. Lincoln has also some other interesting relics of Gen. Lincoln, viz.: (1) A portrait of Lafayette in cornelian. (2) His Original badge as a Member of the Cincinnati. (3) Two Swords with silver handles (one by Laxham, London), and one or two other interesting articles.

GEORGE H. ALLAN.

60 West Canton St., Boston.

STONE.—What was the full maiden name of Sarah, wife of Joseph Stone, of Lexington, son of Dea. Samuel Stone, and grandson of Dea. Gregory Stone, of Watertown, Mass.?

Joseph Stone d. in Lex., 17 Jany. 1702-3, aged 32 years.

"Joseph Stone's wife" was admitted to Lexington Church by letter of dismission from church in Concord, 18 Dec. 1698.

In 1705, Francis Bowman, who m. Lydia Stone, was appointed guardian of his deceased brother Joseph Stone's children:—Lydia, b. 1693; John, 1695; Joseph, 1697; Abigail, 1699; Sarah, 1700; and Tabitha, 1703. Sarah, the widow and mother, m. Joseph Wait, of Weston, and had Priscilla, b. 14 April, 1707; John, bapt. 26 Sept. 1708 (removed to Brookfield, Mass., 1746); and Rebecca, bapt. 8 April, 1711, and died in Worcester 24 April, 1754; the father died there 5 Oct. 1753, aged 70 years.

West Newton, Mass.

HENRY E. WAITE.

ADAMS PEDIGREE.—In the REGISTER for Jan. 1853, vol. vii. page 39, a pedigree of the Adams family, descended from "Ap Adam," who "came out of the Marches of Wales" is printed from a copy furnished to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., by the late William Downing Bruce, F.S.A. Having, many years ago, heard the authenticity of this pedigree questioned, we wrote lately to Col. Chester on the subject. In his reply he writes: "After the most careful investigation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the portion connecting the English family with the Braintree Adamses utterly incorrect." Can any of our readers tell us whether the "ancient parchment roll with arms &c.," which Mr. Bruce quotes and which he states was, in 1851, in the possession of Edward Adams, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, is still preserved?—ED.

HARVARD COLLEGE TRIENNIAL.—I have not been able to ascertain the places or the dates of the death of the following graduates from 1790 to 1820. As it is very important to have them to use in writing town histories and for biographical purposes, I think it would be well to ask for information respecting them through the REGISTER.

1820. Archibald Dunbar from Natchez, Miss.
 1815. Joseph Baxter of Boston, born Oct. 16, 1795, received M.D. at College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1818, *supposed* to have died as a private in the army, 40 or 45 years ago.
 1812. Adam Lewis Bingaman from Natchez, Miss., born Feb. 11, 1793. He was married on the evening of his graduation to Julia, daughter of Mr. Murray, the Universalist preacher, and Murray's wife is said to have been sister of Governor Sargent. Bingaman went into business in New Orleans.
 1810. John Eustis, from Newburyport, b. 21 April, 1790. When and where did he die? Was it about 1831? What was his occupation or profession? He perhaps followed the sea.
 1806. John Lovering from Boston, born Feb. 8, 1788, perhaps died at sea. When, and on board what vessel?
 1803. John Man Taylor from George Town, S. C. He probably was dead in 1830 and before.
 1802. Jacob Skidmore Dunning, born Dec. 19, 1780, at Orange, N. Y.
 1799. Horatio Gates Burnap from Merrimac, N. H., born January 9, 1777. In College he had a great reputation as a linguist, particularly an Orientalist.
 1799. Samuel Pool from Yarmouth, N. S., born Sept. 11, 1776.
 1796. Thomas Barron from Amherst, born April 19, 1772.
 1795. Henry Cumings, born at Billerica, Sept. 9, 1776. Probably died some time before 1833.
 1794. Oliver Ainsworth from Woodstock, born March 3, 1773. He was brother of Laban Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, N. H. 'Tis said that in college, when every body wore breeches, he would go to the pump every morning, summer and winter, without shoes or stockings, and bathe his head and legs in cold water.
 1793. Daniel Peters of Mendon, born July 27, 1770.
 1792. Ebenezer Bradish, born at Cambridge, Sept. 8, 1773. It is supposed he studied law and died near Natchez. His mother was a Paine, of Worcester.
 1791. Asa King, born at Westford, Feb. 19, 1771. Probably died a private in the army.
 1791. William Hodge from Pownalboro', born June 14, 1772, perhaps lived in Newburyport.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

CORLISS FAMILY RECORD (*ante*, p. 237).—A revised edition will be issued with as little delay as possible. All interested are requested to furnish at once such additional items as have come to light since the first edition was printed, and to give prompt notice of any errors discovered in the book. Address Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, P. O. Box 261, Yarmouth, Maine. A few copies of the first edition can be obtained at \$5 each, of Mrs. Margaret H. Webster, 77 Webster St., East Boston, Mass.

EDWARD WHALLEY, THE REGICIDE (*ante*, p. 132).—An article with this title, in the first number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, produces evidence which leads its author, Robert P. Robins, to believe that Col. Whalley did not die in New England, but that "his later years were spent on the Eastern shore of Maryland, in the then county of Somerset; and that he there died and was buried." The will of Edward Wale, of Somerset county, Maryland, dated April 1, 1718, and proved June 18 of the same year, is printed by Mr. Robins; also a written statement of Thomas Robins, 3d, a great-grandson of this Edward Wale, dated July 8, 1769, in which he states that his ancestor was Edward Whalley, the regicide, and gives other biographical and genealogical facts.—ED.

STEPHENS.—Who was the *father* of Uriah Stephens, supposed to have died in town of Canaan, Conn.? His son Uriah was in Wyoming, Pa., in 1774.

Marion, Iowa.

R. S. STEPHENS.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.—We learn that Silas Farmer, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, is preparing an elaborate history of that city.

PHILAGATHOS.—“A Poem commemorative of Goffe, Whaley, and Dixwell,” &c. &c., by “Philagathos,” was published in Boston in 1793. Who was “Philagathos”?
A. H. H.

Boston.

A NEW WORK ON THE NONCONFORMISTS OF SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK, ENGLAND.—The Rev. Thomas W. Davids, now of London, Eng., author of the *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex* (REGISTER, xx. 192), writes to the editor, April 17, 1877:

“My friend, Mr. Browne, of Wrentham, Suffolk, is carrying through the press a work on Suffolk and Norfolk similar to mine on Essex. I have seen the proof-sheets and can very confidently say that it will be a very valuable contribution to our county history. He still needs a few subscribers to hold him harmless from loss. The price of his volume, which will contain about 600 pages, will be, to subscribers, 10s. 6d.”

“I DESTROY, BUT I DEFEND.”—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in his novel, “*Deveraux*,” Book iv. chap. x. vol. 2, p. 120, says that the motto of the great Master of Fortification, Vauban,—who lived and flourished in the years 1633–1707,—was, “I destroy, but I defend.”

I have not been able to discover the original words, of which this English motto is a translation, but I think that they must be identical with those of the motto of the coat-armor of the family to which I belong, and which may be thus described:—Barry of Six or and gules, Three Crescents ermine. On a chief of the second, two lances in saltire their heads broken off argent. *Crest*, a Griffin's head erased argent, ducally gorged or. *Motto*: FERIO TEGO.

If any of your readers or correspondents can furnish me with any information on this subject, it will greatly oblige me.
PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

EMIGRANTS FOR NEW ENGLAND, 1622.—In the Reports of Commis. (England), vol. 31, p. 277, is this abstract of a petition to the Earl of Middlesex, among the De La Warr MSS. at Knole Park, co. Kent:—“1622, Philemon Powell, Purser of a Ship bound for New England, with 80 emigrants. He was servant to Thomas Weston, and was imprisoned, and does not know why. Asks for release.” This probably had to do with the Pilgrims, but how?
J. W. THORNTON.

WELLS.—Has later inquiry added to or corrected Mr. Savage's mention of Frances Wells, widow, who married Thomas Colman? Whose daughter, sister, widow was she? When and where did she die, and what was her age? When and with whom did she come to New England?
J. W. T.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 3, 1877.—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset Street, at three o'clock this afternoon, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

Frederic Kidder, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported a list of candidates for officers and committees. The Hon. George Cogswell and Howland Holmes, M.D., were appointed a committee to collect and count votes. They reported the candidates unanimously elected. The officers and committees for 1877 are:

President.—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., LL.D., of Portland, Me.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., of Hanover, N. H.; Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Marshall Jewell, A.M., of Hartford, Conn.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—Hon. John A. Dix, LL.D., of New York, N. Y.; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, New Jersey; William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, D.D., of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Wil-

liam A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C. ; Hon. Silas N. Martin, of Wilmington, N. C. ; Hon. Thomas Spooner, of Cincinnati, O. ; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind. ; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis. ; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo. ; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Historiographer.—Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Boston, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Directors.—Hon. George C. Richardson, Boston ; Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, Boston ; Hon. John Cummings, Woburn ; John Foster, Esq., Boston ; Hon. James Walker Austin, A.M., Boston.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston ; Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Boston ; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston ; William B. Trask, Esq., Boston ; Henry F. Waters, A.B., Salem.

Committee on the Library.—James F. Hunnewell, Esq., Boston ; George T. Littlefield, Esq., Boston ; Deloraine P. Corey, Esq., Malden ; Prof. Charles P. Otis, Ph. D., Boston ; Henry W. Holland, LL.B., Cambridge.

Committee on Finance.—Henry Edwards, Esq., Boston ; Hon. Charles B. Hall, Boston ; Addison Child, Esq., Boston ; A. A. Burrage, Esq., Boston ; B. B. Torrey, Esq., Boston.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Boston ; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D., Boston ; Albert B. Otis, A.M., Boston ; William C. Bates, Esq., Newton ; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton.

Committee on Heraldry.—Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston ; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem ; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston ; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston ; Walter Lloyd Jeffries, A.B., Boston.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, having been reelected president, proceeded to deliver his annual address, which will be found in the REGISTER for April, pp. 209–11.

At the conclusion of the president's address, portraits of several officers of the Society, all painted by Edward D. Marchant, of Philadelphia, were presented, in behalf of their respective donors, through a committee appointed by the directors. Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., the chairman, presented in behalf of the family of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in exchange for a portrait of Col. Wilder painted for the Society by Mr. Marchant and presented to it by him in April, 1876, a larger and more costly one by the same artist. Dr. Eastman also presented, in behalf of William Parsons, a life member of the Society, a portrait of the late Hon. George Bruce Upton, vice-president from 1866 to 1874 ; David G. Haskins, Jr., in behalf of Col. Almon D. Hodges, president from 1859 to 1861, presented a portrait of the donor ; and H. H. Edes, in behalf of the *Register Club*, presented a portrait of Col. Albert H. Hoyt, editor of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER from 1868 to 1875. The portraits were of uniform size, except that of Col. Wilder which was much larger than the rest. The presentation of each portrait was prefaced by brief remarks, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U.S.N., presented to the Society an autograph letter of Gen. George Washington to the donor's grandfather, Gen. Henry Knox. The letter is printed in full in the last number of the REGISTER (*ante*, p. 196).

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, in behalf of the Hon. Joseph W. Lawrence of St. John, N. B., presented an autograph of a revolutionary general whose fame differs much from Washington's, that of Benedict Arnold. Thanks were voted to Admiral Thatcher and Mr. Lawrence for their donations. Admiral Thatcher then stated that he also had a letter by Gen. Arnold, which at some future time he would present to the Society. It was written on a sheet of cartridge paper from the camp at Watertown to a lady, accompanying a gift to her of a package of ladies' dresses.

Charles Carleton Coffin, chairman of a committee appointed at the last annual meeting (see REGISTER, xxx. 471), reported that they had had an interview with Gov. Rice, who entered heartily into their plans and wishes, and promised that the revolutionary documents to which they called his attention should be arranged and placed in the charge of some official, so that, at a more favorable time, they might be printed.

The following annual reports were then presented :

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that forty-two resident, one honorary and nine corresponding members had been added to the Society during the year. He also reported the usual historical correspondence.

The Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, reported that the number of deaths last year among members, as far as known, is twenty-three. Their united ages are 1557 years 1 month 21 days, being an average of 67 years 8 months and 12 days. Memorial sketches of thirty-six deceased members have been prepared.

B. B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income of the year, \$2,955.73, and the ordinary expenses \$2,692.94, leaving a balance on hand of \$262.79. The receipts for life-membership were \$120.00.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported that 362 volumes and 1,433 pamphlets had been added during the year to the library. The library now contains 13,939 volumes, and 43,526 pamphlets.

James F. Hunnewell, chairman of the committee on the library, reported its condition and specialties.

John Ward Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the thirtieth volume of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER had been completed, and one number of the thirty-first volume (that for January, 1877) had been issued. The annual proceedings for 1876, and the Dedication Address of the Hon. Charles H. Bell in 1871, had also been issued during the year.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee on papers and essays, reported that eight papers had been read before the Society in 1876.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, chairman of the committee on heraldry, reported the work done by the committee during the year just closed.

Col. Almon D. Hodges, chairman of the trustees of the Barstow, Bond, Cushman and Towne funds, reported as follows:

The Barstow Fund is \$1,000.00. The income last year was \$68.62, and the number of volumes bound 119.

The Bond Fund is now \$534.25. Last year \$31.50 was received from sales, and \$28.45 for interest. Six books have been purchased at an expense of \$13.70.

The Cushman Fund now amounts to \$65.43. The receipts last year were \$3.00 for sales and \$2.77 for interest.

The Towne Memorial Fund is now \$3,982.23. The income last year was \$240.00, of which \$13.00 was expended for printing under the direction of the late chairman, William Blanchard Towne, the founder of the fund.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, March 22, 1877.—The winter session was held this day at the Common Council Room, City Hall. In the absence of the president, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D., and of the vice-president, the Hon. Judge William G. Barrows, the Hon. Charles I. Gilman was appointed chairman. The following papers were communicated:—A sketch of the life and character of the late Rev. Dr. Amos D. Wheeler, an associate; a paper on the life of Thomas Purchase, the first European settler on the territory now embraced in the towns of Brunswick and Topsham—both papers being prepared by sons of the late Dr. Wheeler; a paper by Judge Godfrey of Bangor, on Capt. Mowatt, under whose orders Falmouth was burned in 1775, presenting a more favorable side of his character, as inferred from his doings on the Penobscot; a sketch by Mr. George I. Varney on the life and acts of the late Com. Tucker of Bremen; a paper by Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston, a corresponding member, on the "Conquest of Maine" by the Dutch in 1674;¹ and one by Gen. John M. Brown on the Jesuit "Mission of the Assumption in Maine." A letter was read from Jos. Wheaton to Gideon O'Brien, April, 1818, one of the party under Capt. Jere. O'Brien in the first naval achievement of the Revolution, in the waters of Machias. Rev. Dr. Hill, Portland, read portions of a diary of his father, giving an account of a journey through West Pennsylvania in 1798. Hon. William Gould, Windham, read a paper on the life and military services of Col. Arthur Noble,² giving a full documentary account of the capture of Grand Pré by

¹ The *Portland Press*, in its report of the proceedings at this meeting, printed in its issue of Friday, March 23, 1877, gives the whole of Mr. Tuttle's paper. The paper also appeared with some revision in the *Boston Post*, March 28, 1877.

² This paper is printed in full in the *Portland Press*, March 28, 1877.

the French in 1747. Announcements were made of the speedy issue of the second volume of the series of "Documentary History," and of progress in the volume of the "Trelawney Papers" now in preparation.

The interest of the meeting, in its three sessions of the day and evening, was well sustained.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, February 27, 1877.—A meeting of this Society was held at its Cabinet on Waterman Street this evening at 7.45 o'clock, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, vice-president, in the chair.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the librarian, reported the donations.

Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, read a paper on "The Greenes in Colonial History," setting forth in particular the public relations of the first and second John Greene of Warwick, R. I.

Remarks followed from George T. Paine, Rev. Mr. Stone and the presiding officer, the last named speaking concerning Randall Holden, one of the original settlers with John Greene of Warwick; and the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Turner.

March 13.—A meeting was held this evening, vice-president Allen in the chair.

The Hon. Abraham Payne read his paper, "Reminiscences of 1842," to one of the largest audiences of ladies and gentlemen that ever assembled in the Cabinet. Thanks were voted for the paper.

March 20.—A meeting was held this evening.

The Hon. George A. Brayton, the venerable ex-chief-justice of Rhode Island, read a valuable paper entitled, "Some account of Samuel Gorton; his landing at Boston; his residence and treatment at Plymouth; his arrival at Pocasset in pursuance of his sentence of banishment."

Remarks were made by the Hon. John R. Bartlett, the Rev. E. M. Stone and the Hon. Zachariah Allen; and on motion of Mr. Bartlett thanks were voted to Judge Brayton for his paper.

April 3.—The first quarterly meeting for the current year was held this evening, vice-president Allen in the chair.

The librarian announced the donations.

Isaac H. Southwick, for the committee on grounds and buildings, reported in relation to a new fence in front of the Cabinet.

The Hon. Zachariah Allen, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the Hon. Francis Brinley and George T. Paine, were appointed a committee on removing the books and papers in the Cabinet at Newport to the Society's Cabinet in Providence.

April 10.—A meeting was held this evening.

Henry C. Dorr, of New York city, read a paper entitled, "The Ancient Highways of Providence," giving the history of public improvements down to 1805, when the town council fixed the names of streets and their future location. Thanks were voted for the paper.

April 24.—A meeting was held this evening, vice-president Allen in the chair.

George C. Mason, of Newport, read two interesting papers, one on "Early Printing in Newport," and the other on "The Building and Launching of the Frigate Gen. Greene," built at Warren, R. I., near the close of the last century. Thanks were voted for the papers.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Newark, May 17, 1877.—The Society met to-day in its rooms in this city. In consequence of the absence of the president, from sickness, Mr. Peter S. Duryce, second vice-president, occupied the chair. The report of the corresponding secretary, from the number of letters received, their varied contents, and the wide-spread influence of the Society which they manifested, plainly indicated that it was successfully filling its sphere and usefulness. In accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting in January, the secretary also reported the places in which centennial celebrations had been held, so far as they had been made known to him in response to circulars issued for the purpose of securing information; and read a full account of the celebration at Princeton, commemorative of the battle there, which had been prepared by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon.

Dr. Pennington, chairman of the executive committee, reported that the historical documents, which had been loaned for exhibition in Philadelphia, had been

safely returned, and had been left in their frames for the inspection of the members. These valuable manuscripts, comprising the earliest evidences of the establishment of law and order in New Jersey, attracted much attention.

Mr. Dennis, from the committee on the library, submitted a voluminous report of the additions made to the historical treasures of the Society since January, and alluded particularly to the valuable collection of manuscripts received from the family of the late Alfred Vail of Morristown, who was so intimately associated with Prof. Morse in getting the electric telegraph into successful operation. The collection had been examined and arranged so as to be accessible to any one interested in the important event they so richly illustrated—the progressive development of telegraphic communication. The usual cry of most literary institutions for increased resources was feelingly uttered—prompted on this occasion by the anticipated expense of a printed catalogue.

Mr. Whitehead, from the committee on colonial documents, reported that, after a long period of uncertainty and doubt, they were enabled to state that it was probable the remainder of the transcripts which had been so anxiously looked for, would be received before many months, through the intervention of the consular service at London, and the personal intervention of ex-Gov. Ward, now in Europe.

The paper read on the occasion was by Charles H. Winfield, Esq., of Jersey City, being "A sketch of the life of John Cleves Symmes, for which, after some pertinent remarks by John F. Hageman, Esq., and Prof. Moffat of Princeton, the thanks of the Society were returned, and a copy requested for publication. It will probably appear in the next number of the Society's proceedings.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Friday, April 6, 1877.—The executive committee met this evening at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Curry.

The motto for the seal of the Society was adopted, as follows: *Condere et tradere*. A number of valuable donations were announced.

R. A. Brock, the corresponding secretary, reported his correspondence on historical subjects. He read a "plan" and "programme" for a "Post-Revolutionary or Modern History of Virginia," submitted by N. F. Cabel of Norwood, Nelson Co., Va.; also a letter from Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, D.D., of Baltimore, in relation to some pre-historic remains of the west which he had lately obtained. Mr. Brock stated that he had recently read two interesting contributions to Virginia literature, soon to be published, viz.: "The History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpepper County, Virginia," by Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., and "Home Reminiscences of John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhatan Bouldin. He also called attention to a notice in the *Tappahannock Index*, which states that there is preserved among the records of Essex County the minutes of a court held in September, 1656, which contains a treaty entered into between the whites and Indians at that time.

The Rev. Dr. Curry exhibited a number of ancient relics, implements and curiosities obtained by him for the museum of the Baptist College of Richmond, during a recent tour on the European continent and the East.

Friday, May 3.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, the Hon. B. R. Wellford presiding.

A list of valuable donations was reported.

The corresponding secretary read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple of Baltimore, in which he stated that being recently in King William County, a friend presented him with some wampum beads and shells found long ago in an Indian grave at Mattaponi. A land-slide had exposed the skeleton of some old Indian, at each side of which were long rows of beads and shells, apparently joined together, and forming, no doubt, true belts of wampum. When touched, the strings which kept them together crumbled away, and the order of the beads was entirely broken up. But most curious of all, several plates of copper, as if parts of a cuirass or some piece of armor, were found in the grave. One of them, having figures of a man on horseback, birds, &c., is said to have been deposited with the Virginia Historical Society; but if it ever was deposited here, it has been lost, as many of the Society's treasures were, in the late civil war.

Mr. Brock announced that Col. John G. James is preparing a biography of Henry Smith, first governor of Texas; and also that the Rev. Edward D. Neill has placed in his hands highly interesting and valuable sketches of the early colonial governors of Virginia, which are to appear in the *Richmond Dispatch*.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, Historiographer of the Society.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, LL.D., U.S.N., a corresponding member, was born in Boston, Jan. 16, 1807; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877, aged 70 yrs. 1 mo. 2 ds.

Admiral Davis was the son of the Hon. Daniel Davis, Solicitor General of the State of Massachusetts. He entered the navy as midshipman, Aug. 12, 1823. He became past midshipman in 1829, lieutenant in 1831, commander in 1854, captain in 1861, commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral, Feb. 7, 1863.

From 1844 to 1859 he was engaged in the U. S. Coast Survey. In 1846-49, while surveying the waters about Nantucket, Mass., he discovered the New South Shoal, and several smaller shoals directly in the track of ships sailing between New York and Europe, and of coasting vessels from Boston. He was subsequently engaged in examining the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston, S. C., &c. These investigations led him to study the laws of tidal action, and to contributions from him on that and kindred topics. In 1849 he founded the American Nautical Almanac, superintending it from 1849 to 1856, when he was ordered to naval service in the Pacific, in command of the sloop of war "St. Mary's."

In 1861 he was one of the board of officers assembled at Washington to inquire into and report upon the conditions of the Southern coast, its harbors and inlets, with a view to offensive operations on the part of the Government. This led to the organization of the expedition against Port Royal, in which, as Chief of Staff to Flag Officer Dupont, he bore a conspicuous, active, and meritorious part, and for which he received the emphatic commendation of Dupont.

On the 9th of May, 1862, he relieved Flag Officer Foote of the command of the Western flotilla off Fort Pillow, and on the following day, with a fleet of seven vessels, he beat off a squadron of eight iron clads which had steamed up the Mississippi and attacked him.

For his services during the civil war, in addition to his promotions in the service, he received the thanks of Congress. On his return from the Mississippi he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in 1865 Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. In 1867 he was detailed as Commander-in-Chief of our squadron on the coast of Brazil, where he remained until 1869. In 1870 he was appointed to the command of the U. S. Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., and about three years ago was re-appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was admitted, Nov. 8, 1851.

ADDISON WELD CHAMPNEY, a corresponding member, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1839; died in Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1876, aged 37.

He was the son of Samuel Trowbridge Champney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the great-grandson of the Hon. Ebenezer Champney, and also of the Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, minister of Groton, Mass. He was a member of the New York Bar, "a thorough read lawyer, of a clear and critical intellect, and never advocated a wrong cause." He was a member of the first Presbyterian Church, and was an earnest and successful worker in the Sunday School.

His pastor, who was familiar with his labors and influences in the congregation and Sunday School of City Park Chapel, Brooklyn, of which he was one of the officers for several years, says of him; "His work was singularly disinterested in its motive, and abundant in its results for the good of the people. His presence among them was always hailed with pleasure. The greetings of the little folks as he passed them on the streets gave pleasing proof of the place which he occupied in their affections. His warm and generous heart dictated liberal things, and his hands and purse executed cheerfully what his heart conceived. I speak from personal experience of his kindness when I say that it gathered about him many friends who deeply mourn his death."

Mr. Champney inherited a vigorous constitution and had the prospect before him of a long and useful life, but died after a few days' illness of congestive pneumonia.

He was admitted a member, Jan. 19, 1861.

The Hon. ISAAC EMERY, a life member, died very suddenly at his residence in Boston, on Saturday evening, July 3, 1875, aged 82.

He was the fifth son of Thomas Emery, of Buxton, Me., and was born in that town, March 31, 1793.

About 1817, he removed to Biddeford, and there began business at what is known as Smith's corner. In addition to the usual business of a country store, he was interested in the coasting trade. He continued in business at Biddeford until 1837.

He first received recognition as a public man in Maine. In 1824 he was appointed, together with the late Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, aide to Gov. Albion K. Parris, with the rank of Col., by which title he was designated. It was in that year Gen. Lafayette visited the State of Maine. Messrs. Emery & Dunlap were then in the prime of life, of marked personal appearance, and did the honors at the welcome of the distinguished General to the State, most creditably to themselves, and with honor to the State.

Col. Emery was chosen as a Senator from the County of York to the Maine Legislature, then holding its sessions in Portland for the year 1828. It was during this session, that, after protracted balloting and disagreements between the Senate and House of Representatives, Gov. Albion K. Parris was chosen Senator to Congress, in the place of the Hon. John Holmes, whose term of service expired March 4, 1828. It was at this session the decision was made that, after 1832, the permanent seat of government should be established at Augusta.

The writer, as a fellow boarder with Col. Emery at the time, remembers him as an affable and gentlemanly man, and an interested and active member of the Senate. As a resident of Biddeford, he was known as a public spirited citizen, and for his gentlemanly deportment.

Col. Emery removed to Boston in 1838, where he has since resided, taking an active part in business, politics and charitable enterprises. The only elective office he held was that of Councillor for Suffolk in 1851. In establishing the John Hancock Insurance Company, he was the leading mind, and he was also associated in the organization of the Boylston Bank. Among his other business connections, was that of Director of the Boston & Worcester Rail Road for sixteen years, until its consolidation. He was a prominent member of the Provident Association. Col. Emery was a communicant of the Episcopal Church,—early connecting himself with Trinity Church, Saco,—a worshipper at St. Paul's, Boston, and for a long time one of its Vestrymen, and Treasurer. In politics he was a consistent Democrat, aiding by his counsels and influence in all measures of public interest. He was a thorough business man, vigorous in intellect, energetic, honorable, and of the loftiest integrity, and leaves the example of a life of more than ordinary usefulness, and of distinguished success. It is only within nine years that he has retired from active business, keeping a lively interest in public affairs to the last.

Col. Emery was twice married. His first wife was Miss Faith Bigelow from Weston, Mass. There were three children by this marriage—two sons, and a daughter who died young. The sons, George F. and William H., survive the father and are residing in Boston. He married for a second wife, who survives him, Miss Sarah Spring, of Biddeford, daughter of Col. Seth Spring, of Saco, and sister of Col. John Spring. There were no children by the second marriage.

The remains of Col. Emery were buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Saco, Me.

He was admitted to the society, Jan. 12, 1862.

LEWIS RICE, Esq., of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Northborough, Mass., Nov. 23, 1809; died in Boston, March 16, 1877, aged 67 yrs. 3 mos. 23 ds.

The ancestors of Mr. Rice were: 1, *Edmund*, born about 1594, and who came to this country from England. 2, *Samuel*, born Nov. 12, 1634. 3, *Edmund*, of Westborough, b. 1663. 4, *Seth*, of Northborough, b. 1705. 5, *Seth*, of Northborough, b. Nov. 9, 1737. 6, *William*, of Northborough, b. Sept. 18, 1774, the father of Lewis, who married Lois, born April 3, 1779, the daughter of Abraham Munroe, of Northborough.

Mr. Rice married, Oct. 25, 1837, Susan Augusta, daughter of Nathaniel Brigham, of Northborough. She was born in Northborough, Jan. 15, 1813. They had: Lewis Frederick, born May 17, 1839; Augusta Maria, born Dec. 26, 1841; Henry Brigham, born July 21, 1843; Ella Frances, born April 3, 1849.

Mr. Rice was for many years the well known and highly esteemed proprietor of the American House, Hanover street, Boston. Ambitious, when a boy, for a more

active life than the country seemed to offer, he came to Boston in April, 1825, and for five years was in the employment of different persons in Faneuil Hall Market. Here, by his industry and probity, the way was opened for a new situation, and in April, 1830, he entered the service of Mr. A. M. Brigham, as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel, Hanover street. In 1837, Oct. 1, Mr. Rice became the proprietor of the American House. The hotel was rebuilt in 1849-50, and has been successfully continued under his careful and quiet supervision until his sudden and deeply regretted removal.

As a member of the masonic fraternity Mr. Rice enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates. As a citizen he was honored in elections to the City Council in 1864, '66, '67 and '68, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1869. As a christian his loss is mourned by the officers and members of St. Paul's Church, of which he was a communicant, and of whose vestry he was a member.

He was admitted to the society, Aug. 5, 1870.

The Hon. SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS HALL, a corresponding member, of Binghamton, N. Y., was born in Middletown, Conn., June 23, 1804; died in Binghamton, March 5, 1877, aged 72 yrs. 8 mos. 12 ds.

The father of Mr. Hall, Dr. William B. Hall, was a graduate of Yale College, and a prominent physician of Middletown. His grandfather was Brenton Hall, of Meriden, Conn., and his great-grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Hall, was the minister at Cheshire. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hall was General Samuel Holden Parsons, whose name he bears. He was an officer in the Army of the Revolution, a tried and trusted friend of Washington, and a member of the court which tried and condemned the unfortunate Major André. The father of Gen. Parsons was the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newburyport, Mass., a distinguished divine of his day, and at whose house George Whitefield died. (See REGISTER, i. 159, 273; xxvi. 442).

After the death of his father, which occurred in 1809, Mr. Hall lived in Middletown, Conn., with his uncle Enoch Parsons.

In 1826, Mr. Hall married Emeline Bulkley, of Rocky Hill, Conn., where he resided, and was engaged in business until 1837, with the exception of one year during which he was in Buffalo, N. Y. In the spring of 1837, he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where for a number of years he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. After holding several minor offices, in 1846 he was elected by the whig party a state senator from the sixth senatorial district. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, and a revision of the senatorial districts, in 1847, Mr. Hall was chosen Senator for a term of two years from the twenty-third district. In the division of the Whig party, Mr. Hall remained with the conservative portion, who, under the lead of Mr. Fillmore, obtained the name of "Silver Grays."

Since the expiration of his senatorial term, Mr. Hall has continued his residence in Binghamton, and for a large part of the time has been engaged in business. During the war he stood with the war Democrats, and was firm in his support of the government in putting down the rebellion, and restoring the unity of the States. Though for the last ten years he has retired from active business, he has never ceased to take part in matters of public interest.

The surviving children of Mr. Hall are Charles S., of Binghamton, N. Y., and Theodore P., of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Hall was admitted, Feb. 5, 1818.

The Hon. OLIVER AMES, of North Easton, Mass., a life-member and benefactor, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 5, 1807; died in North Easton, March 9, 1877, aged 69 yrs. 4 mos. 4 ds.

Mr. Ames was the third son of the Hon. Oliver and Susanna Ames, and a brother of the Hon. Oakes Ames, the chief projector of the "Union Pacific Railroad," who died in 1873 (*ante*, xxix. 113), and with whom he was associated in that great undertaking. In his youth Mr. Ames was a scholarly boy, with a love of historical and philosophical reading. A purpose, at one time entertained by him, of a college education and the study of the law, was abandoned, and he entered upon active business. In 1844 he went into copartnership with his brother Oakes and his father, and since the death of the latter has been the leading member of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, so celebrated as the manufacturers of shovels and other agricultural implements.

Mr. Ames was in politics a member of the old whig party, and was a senator in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1852 and in 1857.

In addition to his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, of which for ten years he was a leading director—serving as president from 1866 to 1871—he was a large stockholder in the Old Colony and other railroads, and also in manufacturing corporations in Canton and Taunton. The valuable aid he rendered as a director in these interests for many years, gave him a high reputation for unrivalled business ability, and the esteem of his associates.

As a philanthropist, Mr. Ames became interested in the temperance movement in 1826–27, and has ever since given his influence for its promotion. He was a liberal subscriber towards the building of the Young Men's Christian Union in the city of Boston. He caused to be erected, under his careful supervision, and presented to the Unitarian Society in North Easton, an edifice costing, it is said, one hundred thousand dollars.

His pastor, the Rev. W. L. Chaffin, in a funeral sermon on the day of his burial, eulogizing his character, says: "He was a man of most unquestioned integrity, whose word was good as any man's bond, whose name always suggested probity and uprightness, whose heart was free and hands clean from all dishonor—a strong and vigorous character that made the impression of a sturdy determination and resolute will, a man whose name was a tower of strength in any enterprise in which his coöperation was secured."¹

In June, 1833, Mr. Ames married Sarah, daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop of Easton, by whom he had Hon. Frederic L. Ames of Easton, born June 8, 1835, and Helen, born Nov. 11, 1836, who survive him.

He was admitted to this society, Dec. 31, 1873.

GEORGE BATY BLAKE, Esq., of Boston, a life-member and benefactor, was born in Brattleboro', Vt., May 19, 1808, and died at his summer residence, Brookline, Mass., Aug. 6, 1875, aged 67 years.

Mr. Blake was long and favorably known as a prominent and successful merchant, first in the importation and jobbing of dry goods in Boston, and subsequently in the banking business. On coming to Boston at an early age, he entered the dry goods store of Edward Dickerman, where he gained his first knowledge of a business which he afterwards pursued with great assiduity and success. In early manhood he became a partner in the then well-known firm of Edward Clarke & Co., and of Wight, Blake & Co. In 1833–34 he dissolved his connection with Mr. Clarke and formed a copartnership with Mr. William Almy and Joseph W. Patterson, under the name of Almy, Blake & Co., doing business at No. 9 Liberty Square. They removed about 1835 to new and more commodious stores in Milk Street. About 1837–38, Mr. Blake left Mr. Almy and formed a new connection with Mr. David Nevins, and for several years they conducted an extensive and lucrative trade.

Leaving the dry goods business, Mr. Blake, about 1853, united himself with Messrs. Gilmore and Ward, under the firm of Gilmore, Blake & Ward, as bankers. Mr. Gilmore dying soon after, the firm was changed to Blake, Howe & Co., and at a later period to Blake, Brothers & Co., Mr. George B. Blake being the senior member and controlling mind. The business of the house is continued by the sons of Mr. Blake, under the same name, in Boston and New York.

Mr. Blake had great business talent, which enabled him to pursue a successful career as a merchant and a banker. He was a man of great prudence and forecast in his engagements. He exercised a careful supervision of the details of his business, and demanded of his employees a portion at least of his own careful attention. His judgment of men was discriminating. His gains were sure; and as his capital and his experience increased, so did the aggregate of his dollars from year to year.

Mr. Blake married the daughter of the late Capt. Joshua Blake of Boston, who died a few years since. He leaves several children.

He was admitted a member, June 30, 1863.

ENOCH CARTER ROLFE, M.D., of Boston, a resident member, was born in Rumford, Me., April 16, 1812; died in Boston, March 27, 1875, aged 62.

He was a descendant in the ninth generation from *Henry*¹ Rolfe of Newbury, who died March 1, 1643, through *John*,² *Benjamin*,³ *Benjamin*,⁴ *Henry*,⁵ who removed to Concord, N. H.; *Nathaniel*,⁶ born in Newbury, 1712, died at Concord, N. H., 1808; *Benjamin*,⁷ born in Haverhill, Mass., May 31, 1752, died at Rumford, Me., Oct. 1, 1828; and *John*⁸ (his father), born in Concord, N. H., March 7, 1785, died at Rumford, Me., April 23, 1854. His mother, Betsy (Abbot) Rolfe, was born at Andover, July 29, 1788.

¹ See Boston Journal, March 13, 1877.

Dr. Rolfe was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1838. He settled at Farmington, Me., where he practised medicine until his removal to Boston in 1850. For about ten years he followed his profession in Boston, and then began the practice of dentistry, in connection with Dr. Daly, which he continued until his death.

Dr. Rolfe was known to the citizens of Boston not only in his profession, but their confidence was manifested by electing him to the school committee. He was a member of one of its committees, and chairman for sixteen years. In 1859 he was a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature.

Dr. Rolfe married at Farmington, Me., in 1839, Emeline Small, who survives him. Their children were—George, born Aug. 27, 1812, died in Boston, July 16, 1865; Harry and Emma, born July 30, 1844, both living. Harry resides in Virginia City, Nevada. Emma married George P. Eustis, Nov. 26, 1866.

He was admitted a member, Feb. 5, 1857.

JAMES BROWN THORNTON, an honorary member of this Society, was born at Saco, District of Maine, Sept. 26, 1794. His father, Thomas Gilbert Thornton, a native of Boston, Aug. 31, 1768, baptized¹ by Rev. Dr. John Lathrop, remembered his father Timothy's removal from Boston to Ipswich, 1774, and the insolence of the British authorities in the examination of their effects; there taught school, studied medicine with Dr. John Manning (Thacher's *American Medical Biography*), his father's friend and executor, and his guardian. Too young to share in the War of Independence, he volunteered under his kinsman, Col. Nathaniel Wade of Ipswich,² in suppressing the rebellion of 1786. He began the practice of his profession at Biddeford in 1790, and removed across the river to Saco in 1791. He was a leader in the "Democratic Republican" party, with the family of Cutts, into which he married, Nov. 26, 1793, Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas Cutts.³ "Reposing special trust and confidence in his ability and skill in physic and surgery," Gov. Samuel Adams appointed Dr. Thornton surgeon to the third regiment, June 1, 1794, and his commission bears the tremulous signature of "the man of the Revolution." Dr. Thornton did not take the oath of office till May 3, 1796. He was for several years an influential member of the House of Representatives, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He was one of the corporators and president of the Saco Bank, one of the earliest monied institutions of Maine. In 1803 he relinquished his profession for commerce and shipping, was appointed, unsolicited, U. S. Marshal of the District of Maine, and was continued in the office till his death, March 4, 1824, a new commission being received after his decease. He was a frequent contributor to the *Boston Chronicle* and the *Portland Argus*.

It was in this period of political commotion that Mr. Nathaniel Willis undertook the publication of the "Argus," at Portland, of which Dr. Thornton was a zealous supporter and a leading contributor to its columns. One of Mr. Willis's unpleasant experiences in that partizan warfare may be found in the case of Joseph Bartlett against Willis, in the third Massachusetts Reports, 1806-7.

He was much interested in education, was one of its efficient friends, and "Thornton Academy" was named in recognition of his benefactions. (Folsom's *Saco and Biddeford*, 304, 311; Bond's *Watertown*, 603; *Memoir of Dr. Thomas Gilbert Thornton*, by Dr. Ebenezer Alden.)

His first born, James Brown Thornton, at the age of twelve was at Berwick Academy, then at Gorham Academy under the Rev. Reuben Nason, and in 1809 entered Bowdoin College. Soon after the opening of the war with England, June, 1812, he was captured in a Saco privateer by the "Bream," of ten guns, carried to Halifax, and after about three months of hard experience in Melville Island prison (*Halliburton's Nova Scotia*, ii. 22), was released by his father's, the Marshal's care, in the exchange of prisoners.

Under a midshipman's warrant, obtained by the influence of his uncle Richard Cutts,⁴ then in Congress, he joined the frigate "Macedonian," just captured by Decatur, then under command of Capt. Jones at New York. He was transferred to the "United States," of the squadron under Decatur, blockaded in the Thames between New London and Norwich until the close of the war. Those days of idleness were favorable to appeals to the then received diabolical code of duelling. Midship-

¹ In the baptismal robe in which his grandfather, Ebenezer Thornton, was baptized by Dr. Cotton Mather, Jan. 12, 1690.

² Felt's Hist. of Ipswich, 151, 188-190.

³ Sullivan's Hist. of the District of Maine, 374; Willis's Law and Lawyers of Maine, 283.

⁴ N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., ii. 276-278, xi. 89; Williamson's Hist. of Maine, i. 416, 670; ii. 709; Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 12, 1845; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., v. 372.

man Thornton both accepted and sent a challenge, but happily nothing came of them. At the close of the war he left the navy and engaged in business at Saco, owned lands, was interested in shipping, and especially in drawing attention to the water power at Saco for manufacturing purposes. He was one of the originators of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, and did efficient service in overcoming the inertia which hindered the opening of this rail-communication from Portland westward. He had amusing anecdotes of the popular insensibility to the prospective advantages of the new system. January 20, 1817, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Daniel Gookin of North Hampton, N. H., whom the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of the "*Christian Mirror*" (July 27, 1854), commemorated as "a lady distinguished alike by the graces of literature, a rich poetic fancy, kindly affections and scriptural piety."¹ They travelled much and visited almost every part of the country.

Mr. Thornton early in life adopted the practice of total abstinence, and no exigency could move him from it. If not the very first, he was among the earliest to induce labor to exchange the *ration* for its money equivalent, thus working by demonstration a reformation of vast benefit to the character and happiness of the men and their families, and adding greatly to the productiveness and value of their labor. Historically this, it is believed, was the first practical illustration of this principle in Maine. His lips were never sullied by profanity or impurity. He was a man of august purity of character, serenity of temper, and benignant manners. He was of unusual stature, fine person and commanding presence. He gave a generous but secret support to the christian and benevolent institutions of the state, memorizing the death of two of his sons near the close of his life by large gifts to the Maine Missionary Society. The last twenty-five years of his life, with frequent absences, were passed on his estate at Oak Hill, Scarboro', near Portland, overlooking the Atlantic from Saco Bay to Cape Elizabeth, and with the White Mountain range in clear outline against the north. There he died, Feb. 13, 1873, in his 79th year, in full possession of his faculties—a grand old man—and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on the eastern bank of the Saco, by the side of his wife.

He was admitted Feb. 3, 1847.

(Communicated.)

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, LL.B., a benefactor but not a member, died suddenly at his residence, 81 Beacon Street, Boston, Sunday evening, Oct. 15, 1876. He was the eldest child of Thomas and Jane (Norton) Wigglesworth, and was born in Boston in 1804. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from *Edward*¹ *Wigglesworth* of New Haven, Ct., through Rev. *Michael*² (of whom a memoir will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xvii. pp. 129-46), Prof. *Edward*,³ Prof. *Edward*,⁴ and *Thomas*⁵ above named. He graduated at Harvard college in 1822, and at its Law School in 1825. He also studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar; but after maintaining a law office for a time, he relinquished the profession, and, entering his father's counting-room, henceforth devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste and literary ability. He assisted Francis Lieber, LL.D., in editing the "*Encyclopædia Americana*," published 1829-33. He married, Nov. 10, 1835, Henrietta May, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucretia (Dana) Goddard, who with several children survive him. Modest and retiring in his nature, he was a generous benefactor to all worthy objects, and his name was always associated with the benevolent enterprises of the day.

BOOK NOTICES.

Memorials of the Family of Scott of Scot's-Hall in the County of Kent. With an Appendix of Illustrative Documents. By JAMES RENAT SCOTT, F.S.A., London: 1876. [Royal 4to. pp. 266 and 82.]

This magnificent volume traces the history of a Kentish family, which has produced a considerable number of distinguished soldiers and lawyers, and which possessed this estate from A.D. 1429 till 1784. We shall not pretend to describe the volume with its wealth of engravings and pedigrees, but shall notice a few points of interest to our readers.

¹ See Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.

In the first place it is to be mentioned that the author claims that his family originated, in England, with Sir William Balliol, surnamed Le Scot, younger brother of John Baliol, King of Scotland. After six descends we come to John Scot, who married the heiress of Cumbe in Braburne, whose son was William Scot of Scot's Hall.

The derivation, however, is disputed by some English genealogists who cannot quietly consent to such a sudden decay or obscurity befalling one of a royal house. It does seem somewhat improbable that the brother of a king of Scotland should have been of so little importance as the scantiness of records would imply. On the other hand it is clear that the manor of Brabourne, in 1324, was the inheritance of Joan, wife of David Stralbolgi, Earl of Athol. This nobleman took the side of the English in the war with Scotland, forfeiting his Scottish title and estates. His grandson died about 1369, Brabourne passed to his daughter Phillippa, who married first Sir Ralph Percy, and secondly John Halsham. Her only grandchild and eventual heiress was Johanna Halsham, who carried Brabourne to her husband Sir John Lewknor, and their daughter carried it about 1475 to her husband Sir John Scot of Scot's-Hall. Critics say that as the manor of Brabourne was thus held, it follows that the Scots of the earlier pedigree must have been only residents in, and not owners of, Brabourne.

On the whole, the evidence of the descent claimed seems to be not sufficiently strong to satisfy the demands of modern genealogy.

We have looked in vain in this book for some account of that branch of the Scot family from which a descent has been claimed in the REGISTER (vol. xxii. pp. 13-18), for Richard Scott of Providence. On page 188 is a brief tabular pedigree of the descendants of Richard Scott and Mary Wettenhall. No dates are given, but her second husband, Fulke Onslow, died in 1602, aged 88. The pedigree names three sons—Reginald, b. 1541, who had two daughters only; Richard, ancestor of the Scotts of Shrewsbury; and Edward, "*a quo* the Scotts of Glemsford, Suffolk, and afterwards of Ohio and Massachusetts in America." Now on pp. 258-260, very careful pedigrees are given of the Shrewsbury Scotts, but we can find no further trace of the Glemsford family, though on page 88 reference is made to it.

We fear this reference to the Massachusetts Scotts must be considered to be a matter of courtesy on the part of the author, rather than any evidence of the correctness of the claim. Certainly we must remain incredulous as to the pedigree of Richard Scott of Providence, until some evidence is produced. An authentic pedigree of the Scotts of Glemsford, from some visitation, would be one step in the right direction.

One other American branch is to be considered. In the Heraldic Journal, i. 103-106, there is mention of a certain John Scott of Long Island, and extracts are given from a manuscript pedigree. The present authoritative pedigree is entirely contradictory of the one there given. That manuscript says that Sir Edward Scott of Scot's Hall, who married a daughter of Lord Goring, was son of Sir William S. by Mary Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and grandson of Sir Reginald Scott and Mary Tuke.

This book, however, makes Sir Edward to be grandson of Sir Reginald, through his son Sir Thomas; and the peerages are silent as to any such intermarriage of Scot with a daughter of either of the three Earls of Nottingham. In fact the last two earls died issueless.

The American pedigree adds that Sir Edward Scott had a brother, Hon. John Scott, surveyor-general to Charles I., who married a daughter of Sir George Wortup, and that his son John lived on Long Island.

The book, however, says that Sir John Scott, brother to Sir Edward, was of Nettled Place, Kent, had two wives and no issue, and died before January, 1617-18.

We are utterly at a loss to explain these contradictions,¹ and can only leave them

¹ It may be fair to give such facts as are in print in regard to the Glemsford branch. In this book, p. 188, mention is made of Edward (son of Richard Scott and Mary Whetenall), who m. Mary Warren. His elder brother Richard was born in 1554 and died in 1628. This Edward is said (*vide* REGISTER, xxii. 17) to have had a son Edward of Glemsford, who married Elizabeth Grome, and who had two sons, Edward and Richard, each having a son Richard born respectively in 1605 and 1607. Now it is not quite impossible, but in the highest degree improbable, that Edward (husband of Mary Warren), who was not born before 1555, was a great-grandfather at the age of 50. That is, he, his son and his grandson, must each have married at the age of 16!

In fact, the pedigree of his brother Richard shows a son born in 1584, a grandson born in 1631, and a great-grandson in 1665. Evidently the Glemsford pedigree as stated, without reference to the question whether either Richard was the emigrant, needs explanation.

as they are. On page 229 of the book will be found the author's statement of the case; but he seems to be unable to throw any light upon the matter.

Although the family is no longer possessed of Scot's Hall, the line is well represented. Francis Talbot Scott sold the estate in 1784, and left no issue. His brother William had a son, Capt. Henry Scott, R.N., still living, and with male issue.

The grandfather of Francis T. Scott had a brother William, who died in 1730, and the pedigree given on page 243 shows numerous descendants of the name. His grandson John Scott, banker of London, was grandfather of Benjamin (Chamberlain of London), and his brother, James R. Scott, the author of this genealogy.

In conclusion, we can only say that there is much of value in the book, and yet we feel a sense of incompleteness about it. The more difficult parts of the pedigree, the junior branches, seem to be neglected, and the easily accessible portions made over-conspicuous. An abridgment, tracing only the genealogies and expanding those in our American fashion, might be a still more desirable work.

W. H. WHITMORE.

History of Cambridge, Mass., 1630-1877. With a Genealogical Register. By LUCIUS R. PAIGE. Boston: Published by H. O. Houghton & Co. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. 1877. [8vo. pp. 731.]

Cambridge is so rich in historic and literary associations, that it would have been an easy task for the author, with the mass of materials collected by him during more than a third of a century, to have made several interesting volumes upon its history of the size of the present one. The great difficulty must have been to compress within a reasonable limit so much valuable material. In order to do this, he has wisely refrained from giving extended accounts of Harvard College and the military events which transpired in Cambridge during its occupation by the American forces in the early part of the revolution, of both of which full and satisfactory histories have been written by others, and are accessible. President Quincy, Prof. Pierce and Mr. Eliot have left little to be said concerning the history of Harvard College; and Mr. Frothingham, in his "Siege of Boston," has exhausted the history of the military movements in this vicinity while Cambridge was the head quarters of the American armies under Ward and Washington.

The book is arranged under heads, the titles of which are suggestive of the matter to be found in these pages. We have here the civil, ecclesiastical, military and Indian history of the town; with chapters on education, heresy and witchcraft. Portions also are devoted to genealogy and statistics. The former, which comprises more than a third of the matter in the book, is chiefly confined to families who lived in Cambridge before the year 1700. The descendants of families which remained are traced to a recent period. A few families who became residents at a later date are included.

The author has made the earlier history of the town exhaustive. He has ascertained the residences of the first settlers, and furnished a plan of "Cambridge in 1635," with a key showing the owners and occupants of the several lots on this plan in 1635 and in 1642, the former before and the latter after the removal of the Rev. Thomas Hooker and the larger part of the inhabitants to Hartford, Ct. Would that some one would give us as satisfactory a plan of Boston when occupied by its first settlers, for which the Book of Possessions would furnish the groundwork. The late Nathaniel I. Bowditch could have done it with comparatively little labor.

Dr. Paige has preserved much that will illustrate the manners and customs of bygone times in other parts of New England as well as Cambridge. The narrative portion of his book is written in a perspicuous and animated style; and the tables and other portions intended for reference,—for, as was to be expected where so much has been compressed into so small a space, there are parts intended for reference rather than reading,—are compactly and clearly arranged. A table of contents and two indices render it easy to refer to the things contained in the volume.

The work is beautifully printed at the Riverside press, and is embellished with a life-like portrait of the author, and illustrated by several plans. J. W. DEAN.

First Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, 1876. [Seal.] Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 182.]

The Record Commission of the city of Boston was created in July, 1875, by an ordinance passed the 6th of that month, and the appointment on the 12th of Messrs. William H. Whitmore and William Sumner Appleton as the commissioners. To Mr. Whitmore, more than to any other person, are we indebted for the passage of

this ordinance; and Mayor Cobb did a good service to students of local history when he placed him at the head of the commission.

The first report of the commissioners, the title of which is given above, is an admirable document in every respect. In it has been collected, from various sources, a mass of documents relative to the inhabitants of Boston during the first three quarters of a century from its settlement; and, by printing these documents as an appendix to their report, the commissioners have made them available to a multitude of people who could never have consulted them had copies merely been deposited at the city hall.

It is probable that the tax-lists and other papers here printed contain the names of most of the tax-payers in Boston during the last quarter of the seventeenth century; besides much information concerning the material resources of the town.

We understand that the second report of this commission is now in press, and that it will contain the first volume of the town records of Boston, from 1634 to 1660; and also a full copy of the invaluable "Book of Possessions," the Domesday Book of Boston, of which an abstract is printed by Mr. Drake at the end of his History of Boston. It will probably appear in the autumn of this year.

An excellent index of names adds much to the usefulness of the present volume.

J. W. D.

History of The Old Cheraws; containing an Account of the Aborigines of the Pedee, the First White Settlements, their subsequent Progress, Civil Changes, the Struggle of the Revolution, and Growth of the Country afterwards: extending from about A.D. 1730 to 1810, with Notices of Families, and Sketches of Individuals. By the Right Reverend ALEXANDER GREGG, D.D., Bishop of the P. E. Church, in Texas, formerly Rector of St. David's Church, Cheraw, S. C. New York: Richardson & Company. 1867. [8vo. pp. viii. 546.]

The general character of this work may be gathered from the title-page. "The Old Cheraws" is the designation of one of the districts of South Carolina, lying back from the coast, on the Pedee River. The name is derived from that of an Indian tribe which formerly inhabited the region, and eventually became incorporated with the Catawbaws. An interesting account of these Indians is given in the opening chapter of the volume. The author's original purpose embraced nothing more than the preparation of such an account. But in the course of his researches, he was encouraged to further investigations by the unexpected discovery of some very interesting documentary matter, relating to the first white settlers of this region, and to the leading part which the Whigs of the Old Cheraw District, hitherto unknown to fame, took in the events which were connected with the revolution. The results of these investigations are given in the work before us, and furnish another, and most striking, illustration of the importance of preserving old family letters, deeds, medals, and mementoes of all kinds, as materials for history.

Though, in the main, a local history, it has a close and continuous connection with the early history of the state and of the country. The writer shows more fully than has ever been attempted before that the popular discontent and the hostilities between the regulators and moderators, which prepared the way for the revolution, were occasioned by the want of circuit courts, which, though long and earnestly petitioned for by the colonists, the mother country, with strange persistency, refused to establish.

The volume also contains some new testimony to the strong sympathy felt in South Carolina with the revolutionary spirit of the North. A resolution passed at the general provincial meeting in Charleston, July, 1774, was in these words:

"That while the oppressive acts relative to Boston are enforced, we will cheerfully, from time to time, contribute towards the relief of those poor persons there, whose unfortunate circumstances may be thought to stand in need of most assistance."

In this connection, a list is given of over thirty subscribers in St. David's parish, the aggregate of whose contributions for the poor of Boston is fifty-one pounds, fifteen shillings.

A still more interesting testimony to the patriotism of the Whigs of the Old Cheraws, is the gratitude which they expressed to Lord Chatham for his defence of the colonies. The author has in his possession a medal, which was found near St. David's Church, on which is the head of Mr. Pitt, with his name; and upon the reverse, the inscription: "The man, who, having saved the Parent, pleaded with success for her children." At the time it was found, nothing was known of the

existence of this medal. Subsequently, however, the author discovered an account of it in the South Carolina Gazette of July 22, 1766.

Bishop Gregg's book is a valuable contribution to our historical literature, and will be read with interest alike by the antiquary, the genealogist and the student of history.

D. G. HASKINS.

Public Libraries in the United States of America; their History, Condition and Management; Special Report, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [8vo. Two Parts. Part I. pp. 1187. Part II. pp. 89.]

This bulky volume is prepared under the direction of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, as the contribution of the Bureau of Education to the Centennial Anniversary. It is a work of great labor, more than ten thousand letters having been addressed to different sources of information, and, but for the aid of government, probably, it could not have been prepared. Nothing of the kind so complete has before been published in this country. As a work of reference, it supplies a want long felt, and will be invaluable. It gives a history of all the public libraries in the United States and full statistics, classified in the best manner. In nothing connected with the centennial year have we more reason for pride than in the great increase of our public libraries. In 1776 there were only 29 public libraries, with 45,623 vols.; in 1876 we had 3,682 public libraries, containing 12,276,964 vols. and 1,500,000 pamphlets. Nearly 3,000 of these libraries have been organized since 1850. In addition to the statistics there are valuable papers on many subjects relating to books and libraries, such as how to make them successful, the selection of books, library architecture, the binding and preservation of books, the preparation of catalogues, reading-rooms, &c. &c. These essays are prepared with great care, by persons specially qualified, and are full of valuable information and suggestions.

The thanks of all interested in libraries are eminently due to the Bureau of Education for this volume so happily conceived and so well executed. It does not profess to treat of the private libraries of the country, many of which, like the Brown library of Providence, and that of Mr. Lenox, of New York, are so very rich. A second part of the work, issued separately, is devoted to the best manner of preparing library catalogues.

W. C. TODD.

A Royal Descent, with other Pedigrees and Memorials. Compiled by THOMAS IN ELIZABETH SHARPE. London: Mitchell & Hughes, Printers. . . . 1875. [Royal 4to. pp. 135.]

The hobby of tracing a descent from some monarch of England is one in which many British genealogists indulge. Years ago Sir Bernard Burke published two printed volumes containing some 400 such pedigrees. The late Lord Farnham also printed several pamphlets tracing various families.

It is to be observed that these descents are always in the female lines. The illegitimate branches of the reigning family, or families rather, those preserving a descent in the male line, are very few. We find on the record some d'Estes or Fitz-Clarences, offshoots of the Hanoverian line; the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton and St. Albans descended from Charles II.; the Beauforts from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; but after all, the number of these families is very limited. The usual line of tracing descent is through the spindle side, from the daughters, granddaughters and remoter issue of the royal house.

We believe that no princess of the Hanoverian and Stuart lines married outside of a royal or princely family; but prior to the reign of Henry VIII. marriages with peers were not infrequent.

The tendency of the system of primo-geniture is of course to degrade the younger sons and the females of a family, and to create a constantly deteriorating position in their marriages. In this way the daughters of royalty have intermarried with great peers, their daughters with lesser peers, whose issue again have espoused knights, and thus the line proceeded to commoners, and even to those innumerable grades of which British genealogy disdains to take note.

In the present work we notice the extreme tenuity, to the genealogist's eye, of the royal stream. The author's great-great-great-grandmother was a Cope, whose grandfather married a Chaworth, whose great-grandmother was a Wyndham. Mary Wyndham's grandmother was a Howard, granddaughter of a Duke of Norfolk, whose great-grandfather married a granddaughter of Edward I. That is, in twenty generations, the sixth was a Howard, and from there down the pedigree

includes no one higher than a knight or baronet. Moreover this connection is mostly on the female side throughout.

One is involuntarily reminded of two facts, deducible from the arithmetical computation, namely, that in the twentieth degree, the proportion which one ancestor bears to all others equally progenitors of the descendant, is infinitesimally small. Secondly, that the number of possible descendants of that ancestor now living and equally entitled to the glory of the descent, is infinitely large.

Still we would not disparage the feeling which has led the author of this book to collect many valuable facts relative to the many families from which she is descended. It is the more interesting from the fact that much of the matter is not to be found in Burke, and may be of service, even in this country, to genealogists.

The families to whose record most space is given are those of Cope, Ellis, Sharpe, Jenkins, Stubbs, Woodruffe and Gouldsmyth; but it is hardly possible to give any satisfactory abstract of these fragmentary pedigrees.

W. H. W.

The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. Edited by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. . . . Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago. [Small 4to. Monthly. Six numbers, Jan., Feb., March, April, May and June, 64 pages each. Subscription price, \$5 a year.]

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. No. 1 of Vol. I. Philadelphia: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. No. 820 Spruce Street. 1877. [8vo. Quarterly, pp. 116. Subscription price, \$3 a year.]

The present year introduces to the public two new historical periodicals, which may be considered the organs of two of the principal historical societies in the United States. The *Magazine of American History* was commenced last January. Though under the editorial charge of the librarian of the New York Historical Society, it is not published by that Society, nor does the Society assume responsibility for the work. The other periodical, the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in May, is more clearly the organ of the Society which it represents—the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—for it is issued at the charge of its Publication Fund.

Each number of the New York work contains—1, An original article on some point of history from a recognized and authoritative pen; 2, a biographical sketch of some character of historic interest; 3, original documents, diaries, and letters; 4, reprints of rare documents; 5, notes and queries in the well-known English form; 6, reports of the proceedings of the New York Historical Society; 7, notices of historical publications. The publishers announce that Mr. Stevens, the editor, is to have “the active coöperation of many of our most distinguished historians,” among whom they “are permitted to name Messrs. J. Hammond Trumbull, John G. Shea, Henry C. Murphy, O. H. Marshall, J. Carson Brevoort, George H. Moore, John Russell Bartlett, George Henry Preble, E. B. O’Callaghan, Henry Onderdonk, Jr., Thomas Balch, B. F. DeCosta, and Charles W. Baird.” The five numbers issued contain many valuable articles, and with so capable an editor as Mr. Stevens, and such enterprising publishers as Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., we do not see how it can fail to succeed.

The initial number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, and the only one which has yet appeared, is also highly creditable to its conductors. It contains “The Diary of Robert Morton,” kept in Philadelphia in 1777; “The Hessians in Philadelphia;” “Edward Whalley, the Regicide;” and biographies of Baron Stiegel, the Rev. William C. Reichel, and the Rev. William M. Reynolds, D.D.; besides a selection from the memoirs prepared for the Congress of Authors at Philadelphia last July (see REGISTER, xxx. 461); the proceedings of the Society of which this magazine is the organ; a tabular pedigree of the descendants of Dr. William Shippen; and several pages of Notes and Queries. Among the authors whose articles appear here, are the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Gen. A. A. Humphreys, the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles J. Hoadly, William West Henry, Craig Biddle, Townsend Ward, John W. Jordan, Charles R. Hildeburn, Miss Helen Bell, Robert P. Robins, and the Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs. The magazine is sent free to the subscribers to the Publication Fund of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which we gave an account in the REGISTER for January, 1874 (*ante*, xxviii. 109–10).

The field which these periodicals have entered is one in which there is no danger of having too many workers. We wish them success in their efforts in the cause of historical literature.

J. W. D.

The History of the Church of North Middleboro', Massachusetts, in Six Discourses, Preached by its Acting Pastor, S. HOPKINS EMERY, author of "The Ministry of Taunton." [Motto.] Published by Request of the Church and Congregation. Middleborough: Harlow & Thatcher, Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 106.]

These six discourses were delivered in the summer of 1875. They are a valuable contribution to the ecclesiastical history of New England. This church was organized in 1748, and its first pastor was the Rev. Isaac Backus, then a congregationalist, but afterward celebrated as a baptist, and as the historian of that denomination in this country. The Rev. Mr. Emery gives a history of the territory before the organization of the church, and a minute history of the church, with biographies of the several ministers. He has evidently spared no labor in preparing this work, and few churches have so good a history. Lists of the members in 1876 and of the subscribers to the work are given; also indexes of subjects and names. J. W. D.

The Indian Miscellany; containing Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Languages, Religions, Traditions and Superstitions of the American Aborigines; with Descriptions of their Domestic Life, Manners, Customs, Traits, Amusements and Exploits; Travels and Adventures in the Indian Country; Incidents of Border Warfare; Missionary Relations, etc. Edited by W. W. BEACH. Albany: J. Munsell, 82 State St. 1877. [8vo. pp. 490. Price, \$4. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

This is a collection of papers relating to the aborigines, most of which have appeared before in various periodicals. One of them, the "Tradition of an Indian Attack on Hadley," is reprinted from the REGISTER (*ante*, xxviii. 379).

The volume before us is well written, as might be expected when we state that some of the best writers on Indian history are the authors of articles in its pages. It is also well printed, being from the press of our old friend Munsell, whose typographic skill is unrivalled, and who has labored long to preserve the history of our country and to give the historical works from his press an attractive dress. We appreciate his earnest and unselfish efforts, and trust that he will have his reward.

Among the great number of articles and the many different authors, it may seem invidious to particularize; but we will venture, however, to note a few which strike us as being of more than usual interest, probably because we have never read them before, namely: "The Aboriginal Inhabitants of Connecticut," "The Mission Colony of the Rappahannock," by Dr. Shea; "The Indian Reservations of California;" "Dyeing, Spinning and Weaving by the Camanches," &c.; "The Chipewas of Lake Superior;" "The Indian Languages of the Pacific," containing a remarkable analysis of the Indian dialects of the Pacific states; and The "Last of the Pequods," an eloquent tribute to the memory of that race by our friend, Benson J. Lossing.

Mr. Beach has done a good service for the cause of history in collecting and publishing these scattered materials illustrating the history of the aborigines of various parts of our country. He appropriately dedicates his book: "To the Memory of Samuel Gardner Drake, who, throughout a long and studious life, devoted constant and unwearied effort to the Recovery and Preservation of whatever related to the History of the Race whose annals must ere long constitute their only Monument."

F. KIDDER.

Young Folks' History of the United States. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, Author of "Atlantic Essays," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," "Malbone," etc. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. 1877. [18mo. pp. 370.]

Young Folks' Series. A Book of American Explorers. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. . . . Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1877. [18mo. pp. 367.]

The "Young Folks' History of the United States" was first issued two years ago. We find in the publisher's advertisement the theory of the book thus briefly and clearly stated. "It is that American history is in itself one of the most attractive of all subjects, and can be made interesting to old and young by being presented in a simple, clear and graphic way. In this book only such names and dates are introduced as are necessary to secure a clear and definite thread of connected incident in the mind of the reader; and the space thus saved is devoted to illustrative traits and incidents, and the details of daily living. By this means, it is believed that much more can be conveyed, even of the philosophy of history, than when it is overlaid and hidden by a mass of mere statistics."

Col. Higginson has succeeded admirably in reducing his ideas to practice, and has written a work which will interest the young and at the same time repay the perusal of those of maturer years.

The companion volume to the preceding work, the "Book of American Explorers," was published the present year. It relates, in the very words of the original authorities, the incidents in the expeditions of the several explorers of various nationalities to these shores, from the visits of the Northmen in the tenth century to the settlement of the Massachusetts colony by the English in the seventeenth. "One great thing which I wished my readers to learn," the author tells us, "is the charm of an original narrative. We should all rather hear a shipwreck described by a sailor who was on board the ship, than to read the best account of it afterwards, prepared by the most skillful writer."

The volumes are illustrated with numerous engravings.

J. W. D.

Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness; including Traditions of the Indians, Early Explorers, Pioneer Settlers, Hermit Hunters, &c. By NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER, of the Troy Bar. . . . Troy, N. Y.: William H. Young. 1877. [8vo. pp. 311. Price \$2. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

The summer tourist who visits the picturesque regions of northern New York will find this volume an agreeable and instructive companion. The perusal of its pages will increase his interest in the scenes whose beauty and grandeur had attracted him; for he will learn that they have been the theatre of important, stirring and romantic events. The region here described was long the seat of the warlike Iroquois, the famous Five Nations of Indians. Here one of the decisive battles of the world was fought. With this country the names of many remarkable personages have been linked, and many wonderful events have here transpired.

Mr. Sylvester has given a great variety of incidents in his historical and descriptive sketches. History here has all the charm and interest of fiction, and the creations of fancy are here rivalled by reality.

The book is handsomely printed, and is illustrated by fine portraits of Champlain and Sir William Johnson. Both a table of contents and an index are given.

J. W. D.

Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A. Reprinted from the "Manchester Courier." Revised and Corrected. Vol. I. April, 1875—December, 1876. Manchester: J. E. Cornish, 33 Piccadilly, Thomas J. Day, 53 Market Street. ["Only 250 copies printed." 4to. pp. 282, issued in 7 parts, price two shillings each.]

Notes on the Life of Dr. John Hewytt, a Lancashire Worthy, Born at Eccles, co. Lanc., September 4, 1614; Beheaded on Tower Hill, June 8, 1658. With a facsimile of a contemporary Portrait of Dr. Hewytt. Reprinted from "Local Gleanings" in the "Manchester Courier." Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A. Manchester: Thomas Sowler & Sons, "Courier office." 1877. [12mo. pp. 21.]

In the REGISTER for April last (*ante*, p. 241), we gave a brief notice of the "Local Gleanings" of the *Manchester Courier*. Eight quarterly parts of the reprint of these "Gleanings" are now before us. The parts for the years 1875 and 1876, seven in number, complete the first, and that for April, 1877, begins the second volume. Mr. Earwaker, in his introduction to the "Local Gleanings" column in the *Courier*, thus remarks: "One of the most hopeful features of the present age is the growing interest which is evinced towards historical studies, and to no branch of this wide field of inquiry is so much attention being given as to local history, which indeed supplies the materials for history itself. Our local historians have good reason to congratulate themselves on the valuable materials for county history which have been provided to their hands by the labors of the Chetham Society. There are however in existence very many valuable documents which it might be somewhat beyond the province of that society to edit, and for these documents this column will always be open. Such historic fragments we desire to gather up, and it is proposed to make this weekly column the receptacle of any matters that tend to illustrate bygone times in the two counties. Local topography and literature, local celebrities, &c., will also find a place."

Mr. Earwaker, the editor, has performed his task in a very able and conscientious manner. Familiar himself with the history of the portion of England in which he resides, he has had the good fortune to enlist among his contributors other gentle-

men distinguished for their antiquarian attainments. In the eight parts which have already appeared, much valuable and interesting material is preserved, relating to the history, biography, bibliography and genealogy of the two counties. Numerous documents illustrating these subjects, never before printed, appear in these pages. The first volume of the reprint has a good index, as all such books should have. Indeed a book like this without an index would lose half its value.

From the limited number printed, the work will soon become scarce. Even now, it is difficult to procure some of the early numbers. Those who intend to add it to their libraries are advised to secure it without delay.

Besides the quarterly parts, two separate works have been reprinted from these columns in the *Courier*. One of them, "Extracts from a Lancashire Diary," was noticed in our last; the other, "Notes on the Life of Dr. John Hewytt," whose title we give above, is now before us. Dr. Hewytt, a native of Lancashire, was a distinguished preacher in London in the time of the commonwealth, and suffered death under Cromwell for his devotion to the exiled king. Among the new information here found is a valuable genealogical contribution by Col. Chester. Both works are contained in the serial reprint of "Local Gleanings;" and Mr. Earwaker is the editor of both.

J. W. D.

Memorial of the Semi-Centennial of the Philomathean Society, Phillips Academy Andover, Mass. [8vo. pp. 142.]

Phillips Academy, Andover, in less than a year will be a century old, it having been opened April 30, 1778. During this time many persons whose names have since been identified with the literature or history of the country have received instruction within its walls. Midway between that opening and the present time, the Philomathean Society was formed among its students. The earliest record of its doings, preserved, bears date January 5, 1825.

The fiftieth anniversary of the society was celebrated at Andover, May 30, 1875. An historical address was then delivered by the Hon. Samuel B. Noyes of Canton, which was followed by a poem by Charles A. Dickinson and other appropriate exercises; all of which are preserved in the beautiful pamphlet before us.

The committee of arrangements in their preface to this work express their obligations to the Hon. Samuel B. Noyes, "not only for the painstaking labor in preparing his admirable address (the first and only complete and accurate history of the society), but also for the liberality which ensured from the outset the financial success of the enterprise. To him we owe, also, the preservation of the free utterances of the after-dinner speeches."

The work is embellished with a portrait of the late Rev. Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D., principal of the Academy from 1837 to 1871, and with views of some of the Academy buildings and other illustrations.

J. W. D.

Voyages of the Northmen to America; including Extracts from Icelandic Sagas relating to Western Voyages by Northmen in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries in an English Translation by North Ludlow Beamish; with a Synopsis of the Historical Evidence and the Opinion of Prof. Rafn as to the Places visited by the Scandinavians on the Coast of America. Edited with an Introduction by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M. Boston: Printed for the Prince Society. 1877. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 162.]

This is the last issued volume of the "Publications of the Prince Society." The previous volume, Mr. Bell's monograph on the Rev. John Wheelwright, was noticed in the April number of the REGISTER (*ante*, page 246).

The editor of the present volume, the Rev. Mr. Slafter, states so concisely the object and contents of the book, that we cannot do better than to quote his words: "The historical interest which attaches to the voyages of the Northmen to America in the tenth and eleventh centuries, has led the council of the Prince Society to believe that the character of these voyages, as set forth and delineated in the original Icelandic sagas, or ancient Scandinavian manuscripts, should be rendered accessible to the members of the society in an English translation. The excellent version of Mr. Beamish, long since out of print, has been used for this purpose. To this has been added Prof. Rafn's synopsis of the historical evidence contained in the sagas, and his attempt to identify the places visited by the Northmen.

"The introduction contains an account of the first publication of the sagas by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and the views of the editor as to the credibility of these manuscripts as historical documents.

"As the text of this volume contains all that may be considered trustworthy evidence relating to the visits of the Northmen to this country, it is confidently hoped that it will prove to be not the least valuable of the society's publications."

Mr. Slafter arrives at the conclusion that though there is presumptive evidence that the Northmen visited these shores, no authentic traces of their residence here can be found. This opinion, we think, is now entertained by the best writers on American history. Though he considers the outlines of the narratives of the sagas so clear and distinct that unprejudiced students of history will not differ as to their general interpretation, yet "in the minor features and lesser descriptions" he thinks them "exceedingly indefinite," so that it is impossible to "fix upon the exact movements of the Northmen on our coast, and the particular localities which they occupied when here."

The editor shows a thorough knowledge of his subject, and has performed his task with judgment and ability. His annotations are never cumbersome, and are made to assist the reader rather than for display. The book, like its predecessors, is beautifully printed, and does credit to the press of John Wilson & Son, famous for its superior typography. It is illustrated by maps and has a good index. J. W. D.

The Pequot Indians. An Historical Sketch. By RICHARD A. WHEELER. ["G. B. & J. H. Utter, Steam Printers, Westerly, R. I." 1877. 8vo. pp. 23.]

We presume that this is the paper by Judge Wheeler, which he read before the New London County Historical Society, on the 22d of February, 1876. (See REGISTER, xxx. 252.) It is a very interesting paper, and probably contains all the information which can be obtained on the subject. We find some facts stated here which we have not met with before, but which Judge Wheeler probably obtained from local traditions.

Our readers are aware that the above-named Society intends to erect a monument on the site of the old Pequot fort, captured in 1637 by Capt. John Mason (*ante*, xxx. 129, 252; xxxi. 119.) We have seen a photograph of the proposed monument, which is described in the last volume of the REGISTER (p. 252), and are much pleased with the design. The site of this monument is unequalled, commanding as it does an uninterrupted view of the town of Groton, and the valley and villages of the Mystic, as well as the northern shores of Fisher's island, all of which is historic ground, as here dwelt one of the largest tribes of the aborigines. With the multitude of vessels continually passing the Sound, its magnificent view will constantly recall to the mariner that this was the hunting-ground and war-path of the now nearly extinct Pequots.

F. K.

Transfer of Erin, or the Acquisition of Ireland by England. By THOMAS C. AMORY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. [8vo. pp. 654. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston. Price, \$4.]

The present book is an enlargement and completion of the work by Mr. Amory, which appeared in successive numbers of the REGISTER in the years 1874 and '75. In this volume the author has, to use his own words, "endeavored to present the leading incidents of that momentous struggle," in Ireland, "for tribal or national independence, which at the commencement of the seventeenth century terminated in complete subjugation of the island to the English crown." From the invasion of Ireland in the twelfth century to the establishment of the Episcopal church in the sixteenth, a period of more than three centuries and a half, the two races were of the same faith, so that religious differences, which, soon after the period at which this history ends, became so prominent in the troubles of the Irish people, had then no existence. Mr. Amory has therefore little occasion to dwell upon this element of discord.

In this book we have a full and impartial history of the long and bloody wars in Ireland, and the ruin which they brought to that afflicted country. The author shows great familiarity with the characteristics and history of the various Irish sects or tribes, and the ancient legends with which Ireland abounds, as well as the wars which form the principal subject of his volume.

We have been permitted to read a number of highly complimentary letters which the author has received from writers and others, familiar with the subjects of which he treats. One of them, which we have ventured to quote, says: "As often as I have taken it [the 'Transfer of Erin'] up, which is as often as I have leisure, I have been greatly delighted with it. Your treatment of those parts of the history illustrated by the late published State Papers makes your book an *original* work. I

have never seen the history of the Desmonds, and especially the war of the last Earl and his death, told with anything like the same completeness and power. Ireland cannot fail to feel the value of an independent testimony like yours. Coming from such a distance, it is like coming from posterity, being above the current passions of the country treated of."

Mr. Amory is hopeful of the future of Ireland. "With more of the general diffusion of knowledge and the consequent equalization of property," he remarks, "with modified laws of succession, likely to approve themselves to growing enlightenment, what is unreasonable will rectify itself." He refers to the fact that "parliament has been sustained by public opinion in recognizing the duty of making amends, and the impolicy of leaving any just ground of jealousy to the millions who fight the national battles. The tenure act," he adds, "is an initial step, which, if followed out in the same spirit, will soon disarm what remains of disaffection."

The book has a good index, and is beautifully printed by Messrs. David Clapp & Son.

J. W. D.

The Alarm on the Night of April 18, 1775. [Boston, 1876. 8vo. pp. 12.]

Paul Revere's Signal. The True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston. By the Rev. JOHN LEE WATSON, D.D. *With Remarks on Laying Dr. Watson's Communication before the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Nov. 9, 1876. By CHARLES DEANE. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1877. [8vo. pp. 16.]

The first of these pamphlets is by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, author of the "History of the Siege of Boston." It is a remonstrance, presented in December, 1876, to the authorities of the city of Boston, against the proposed placing of a tablet on Christ Church bearing an inscription that from the steeple of that church lanterns were shown giving warning of the march to Lexington. These lanterns are said to have been shown from the steeple of the "North Church," and the question is what building bore that designation (*ante*, p. 109). Mr. Frothingham argues that it was the Congregationalist meetinghouse in North Square, known as the "Old North," and quotes books, almanacs and maps, as evidence that this building was known as the "North Church," and that the Episcopal Church in Salem Street was always called "Christ Church." The project of placing a tablet on Christ Church was defeated.

In the second pamphlet a different opinion is advanced. Dr. Deane has here reprinted the article by the Rev. Dr. Watson, which appeared in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of July 20, 1876, and of which we gave an abstract in the REGISTER for January (p. 109). He has also printed a letter addressed to himself by Dr. Watson, dated Orange, N. J., Oct. 21, 1876, in which other reasons were given for the views expressed in the *Advertiser*. But the most important part of the pamphlet is that written by Dr. Deane himself, in which he shows conclusively, from contemporary books and manuscripts, that Christ Church was called the "North Church" as early as the last century, the first book quoted having been printed in 1768. After reading this pamphlet, few will doubt that the signals were shown from the steeple of Christ Church. It has been asserted that Mr. Newman, the sexton of that church, was arrested by the British, but that, no evidence being found against him, he was discharged. It is somewhat singular that in none of the English letters and other accounts from Boston at that time, which have been made public, do we find mentioned the display of such signals by the Americans, nor the arrest of any person for this offence.

J. W. D.

Greenes of Warwick in Colonial History. Read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, February 27, 1877. By HENRY E. TURNER, M.D. Newport, R. I.: Davis & Pitman, Steam Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 71.]

This volume is devoted to what may be styled the elder branch of the descendants of John Greene, an early settler of Shawomet or Warwick, R. I., and an efficient co-laborer with Samuel Gorton in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Besides an account of the American progenitor of this race, we have here a full memoir of his son John Greene, who was active in the affairs of the colony, holding various important offices, among them that of lieutenant governor; and sketches of other prominent descendants, two of whom, both named William, were governors of the colony. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, though a descendant of the first John Greene, was of a different branch from those whose memorials are here given.

Dr. Turner is better acquainted with the genealogy of his state than any other person we know of. In the present work, he has thoroughly investigated his subject, and has collected much matter that has never before appeared in print. In his memoir of the first John Greene, he gives full details of the treatment of the settlers of Shawomet by the authorities of Massachusetts, who now, as on some other occasions, showed little regard for the rights of their weaker neighbors, and remorselessly sought to crush out their liberties. Other important historical subjects are treated under other names.

J. W. D.

A List of the Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society. With an Account of the Organization of the Society and an Explanation of its Objects. Commonwealth Steam Printing House, Topeka, Kansas. [1877. 8vo. pp. 18.]

This society was organized in Topeka, Dec. 13, 1875, and promises to be a very useful institution. George A. Crawford is the president, and F. G. Adams, secretary. "The collections of the society are made the property of the state. Thirty bound copies each of the several publications of the state are donated to the society, as published, for the purpose of exchange with other societies and institutions."

J. W. D.

A Crosby Family. Josiah Crosby [and] Sarah Fitch . . . and their Descendants. By their grandson NATHAN CROSBY, of Lowell, Mass. Lowell, Mass.: Stone, Huse & Co., Book and Job Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 143.]

Genealogy of the Descendants of Dr. William Shippen, the elder, of Philadelphia, Member of the Continental Congress. By ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN, author of the *Genealogy of the Roberdeau Family*. Privately Printed. Washington: Josiah L. Pearson, Printer. 1877. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Genealogical History of Thomas Boston Clarkson and Sarah Caroline Clarkson née Heriot. [No place nor date. 8vo. pp. 4.]

Biographical Notes of our Beloved Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, late of Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland: Leader Printing Company. 1876. [12mo. pp. 26.]

In the book whose title is first given, the author, Judge Crosby, has given a complete genealogy of the descendants of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crosby, of Amherst, N. H., with full biographical sketches of the more prominent personages. The book has for a frontispiece the portraits of Dr. Asa Crosby, of Hanover, and his six sons, three of whom, Dixi and Alpheus, professors in Dartmouth College, and the Hon. Nathan, the author of this work, have been quite distinguished. Prefixed is the American ancestry of Josiah Crosby and an article on the Crosbys of England. It is a work of much merit.

Mr. Buchanan prefaces his genealogy by the statement that it is intended merely as a continuation of that published in 1855 in the Shippen Papers by the late Thomas Balch. The work is well arranged, and the dates are full and precise.

Thomas Boston Clarkson, whose genealogy is given in the third pamphlet, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 4, 1809. His maternal grandmother was Christiana, daughter of Thomas Boston, V.D.M., whose ancestry is traced back five generations to her tresayle, Andrew Boston, born in Ayre, Scotland, about 1597.

About one half of the last pamphlet is devoted to the genealogy of William and Mary Thomas (Haines) Hall, furnishing one line of families of the names Hall, Haines and Thomas.

J. W. D.

Notes and Additions to the History of Gloucester. By JOHN J. BABSON. Part First: Early Settlers. Gloucester, Mass.: M. V. B. Perley, Telegraph Office. 1876. [8vo. pp. 94.]

Abstract of the History of Hudson from its First Settlement to the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence, July 4, 1876. By CHARLES HUDSON. With the Action of the Town and the Proceedings at the Celebration. Published by Vote of the Town. 1877. [8vo. pp. 78. With portrait of the Orator and Heliotype Illustrations.]

Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration in Easthampton, Mass., July 4, 1876. By Rev. PARSON W. LYMAN. Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Company, Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 85. Price in paper, 25 cts.]

These three works may be considered as supplements to previous histories of their native towns by the same authors. In 1860, the Hon. John J. Babson published his *History of Gloucester*, an elaborate work on which for years he had been engaged.

Since its publication much genealogical matter relative to the early settlers of Gloucester has come into his hands, which in 1872 he commenced publishing, by instalments, in the *Gloucester Telegraph*. With the same type a few copies have been printed in this form.

The Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, in 1862, published an equally meritorious work, the *History of Marlborough* (*ante*, xvi. 198). Four years later, in 1866, a new town was formed, chiefly from Marlborough, to which was given the name of Hudson. Last year being the tenth anniversary of its incorporation, the town commemorated that event and the centenary of American independence by a public celebration, the proceedings at which are printed in one of the books before us. Very appropriately, the person in whose honor the town was named was invited to deliver the address, a circumstance which perhaps never before occurred.

In 1866, the Rev. Payson W. Lyman, of Belchertown, published a valuable history of Easthampton, in a duodecimo of 192 pages. His address last July is chiefly devoted to the services of this town in the revolution. To a few of the copies have been added the "Belchertown War Record," 14 pages, in which he does for his adopted town what Judge Worcester has done in the *REGISTER* for Hollis, N. H.

J. W. D.

Proceedings at the Dedication of the New Building of the Brighton Branch of the Public Library. October 29th, 1874. [Seal.] Boston: Issued by the Boston Public Library. Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 24.]

On the annexation of the town of Brighton to the city of Boston in January, 1874, the Holton Library, the property of that town, which was opened to the public in 1864, was transferred to Boston and became a branch of the Public Library of that city. Brighton was at that time erecting a building for its library. This was finished by Boston the same year, the whole cost of the building being about seventy thousand dollars. A heliotype view of this beautiful edifice embellishes the pamphlet before us.

The address at the dedication was by the Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, who was connected with the Holton Library, during the whole term of its separate existence, either as president or trustee. Mr. Whitney takes as a text the catalogue of a social library established in Brighton fifty years previously (1824), of which catalogue one copy, and perhaps only one, has been preserved. He compares the books found in it with the literature of the present day, noting many books now considered indispensable that were not then written. Besides this, he gives a history of the several libraries in Brighton, showing that it has long been a reading community. One of our earliest American novels, "The Coquette," was written by Mrs. Hannah Foster, a resident of Brighton. We believe that no novel, except Mrs. Morton's "Power of Sympathy," was written in this country before it.

J. W. D.

General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine. Semi-Centennial Anniversary, including the Address by Rev. A. S. Packard, the Historical Sketch, 1867-1876, Index for 50 Years, and other Documents.—Maine Missionary Society Sixty Ninth Anniversary.—Held with the Churches in Portland, June 27, 28 and 29, 1876. Portland: B. Thurston & Co., Printers. 1876.

Last year was the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, this Conference having been organized at Portland, Jan. 1826, preliminary steps for which were taken in 1824. The "Minutes" for the present year contain, besides the annual statistics and necrology, much historical matter, suited to the occasion. A Semi-Centennial Discourse by Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, D.D., of Bowdoin College, gives a history of the Conference.

Since 1855, the Minutes have been edited by Dea. Elnathan F. Duren of Bangor, the compiler of the Manual of the Hammond Street Church in that city, published in 1871, which is a model for such publications, especially in the fulness and convenient arrangement of the statistics of members. In 1867, Dea. Duren prepared for that year's minutes an alphabetical list of the Congregational churches of Maine, from 1672 to 1867, with the dates of their organization and of the settlement of their several ministers as far as he could obtain them; and other important particulars. This list is very carefully prepared, and shows commendable research on the part of the compiler. It is, we think, the second compilation of a list of all the Congregational churches in a state. The first, for Greenleaf's "Ecclesiastical Sketches of Maine" does not profess to give all the ministers, was the lists of churches and their ministers in the several towns in Massachusetts, which was commenced, by counties, in the "American Quarterly Register" in 1834, and completed in 1842.

The third state of which such a list has been prepared is New Hampshire, a list of its churches and ministers having recently been compiled by the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, and published in the "Congregational Quarterly" for October, 1875, and April, 1876. This has since been reprinted (*ante*, p. 240). No similar lists for Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont are known to us.

In the minutes of the Conference for the present year, Dea. Duren has continued his lists from 1867 to the present time, and has supplied some previous dates which he failed to procure in season for his former compilation. J. W. D.

Journal of a Tour to Niagara Falls in the year 1805. By TIMOTHY BIGELOW. With an Introduction by a Grandson. [Motto.] Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 121.]

On the 8th of July, 1805, the author, accompanied by several of his friends, left Boston "to visit the celebrated Falls of Niagara; purposing, however, to examine all the natural curiosities to be met with near their route, which should not occasion too great a diversion from their main object; and to return home by the way of Montreal and Lake Champlain." The journal is valuable as a description of the country through which they travelled at the beginning of this century, and which has seen such wonderful changes since.

The author, the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, an eminent lawyer in this state, died at Medford, May 18, 1821, aged 54. One of his sons was the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., of Boston; another, the Hon. John P. Bigelow, was, from 1849 to 1852, Mayor of Boston; while his daughter, Katharine, was the wife of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, from 1849 to 1852 United States Minister to Great Britain. A son of this couple, Abbott Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, is the editor of the volume before us. It has been privately printed in an elegant style, which does credit to the judgment and taste of Mr. Lawrence. J. W. D.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Union with the Most Ancient and Honorable Grand Lodges of Europe and America, according to the Old Constitutions. Special Communication, March 8, 1877, Quarterly Communication, March 11, 1877, and Special Communication, March 23, 1877. Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch St. 1877. [8vo. pp. iv. and 175.]

On the 8th of March last, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts celebrated its one hundredth anniversary as a sovereign and independent organization. Among the interesting proceedings on that occasion was the Oration of the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, in which he set forth at length and with great research the history of the two Grand Lodges which existed here at the beginning of the Revolution and of the measures that resulted in their union, the condition of the various Masonic organizations in this and the other colonies and their relations to each other at that period, the influence of these organizations upon the war and upon the cause of political Independence, and the important services of many individual members of the Fraternity in the Army and Navy, in the public councils, and in civil life. The record is as interesting as it is honorable and remarkable.

This discourse with the appended documents, and the other proceedings of this anniversary celebration, make a very valuable contribution to our centennial history. A. H. H.

A Narrative of the Captivity of Luke Swetland in 1778 and 1779, among the Seneca Indians. Written by Himself. Waterville, N. Y.: James J. Guernsey, Printer, Times Office. 1875. [12mo. pp. 38+4.]

This is a reprint of a pamphlet printed for the author at Hartford, Ct., which is now so rare that its title does not appear in Field's "Indian Bibliography," and the editor of this edition, a descendant from Mr. Swetland's brother, knows of no other copy in the family but the one inherited by him from which he prints; and this lacks the title-page. The original manuscript is still preserved in the possession of a descendant from the author of the narrative, Mrs. Caroline M. (Swetland) Pettibone, wife of Payne Pettibone, Esq., of Wyoming, Pa.

Luke Swetland was born in Lebanon, Ct., June 16, 1729, and was one of the Connecticut settlers of Wyoming, residing in that valley in 1776, when he entered the American service. At the time of the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, on account of some disability, he was in Forty Fort, three miles below the battle ground,

and took no part in the fight. On the 25th of August following, he and a neighbor, Joseph Blanchard, were taken prisoners near Nanticoke in the Wyoming valley, by a party of Seneca Indians, who carried them to their own country near Seneca Lake. After suffering severely from cold and want, and failing in several attempts to escape, he was at length rescued by our army under Gen. Sullivan. He died in Wyoming, Jan. 30, 1823, aged 93.

The editor of this edition, Amos O. Osborn, Esq., of Waterville, N. Y., has added from a small manuscript of Luke Swetland, now owned by his descendant Mrs. Pettibone, of Wyoming, the author's "Experience while in captivity among the Seneca Indians at Appletown," now Romulus, N. Y., never before printed; and in an appendix an extract from Miner's "History of Wyoming," relative to Mr. Swetland and his captivity; some "Genealogical Notes" on the Swetland family, and other matters of interest.

J. W. D.

A Memorial Sermon on the Rev. Frederick William Chapman of Rocky-Hill, Conn., who died July 21, 1876. By the Rev. WILLIAM P. FISHER. Delivered at Rocky-Hill, July 30, 1876; also at South Glastenbury, August 13, 1876. With a Biographical Sketch. Hartford: Fowler, Miller & Co., Printers, 2 State Street. 1877. [12mo. pp. 20.]

The late Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Rocky-Hill, Ct., was one of the best and most prolific writers on New England genealogy. A memorial sketch of his life will be found in our January number (*ante*, p. 124). The Rev. Mr. Fisher in this sermon pays a fitting tribute to his character. The Biographical Sketch appended is by Henry A. Chapman, of Hartford, Ct., son of the deceased, who has written an interesting account of his father.

J. W. D.

The Strong Staff and the Beautiful Rod Broken. A Sermon commemorative of the Life and Character of Joseph Smith, late Rear-Admiral in the Navy of the United States of America, preached on Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 28, A.D. 1877, in St. Andrew's Church, Hanover, Diocese of Massachusetts, by the Reverend WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, S.T.D., Minister of the Parish. Published by Request. Boston: A. Williams and Company. 1877. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Rear-Admiral Smith was born in Hanover, Mass., March 30, 1790, and died in the City of Washington on the 17th of January of the present year. He entered the Navy as a midshipman on the 16th of January, 1809, and largely participated in the hardships and in the honors of that branch of the public service during a long life. He was a thoroughly competent, brave, high-toned and useful officer, and possessed at all times the fullest confidence of his associates and of the public.

Dr. Brooks pays an eloquent and fitting tribute to the moral worth and public services of this gallant and distinguished officer.

A. H. H.

Pre-Historic Wisconsin. Annual Address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in the Assembly Chamber, Feb. 18, 1876. By Prof. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL.D. [8vo. pp. 31, with five pages of Illustrations in heliotype.]

Large and important discoveries of pre-historic remains have been found in Wisconsin, and these have been chiefly gathered into the archæological department of its Historical Society: being about nine thousand products of the stone-age, from within less than one-fifth of the area of the state. Of these discoveries, the most interesting and certainly the most unexpected, was the recent finding of implements of copper, of which the Society possesses the largest collection in the world. These were all found in Wisconsin, and most of them brought together, since November, 1871, "by the zeal and perseverance of one man, Frederic S. Perkins."

Dr. Butler gives a brief history of the progress of discovery of pre-historic remains of different kinds in Europe and America, and especially the history of the Wisconsin remains. In addressing the Society, he was consciously speaking also to the whole people of the state. He seeks to impress upon them a due sense of the significance, value and use of such relics, and hence of the duty and importance of collecting and preserving them. His learning, humor, wit and tact enable him to invest with fresh interest any subject upon which he speaks or writes. Indeed, he "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing,"—unless, perhaps, in some legislator "who sees no use in such stuff."

He has enriched this address with *fac-similes*, in heliotype, of twenty-four representative copper implements mentioned in the text and described in an appended note. Annexed to this address is an interesting report made by Dr. Butler to the

Society, in 1864, on a medal struck in Munster, in 1648, in commemoration of the "Peace of Westphalia." This medal was found in 1861 about six inches beneath the surface of the soil, at a new settlement named Maxwell, Wisconsin, by a farmer in plowing. *Fac-similes* of both the obverse and reverse are given in heliotype. How this medal came to be carried into the uncultivated wilderness of North America, about two centuries ago, is as great a mystery as is its present location. It has been missing from the cabinet of the Society for several years, and is supposed to have been stolen. Let the thief have no peace till he restores it to the lawful custodians!

A. H. H.

The Washington-Crawford Letters. Being the Correspondence between George Washington and William Crawford, from 1767 to 1781, concerning Western Lands. With an Appendix, containing later Letters of Washington on the same Subject; and Letters from Valentine Crawford to Washington, written in 1774 and 1775. Chronologically arranged and carefully annotated. By O. W. BUTTERFIELD. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1877. [8vo. pp. xi. and 107.]

Besides the revelations these letters make of the beginning of Western land speculations, they bring to light incidents of importance, little known hitherto, in the early settlement of the trans-Alleghany region, and in, what is generally styled, Lord Dunmore's War. They also furnish not a little curious information about Washington's large and valuable possessions in the Ohio Valley, and in some measure help to rectify and complete the history of that part of the country.

Whatever relates to the life and character of Washington will have an abiding interest for his countrymen, and every fresh contribution in that regard will be eagerly welcomed. His correspondent and agent, William Crawford, who subsequently perished by torture at the hands of the savages, has given to Western Annals one of their most affecting and romantic chapters.

Mr. Butterfield's annotations add great value and interest to the work, and like all his historical labors show an accurate and full knowledge of his subject.

The volume is furnished with an Index, and is handsomely and appropriately printed.

A. H. H.

The Centennial Celebrations of the City of Newton on the Seventeenth of June and the Fourth of July, by and under the direction of the City of Newton. [Seal.] Newton: Published by Order of the City Council. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 167. With Heliotypes.]

July 4, 1876. *Centennial Celebration at Canton. Historical Address* by Hon. CHARLES ENDICOTT. Boston: William Bense, Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 47.]

History of the Town of Huntington in the County of Hampshire, Mass., From its First Settlement to the Year 1876. By Rev. J. H. BISBEE. Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Co., Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 40.]

Address delivered in the First Parish Church in Bolton, July 4, 1876, at the Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence; and also in Observance of the 138th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town. By RICHARD S. EDES. Together with Other Proceedings relating to the same Occasions. With an Appendix. Clinton: Printed by W. J. Coulter, Courant Office. 1877. [8vo. pp. 57.]

In our January (p. 136) and April (p. 244) numbers of the current year, we noticed some of the historical addresses which the centennial year of American independence brought out. We give above the titles of a few other works of the same character. Much local history is preserved in them.

J. W. D.

The Stars and Stripes: the Flag of the United States of America: When, where, and by whom it was first Saluted? The Question Answered. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1876. [8vo. pp. 26.]

This valuable collection of documents relative to the first salute to the American flag from a foreign power has been prepared by the Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, formerly secretary of state, now governor of New Hampshire. The salute was given Nov. 16, 1776, by Johannes de Graef, governor of the Dutch island of St. Eustatius, to an American brig the *Andrea Doria*, Capt. Robertson. A portrait of De Graef is in the state house at Concord, N. H. (See REGISTER, xxviii. 442.) This as a recognition by a foreign power of American independence, preceded that given to Paul Jones by the French in Quiberon bay, Feb. 15, 1778 (*ante*, xxix. 15, 317); but we

doubt whether the flag saluted bore the stars as well as the stripes. Evidence is produced that it bore thirteen stripes, but Rear-Adm. Preble in his "History of the American Flag" gives several flags with this device, which were used previous to June 14, 1777, when the American congress passed the resolve: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

J. W. D.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

Presented to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society to June 1, 1877.

Narrative of Le Moyne, an Artist who accompanied the French Expedition to Florida under Laudonnière, 1564. Translated from the Latin of De Bry. With Heliotypes of the Engravings taken from the Artist's Original Drawings. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1875. [Folio, pp. 23+15, and 44 plates.]

War Department. Report of the Reconnaissance from Carroll, Montana Territory, on the Upper Missouri, to the Yellowstone National Park and Return, made in the summer of 1875. By William Ludlow, Captain of Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [Folio, pp. 155. With Illustrations.]

Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War for the Year 1876. In Three Parts. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [8vo., 3 vols.—i. pp. 774; ii. pp. 706; iii. pp. 762. With Illustrations.]

Railways of New South Wales. Report of their Construction and Working from 1872 to 1875 inclusive. By John Rae, A.M., Commissioner for Railways. Presented to Parliament by Command. Sidney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer. 1876. [Folio, pp. 128. With Illustrations.]

Report upon the Census of Rhode Island. 1875. With the Statistics of the Population, Agriculture, Fisheries and Shore Farms, and Manufactures of the State. By Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Superintendent of the Census. [Seal.] Providence: Providence Press Company, State Printers. 1877. [8vo. 159.]

United States Geological Explorations of the Fortieth Parallel. Clarence King, Geologist-in-Charge. Microscopical Petrography. By Ferdinand Zirkel. Submitted to the Chief of Engineers, and published by order of the Secretary of War under Authority of Congress. Illustrated by Twelve Plates. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [Folio, pp. 297. With Illustrations.]

Directory of Danvers, Marblehead, Peabody, Manchester, Essex, Wenham and Topsfield. With Street and Advertising Directories, Town Registers, Map, etc. No. 3. [Wood Cut.] By D. Dudley & Co. Boston, Mass. 1877. [8vo. pp. 322+32. "For sale by A. A. Smith & Co., Salem; B. F. Stevens, Peabody."]

Archæology: or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London [Seal.] London: Printed by Nichols & Sons, 25 Parliament Street. [Royal 4to. pp. 261. Vol. 44, Part 2. With Illustrations.]

Report of the Massachusetts State Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. 1876. Boston: Albert J. Wright, State Printer. 1877. [8vo. pp. 102.]

International Series. The American Journal of Education. Published Quarterly. Edited by Henry Barnard, LL.D. Volume One. Entire Series. Volume XXVI. Hartford: Office of American Journal of Education. 1876. [8vo. pp. 916.]

Report of the Commission to procure Memorial Statues for the National Statuary Hall at Washington. 1876. Boston: Albert J. Wright, State Printer. 1877. [8vo. pp. 61.]

The Fisheries of Gloucester, from the First Catch by the English in 1623, to the Centennial Year 1876. Giving an Account of the First Settlement; Development of the Fishing Business; Various Branches; Statistics of Catch; Models of Vessels; The Granite Interest; The Advantages of Cape Ann as a Place of Summer Resort, etc. etc. [Wood-cut.] Gloucester: Proctor Brothers, Publishers, Cape Ann Advertiser Office. [8vo. pp. 88.]

Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association at the Annual Meeting, June 17, 1876. With the Address of Richard Frothingham, President of the Association. Boston: Bunker Hill Monument Association. 1876. [8vo. pp. 53.]

Norfolk County Manual and Year Book for 1876. Compiled, Prepared and Published by Henry O. Hildreth. Dedham, Mass. 1877. [8vo. pp. 156.]

Oliver Smith Chapman. Born August 18, 1811. Died February 8, 1877. Privately printed. 1877. [8vo. pp. 23.]

Hollis Street Church from Mather Byles to Thomas Starr King, 1732—1861. Two Discourses given in Hollis Street Meeting-house, Dec. 31, 1876, and Jan. 7, 1877. By George

Leonard Chaney. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis. 1877. [8vo. pp. 70. With Helio-types.]

A Brief Account of the University of the South. By the Rev. David Greene Haskins, Cambridge, Mass. [Seal.] New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. 1877. [12 mo. pp. 47.]

Pleasant Waters. A Song of the Sea and Shore. By James Davis. [Motto.] Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1877. [18mo. pp. 104.]

Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, from its Institution, Jan. 21, 1875, to the Re-organization under the General Laws of the Commonwealth, March 6, 1877. Worcester: Published by the Society. 1877. [8vo. pp. 69. No. I. of the publications of this society.]

Constitution and By-Laws of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, together with the Certificate of Incorporation. Worcester: Press of Legrave & Tyler. 1877. [8vo. pp. 7. No. II. of the publications.]

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 8, Nos. 9-12. Salem, Mass., Dec. 1876. [8vo. pp. 74. With title-page and contents, completing the volume.]

Proceedings of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic. [Seal.] 1867 to 1877 inclusive. With a brief account of the First National Encampment, and of the Introduction of the Order into Maine. Augusta: George E. Nason. 1877. [8vo. pp. 38.]

Tuskaloosa, the Origin of its Name, its History, etc. A Paper read before the Alabama Historical Society, By Thomas Maxwell, July 1, 1876. Printed at the Office of the Tuskaloosa Gazette. [8vo. pp. 86.]

Presbyterianism in the Sewickley Valley. Historical Discourse, delivered by James Allison, July 16, 1876. Pittsburgh: Nevin, Gribbin & Co., Publishers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 42.]

Wakefield [Mass.] Congregational Church. A Commemorative Sketch. 1644-1877. By Rev. Charles R. Bliss, Pastor of the Church. [Motto.] Wakefield: W. H. Twombly, Printer. 1877. [8vo. pp. 90.]

Fund Publication. No. 7 (Supplement). Excerpta ex Diversis Litteris Missionariorum. Ab Anno 1638, ad Annum 1677. [Seal.] Extracts from Different Letters of Missionaries, from the Year 1638 to the Year 1677. Edited by Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, S.T.D. January, 1877. [8vo. pp. 44.]

The Census of Massachusetts, 1875. Prepared under the Direction of Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Boston: Albert J. Wright, State Printer. 1876. [3 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. "Population and Social Statistics," pp. 809; Vol. II. (in press); Vol. III. "Agricultural Products and Property," pp. 790.]

Americana. Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books, including Town Histories, Genealogies, Rare Magazines, Manuscript Sermons, etc. etc. For Sale, at the prices affixed by George M. Elliott, 48 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. [No. 1, July 1875, pp. 88; No. 2, Sept. 1876, pp. 8; No. 3, May 1877, pp. 8. See Advertisement on cover of the REGISTER.]

Sentry or Beacon Hill: The Beacon and the Monument of 1635 and 1790. By William W. Wheildon. Illustrated with Maps and Heliotype Plates. Prepared for the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1877. [8vo. pp. 116.]

In Memoriam. A Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. John Blagden Bacon, D.D., delivered at the Orange Valley Congregational Church. By Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D., Sunday, March 18, 1877. Privately Printed. 1877. [8vo. pp. 28.]

THE LIBRARY TABLE, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW.—The first number of the weekly issue of the *Library Table* appeared May 17, 1877. Previously it had been published monthly, and sixteen numbers completing two volumes had appeared. Porter C. Bliss is the editor and James Wood Davidson is an associate editor. Each number contains 16 folio pages of similar shape with the London *Saturday Review*. The numbers that have appeared indicate that it will take a high rank among literary journals. It gives a monthly index to periodicals as well as a weekly record of new publications. Published every Thursday by Henry L. Hinton & Co., 47 Lafayette Place, New York city. Price \$3 a year.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Some months ago a monthly publication entitled *The Index* was commenced. Its object was "to furnish an Index to the current periodical literature and also to the transactions of the learned societies at home and abroad, and the reports and other publications of the several departments of government." In April last, this periodical was united with the *American Bookseller*, a semi-monthly journal "devoted to the interests of the Book, Stationery, News and Music Trades." In this periodical for April 1, 1877, appeared its first monthly index to periodical literature, filling over ten octavo pages. This index promises to be very useful. The *American Bookseller* is published by the American News Company, 39 & 41 Chambers Street, New York city. Price, \$1 a year, or 5 cts. a number.

DEATHS.

AGRY, Hon. David, in Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 30, aged 82. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Agy, and was born in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 11, 1794. He grad. at Dartmouth College in 1815. He read law in his native place, and practised in Bangor, Me., but in 1840 removed to Green Bay. He held various offices, among them that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1850.

ALDEN, Rear Adm. James, in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, aged 66. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Tate) Alden, and was born in Portland, Me., March 31, 1810. He was the 6th in descent from *John*¹ Alden and his wife Priscilla Mullins, through *David*² by wife Mercy Southworth; *Benjamin*³ by wife Hannah; *David*⁴ by wife Elizabeth Thorndike; and *James*,⁵ above, his father. His mother was a daughter of Robert Tate and a niece of Admiral George Tate (b. June 19, 1745, d. Feb. 17, 1821) of the Russian Navy. At the age of 18 he entered the United States Navy as a midshipman, and rose by successive promotions to the rank of rear admiral, which he attained June 19, 1871. He distinguished himself greatly in the late civil war. He was "not only one of the bravest in action, but one of the most courtly and accomplished men in the navy."

BALCH, Thomas, in Philadelphia, March 29, aged 55. He was a son of Lewis P. W. Balch, and was born in Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., July 23, 1821. He read law with Stephen Cambreling of New York city, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar Feb. 9, 1850. In 1852, he married Emily, daughter of Joseph Swift, Esq., descended from the Shippen family. In 1854, he was elected to the Common Council for one term, and served upon important committees. In 1859, he went to Europe, where he remained many years travelling extensively, but making Paris his headquarters. In 1873, he returned to this country, where he resided till his death.

He published "Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania," 2 vols. 12mo. 1855, better known as the "Shippen Papers;" "The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., by a Committee of the House of

Commons," 8vo. 1855; "Papers relating to the Maryland Line during the Revolution," 8vo. 1857 (the last two issued by the Seventy Six Society); "Les Français en Amerique pendant la Guerre del'Independence des États Unis," 1872; "Journal of Claude Blanchard," translated by William Duane, edited by Thomas Balch, fcp 4to. 1876 (*ante*, xxx. 396.) He was also "the author of many valuable essays, both in French and English." He had given us reason to hope for a series of articles for the REGISTER from his pen, on "The Social Life of the Middle Colonies before the Revolution."

In a full and appreciative obituary sketch of him in the *Magazine of American History* for June, he is thus spoken of: "Mr. Balch was distinguished for untiring research. The processes of his mind were not rapid, but marked by precision and thoroughness. His personal qualities endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact."

GOODRIDGE, Mrs. Priscilla (Lang), Boston, Dec. 21, 1876, aged 92 yrs. 4 mos. 20 days; widow of the late Samuel Goodridge. She was a descendant from Nathaniel Lang of Portsmouth, N. H., through Jeffrey and Hannah (Symmes) L. and William and Bridget (Derby) L., of whom she was the last surviving child.
E. S. L. R.

HART, John Seely, LL.D., in Philadelphia, March 26, aged 67. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1810. His parents removed in 1812 to Pennsylvania. He graduated at New Jersey College in 1830, and became for a short time a teacher in Natchez, Miss. He was principal of the Philadelphia High School from 1842 to 1858, and in 1864 was chosen professor of English Literature in New Jersey College, and held the office several years.

He was an industrious writer, most of his works being of an educational character. Among them are "Spencer and the Faery Queen," "Female Prose Writers of America," "Composition and Rhetoric," "English Grammar," &c.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, LL.D., D.C.L., the eminent historian, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sheridan, King-

ston Russell House, Dorsetshire, England, May 29, aged 63. He was a son of Thomas Motley, and was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814. He was the 4th in descent from *John¹ Motley*, who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, previous to 1738, and settled in Portland, Maine, through *Thomas²* and *Thomas³* above, his father. (See REGISTER, xviii. 298.)

He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, and afterwards spent a year at each of the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. He then travelled in Italy, returned to America, studied law, and in 1836 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but soon gave up the practice of law. On the 10th of September, 1841, he was commissioned as secretary of legation to Russia. After holding the position eight months he resigned and returned home. In 1851, he embarked for Europe for the purpose of pursuing his historical researches, and remained abroad, with the exception of two visits in 1858 and 1868-9 to the United States, till his death. On the 10th of August, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Austria, and held the position till June 15, 1867. President Grant, on the 13th of April, 1869, appointed him minister to Great Britain, which office he held till Dec. 6, 1870.

His principal works are:—*Morton's Hope*, 1839; *Merry-Mount*, 1849; *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, 3 vols., 1856; *History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort*, 4 vols., 1860-7; *Life and Death of John Barneveld, advocate of Holland*, 2 vols., 1874.

Mr. Motley married a sister of Park Benjamin. She died in December, 1874. He leaves two daughters, the wives of Algernon Sheridan, great-grandson of the author of the "School for Scandal," and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the eminent publicist.

RICHARDSON, Hon. Origen Drew, at Omaha, Neb., Nov. 29, 1876, aged 81. Also at Omaha, Dec. 2, 1876, Sarah P. (Hill) Richardson, widow of the pre-

ceding. She died from age and the shock of her husband's death. They were two of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Nebraska. He was born in Woodstock, Vt., July 20, 1795. He studied law and was in practice in his native town till 1826, when he removed to Pontiac, Mich. In 1840 he was chosen lieutenant governor of Michigan, and was reelected in 1842. In 1854 he removed to Omaha. E. S. L. R.

UPHAM, Mrs. Ann Susan, in Salem, April 5, aged 72. She was born in Cambridge, May 15, 1804, and m. March 29, 1826, Rev. Charles W. Upham, who died in 1875 (*ante*, p. 124). She was a daughter of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., and a sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and shared largely in the brilliant talent of the family. Her descent from Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, the earliest New England poetess, from whom some of the most distinguished American writers are descended, will be found in the REGISTER, vol. viii. p. 315.

WOODBURY, John, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1876, aged 95, at the residence of his son, the late Joseph Page Woodbury, 674 Tremont St.

He was born in Sterling, Mass., Sept. 21, 1780, and was the second son of Joseph and Abiel (Porter) Woodbury of Beverly and Sterling, Mass., and the eighth in lineal descent from *John¹ Woodbury*, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Colony, who came from England to Cape Ann in 1624, removing to Salem in 1626, where he died in 1641; through *Peter²*, b. 1649, by wife Sarah Dodge; *Peter³*, b. 1664, by wife Mary; *Peter⁴*, by wife Hannah Kimball; *Joseph⁵*, by wife Huldah Putnam; *John⁶*, by wife Sarah Allen; and *Joseph⁷* above named, his father.

The deceased lived to see four generations of his descendants. He was the father of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, four of whom only survive him, viz.: J. Porter and Seth Dodge of Lynn, James Atkins of Boston, and Angeline Elizabeth, wife of Andrew M. Haines of Galena, Illinois.

A. M. H.



John M. Bradburn

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1877.

SKETCH OF JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY.

By JOHN WARD DEAN.

THE interest which Mr. Bradbury took in the REGISTER, and in the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, shown in many ways during his life, as well as the liberal bequest which he left to the Society at his death, make it appropriate that his memoir should appear in these pages.

JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY was a son of the Hon. Ebenezer and Mrs. Nancy (Merrill) Bradbury, and was born in Newburyport, Thursday, October 29, 1818. His father, a silversmith by trade, was a noble specimen of the self-made man. Though he had a very large family, by industrious and economical habits he brought up his children in comfort and gave them a good education. He had an innate desire for knowledge of every kind, and acquired extensive information by steady and methodical habits of study. His benevolence and genial temper, united to sterling integrity of character, won for him the respect and good will of his fellow citizens, and gave him great political influence in his native town. He was a fluent speaker, and presided over public assemblies with ease and dignity. Noted for his public spirit, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand in the prosecution of any enterprise promising advantage to the public. His interest in education was to the last unabated, and to his wisdom and untiring activity in this cause, the prosperity of the public schools of Newburyport during his residence in that place was largely due. He was frequently entrusted with public office. In the years 1828, 1830, 1841, 1844 and 1847, he represented Newburyport in the Massachusetts legislature; and he was chosen by the house of representatives its speaker in the latter year. In 1845 and 1846 he was a member of the executive council, and, in 1849, he was chosen to the responsible office of treasurer of the commonwealth, which office he held two years, as long as

the whig party, to which he belonged, remained in power. In 1853 he was a delegate from Newton, where he then resided, to the Constitutional Convention, and the next year represented that town in the General Court. Later in life he was Judge of the Municipal Court of the town of Milford. Upright and honest in his dealings, modest and unassuming in his demeanor, pure and consistent in his patriotism, kind and obliging to every one, he served his town and state faithfully in every trust committed to his hands, and died lamented by all who knew him.

The earliest immigrant ancestor of the subject of this memoir was Thomas Bradbury, who came to New England in the year 1634, as the agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and after a few years' residence at Agamenticus, now York, Maine, settled in Salisbury, Mass., where he was long prominent in the affairs of the town, county and colony. "His handwriting preserved in the colony records, has been admired for clearness, elegance and force, having no superior in our colonial archives. In every generation of his descendants there has been one or more prominent in public office."¹ There are strong reasons for believing that Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, was a son of Wymond Bradbury, of Wicken Bonant in Essex, of the same family as Sir Thomas Bradbury, who in 1500 was mayor of London, and that his mother was a niece of Archbishop Whitgift.²

Mr. Bradbury's youth was spent in his native town, where he received a good English and classical education at the public schools, and also at the Dummer Academy in the adjoining town of Newbury, while this institution was under the charge of Nehemiah Cleveland, LL.D., recently deceased.³ In Newburyport he was, at one time, a pupil of Albert Pike, the poet, since distinguished in southern politics.

One of his earliest schoolmates and most intimate friends, the Rev. George D. Wildes, D.D., has written for the family his recollections of the youth of his friend, which it would give us pleasure,

¹ Obituary of John M. Bradbury, Esq., by Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., in the *Newburyport Herald*, April, 1876.

² See Mr. Bradbury's article on the "Whitgift-Bradbury Family" in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii. pp. 262-6, where the reasons for this belief are given. Mr. Bradbury was the eighth in descent from Thomas,¹ of Salisbury, whose wife was Mary, dan. of John Perkins, of Ipswich; through Wymond,² 1637-1639, by wife Sarah Pike; Wymond,³ 1669-1734, by wife Maria Cotton; Theophilus,⁴ 1706-1764, by wife Ann Woodman; Jonathan,⁵ 1732-1812, by wife Abigail Smith; Theophilus,⁶ 1763-1818, by wife Lois Pillsbury; and Hon. Ebenezer,⁷ b. at Newburyport, July 31, 1793, d. at Salisbury, 1864; to John M.,⁸ the subject of this article.

³ The following memorandum of the institutions at which he obtained his education, was furnished to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, a few years before his death, by Mr. Bradbury:

"Lancasterian School	(public),	Newburyport,	from	Dec. 1823	to	Feb. 1826.
Dummer Academy,		Newbury,	"	Feb. 1826	to	Aug. 1827.
High School	(public),	Newburyport,	"	Aug. 1827	to	Dec. 1828.
Classical School	(private),	"	"	Dec. 1828	to	May, 1830.
High School	(public),	"	"	May, 1830	to	Dec. 1832.
Classical School	(private),	"	"	Feb. 1833	to	Oct. 1833.
At business,		"	"	Oct. 1833	to	Feb. 1835.
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.			"	Apr. 1835	to	Apr. 1838."

did space permit, to transfer to these pages. We content ourselves with a few extracts.

"Of no one of the associates of my boyhood," says he, "could I write more that would illustrate the value of youthful example. Among personal influences tending to mould the purpose and direct the efforts of any of his early companions who have attained to station, whether of usefulness or honor, I am sure a large place will be conceded to their association, more or less intimate, with John M. Bradbury, the boy and the man. I cannot recall the time when I did not know him. The image of a bright little 'chubby-faced' boy, with bright eyes, a quick step, and a 'laughing morning face,' coming to school from the 'North End' in old Newburyport, almost always comes first in the retrospect of my own school days; and I have an impression that when scarcely more than six or seven years of age, we were at our first 'man's school,' under the instruction of the late George Titecomb."

Dr. Wildes states that they were "in the same class, and almost uniformly occupying neighboring desks in the Latin department of the High School still standing at the east end of the mall," where Mr. Nason, now the Rev. Elias Nason, of North Billerica, afterwards taught, but which was then under the charge of Mr. Howard, now the Rev. Roger S. Howard, D.D., rector of the Episcopal church in Webster, Mass. He represents his schoolmate as a good classical scholar, but as excelling in mathematics.

"The inevitable slate was often before him in the hours assigned to our studies in Latin and Greek. . . . The 'slates' of one and another of us were quite as frequently before him as his own. He could not resist the request daily forced upon him. . . . The sight of a problem in mathematics was to him an inspiration. . . . Put before him any congeries of numerals, or any formula in which x and y , $+$ or $-$ were terms, and they were irresistible. The ease with which he overcame what to the most of us—with perhaps the exception of the late Stephen Tilton and his brother Joseph, still living in Boston—were thought to be insuperable difficulties, was to us an entertainment as well as an easy mode of performing our own tasks. . . . In limiting myself thus far to the mention of the mathematical tastes of my friend, I may have done injustice, or only partial justice to other characteristics. He was a well-grounded historical scholar. Indebted as I was to him for more of guidance and substantial help in what was to myself distasteful, namely, his own delightful figures, I am no less indebted to him for a youthful and common sympathy in historical studies and a taste for the English classics."

Dr. Wildes represents him as entering with zest into the sports of boyhood, in which his good nature and buoyant spirits made him a universal favorite.

In April, 1835, in his seventeenth year, Mr. Bradbury entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he studied three years, leaving the institution in April, 1838, after completing his junior year. On leaving college, he immediately went to Philadelphia, intending to go into business there; but after a residence of six months he returned to Newburyport, where he became an assistant

in his father's business, remaining more than two years in that position. In February, 1841, he obtained an appointment as teacher of a district school in Newbury. Soon after the term of this school was completed, he was appointed teacher of a grammar school in Newburyport, which position he held one year. After a year's interval, he was placed in charge of another school of the same grade, where he remained six years.

On the 28th of August, 1843, he was married at Gloucester to Miss Sarah Ann Hayes, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Sargent) Hayes, a lady of cultivated tastes, who appreciated and encouraged his studies, and made his home pleasant and attractive.

In May, 1849, he came to Boston, and soon after received an appointment to the second clerkship in the state treasury, and on the resignation of the chief clerk, in December, 1850, he was advanced to fill the vacancy. Very soon after this promotion, he engaged with Messrs. Gilmore, Blake and Ward, bankers, as their accountant, which position he held through various changes of the firm¹ to the end of the year 1866, when his interest in the house ceased, and he retired with a competent fortune. The life of a banker is so much one of routine, that there is little to be said of it that will interest the public. It was one, however, for which his tastes and attainments admirably fitted him. He made himself master of this business, so that his opinion upon difficult matters was sought; and it was always safe to follow his advice on such occasions. He was seldom absent during the hours of business, but applied himself assiduously to his duties.

He did not suffer his business cares, however, to eradicate his literary tastes. His leisure hours were largely employed with books, his favorite reading being history and belles-lettres. He thus added greatly to his fund of information.

The Rev. Dr. Wildes, referring to his residence in this city, says:

"During many years spent in Boston, it was my very grateful privilege, more or less frequently, to meet with my early and loved friend. Our professions and pursuits were in quite distinct lines, yet I never met him when the old affection and old glow of our youthful associations were not uppermost. He was still in the 'world of figures.' The interests of a large banking house—and that one in which a friend and neighbor of my later life was principal—were largely under his management. We talked of our several pursuits, but with the affairs of an important business interest in his mind and upon his hands, and with my own duties concerned with 'things spiritual,' we always talked as the boys of our old town, and never without grateful remembrance of our 'mother by the sea.'"

In September, 1868, accompanied by his wife, he took passage for Europe. They travelled in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium.

¹ Blake, Ward & Co., Blake, Howe & Co., and Blake, Brothers & Co.

In London they met his friend and correspondent, the late Horatio G. Somerby, Esq., like himself a native of Newburyport, who was of much assistance in directing them to the points of interest to be visited, and in whose society they spent many pleasant evenings during their stay in that city. Soon after Mr. Bradbury's arrival, he obtained, through Mr. Somerby, a reader's ticket at the British Museum, and, at a later period, to the department of Literary Inquiry in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, commonly called Doctors' Commons. After he had become weary with sight-seeing, he spent much time in historical and genealogical research at these two institutions.

While at London he made several excursions into the country, particularly to places where his ancestors had lived or which had a special interest for Americans. He mentions, in his early letters to the writer of this notice, visits to Boston in Lincolnshire, for which our own city was named, Wicken-Bonant and Newport in Essex, and Croydon in Surrey. He early visited Wicken-Bonant, where his emigrant ancestor is supposed to have been born. In a letter dated London, October 19, 1868, he writes :

"My visit to Wicken-Bonant was the pleasantest experience I have had in England. The rector was away on a vacation, and I did not therefore see the registers which would have been a gratification, and I was indebted to the churchwarden's wife for admission to the church. You are familiar with its appearance, both before and after restoration, from the photographs I have shown you. It is a small church still, and the addition made to its length by Mr. Sperling, the late rector, has not improved its proportions. Of course the surfaces, internal and external, are new, and there is nothing to remind the visitor of its age except a mural tablet in the chancel, date of 1697, and the square font standing on five square supports, which is a veritable piece of antiquity. Undoubtedly Thomas Bradbury [baptized Feb. 28, 1610-11, supposed to be the emigrant] was baptized at this font.

"From the church our conductress guided us to the 'Brick House,' where we were most cordially received by its proprietor, Mr. John Pollitt. He took us through the old mansion, pointing out the alterations and additions which had been made, giving us its traditions and history. He also showed us over the grounds, which are well laid out and nicely kept, and took us to points where we could get the best views of the house and its surroundings, as well as the village generally. We dined with him, and received his most assiduous attention during the whole time of our stay—more than four hours."

On the 18th of November, 1868, he left London, and the same evening arrived at Paris, where he remained till the following spring, and then returned to London. In a letter from that city, dated Feb. 18, 1869, he writes :

"I find Paris a very pleasant city to live in. It is a complete contrast to London in being a light and cheerful place. If you wish to find here the dinginess of even the best streets of London, you will have a long hunt for it. The building material here is a light-buff colored stone, which darkens very little by age, and of which the fresh surface is elegant. It is so soft

when first quarried that it is very easily wrought into the minutest architectural details, and consequently affords scope for ornamentation not to be found in granite or even in the softest freestone used at home. The embellishment is all done after the walls of the building are up, and it is interesting to observe how rapidly a sombre jail-like front with heavy angular projections and cavernous window-openings is transformed, under the chisels of the stone-workers, into a graceful and elegant exterior. Boston can never indulge in this sort of architecture, as a material so soft and friable would not stand the frosts of half a dozen New England winters. One matter of complaint, by those interested in the historical localities of Paris, is the frequent and needless change of street names."

On the 31st of August he again left London on a brief tour. After travelling a few weeks in Ireland and Scotland, he returned to England, arriving in York on the 23d of September. As several of the early settlers of Essex County, Mass., from whom he was descended, came from Yorkshire, he remained here nearly a week, employing much of his time in genealogical research, making abstracts of wills and extracts from the transcripts of the registers of the various parishes in the diocese deposited there. Of the latter he gives this description: "The transcripts are on separate rolls of parchment about six inches long, and in size from a stick of cinnamon to a man's wrist. The rolls are tied up together in annual bundles, and look, at first sight, very much like packages of kindling stuff. In the bundle for 1631, there are perhaps a hundred and fifty rolls, most of which had to be partially unrolled to find the name of the parish to which they belonged, the indorsement being illegible." From York he went to Hull, and also visited other places in the county which had a genealogical interest for him. On his way back to London, he spent one day at Oxford.

The following winter he visited the continent. In a letter from Naples, dated Feb. 6, 1870, he writes:

"I have been in Naples over three weeks, enjoying its delightful scenery and indulging quite freely in the '*dolce far niente*.' My excursions thus far have been to Vesuvius, which I ascended to the crater of 1868, at the foot of the cone, but did not attempt the cone itself; to Pompeii, which would well repay a dozen visits; to Puteoli, where are the ruins of an Amphitheatre, in which the seats, the arena and the substructions are all well preserved; to the Lake of Avernus and to Baia. The drive along the shores of the bay, from Baia to Naples, affords the finest views of mountain and ocean scenery blended that I have ever seen or expect to see."

In the same letter he mentions a visit to Rome, where he spent a fortnight, and which he intended to visit again. The next letter that we received from him was dated "Brighton, England, Dec. 19, 1870," and gave an account of a lameness which had come upon him the previous spring. At first he had supposed it to be a sprain, but it was something more serious and resulted in the loss of his foot. The letter exhibits a marked characteristic of the writer—his uncomplaining disposition and self-forgetfulness. Though he

had experienced extreme suffering for months, no allusion to this is made, and there is not a word of complaint.

He returned to this country in July, 1871, and resided in Boston till the next spring, when he purchased an estate in Ipswich, where he resided till his death. His residence was near the summit of Town-Hill, from which the fine view is obtained which his friend, the Rev. Mr. Nason, paints in such vivid colors.¹ Here he died on Tuesday morning, March 21, 1876, in his fifty-eighth year, leaving a widow but no children.

Mr. Bradbury was admitted a resident member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, April 11, 1853, and, in 1863, he made himself a life-member. From 1863 to 1867 he served on the Committee on Finance, and from 1867 to 1870 was one of the Board of Directors. In 1860, his eminent fitness for the position induced the nominating committee to tender him the office of Treasurer, and he took the matter into consideration, but finally decided that he would not have the requisite leisure to perform the duties of the office. He was also a member of the Prince Society of Boston, and the Essex Institute of Salem.

The portrait which illustrates this memoir is engraved from a photograph taken in London, Eng., in 1871, just before his return to this country. The likeness is an excellent one, though the portrait would have a more familiar look to casual acquaintances had the photograph borne the spectacles which Mr. Bradbury usually wore.

In his will he left one thousand dollars to his native city, for the benefit of its library, and two thousand dollars and certain stock securities to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. The bequests to the city of Newburyport and to this society have both been funded, and designated "THE BRADBURY FUND."

In regard to the legacy to this society, Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., on reporting, June 7, 1876, resolutions of respect to the memory of our benefactor, said: "This is the largest unconditional bequest yet made to the society; and it places the name of Mr. Bradbury among the worthiest of our benefactors."²

Mr. Bradbury had made extensive collections for a genealogy of the Bradbury family, and it was his intention to publish a book on the subject had his health been restored sufficiently for him to do so. The manuscript is now in the possession of his family. One object of his visit to Europe was to add to the already extensive collections concerning the English families of this name, which he then possessed through his own research and that of his friend, Mr. Somerby. After his return to this country, and especially during his

¹ Dean's "Memoir of Nathaniel Ward," page 87.

² The clause of his will making the bequest is as follows:

"To the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, now located at No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, I give the sum of two thousand dollars, and also all my shares [25 shares] in the Austin City Water Company."

The resolutions passed June 7, 1876, are printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi. page 121.

residence in Ipswich, he spent much time in investigating the genealogy of the Bradburys and other Essex County families. He was very successful in these researches, for he possessed the qualities of mind which ensure success in such pursuits. The facts thus obtained were generously furnished to those interested, and some were contributed to the pages of the REGISTER. One article from his pen, on "The Bennet Family of Ipswich," appeared in the number for April, 1875, and a small edition of it in pamphlet form was reprinted for private circulation. Another article by him, entitled "The Whitgift-Bradbury Family," had been printed in the July number for 1869, while he was in England. His other contributions are, a memoir of Horatio Gates Somerby, published July, 1874, and a number of shorter articles. All his communications to this work bear the characteristics of his mind so well described by Charles W. Tuttle, Esq. : "He was methodical in his investigations, and aimed to discover the truth. Nothing was taken for granted. He demanded proof for every statement, and was unwearied in hunting for the scattered evidence of almost forgotten occurrences. . . . His mind was clear, discriminating and inquisitive, which led him to investigate fully whatever he thought worth knowing. Accuracy was a habit of his life."¹

Mr. Tuttle has written for us the following reminiscences of his friend :

"I became acquainted with the late Mr. Bradbury while I was living in Newburyport about twenty years ago. His intelligence, frankness, and gentle manners attracted me to him at once; and I saw much of him after I came to Boston where he was then living.

"While he was familiar with a wide range of subjects, being a constant reader, there were two on which he most frequently discoursed with me. Of astronomy he had considerable knowledge, having been drawn to that science by his early fondness for mathematics. He watched its progress with more than ordinary interest, and was acquainted with the names and discoveries of the great observers throughout the world.

"But his chief delight and interest were in the history and antiquities of New England. He had a keen relish for antiquarian research, and never lost an opportunity to add to his stock of this kind of information. He was as familiar as one could well be with the local history of both banks of the Merrimac River where the early settlements were made. His ancestors for six and seven generations had lived and died there, and he knew the history of each generation with marvellous accuracy and fulness. He had gathered local traditions and examined ancient records till he was master of the history and genealogy of all, or nearly all, the old families between Haverhill and Plumb Island.

"In these researches he was careful and exact beyond any one I ever knew. A result was carefully weighed, and only the highest degree of probable evidence would satisfy him of its being true. This fastidiousness, the consequence of mathematical training, prevented his quickly arriving at results

¹ Obituary in the *Newburyport Herald*.

satisfactory to him, and giving to the world many things he had undertaken. A retentive and exact memory greatly facilitated his investigations.

“While in England, and suffering from severe lameness, he found time to write several letters giving me information which he had copied from ancient records, of persons of my surname who had died there in the fore part of the seventeenth century, and telling me of his wanderings in that merry land. These letters show how ardently he was pursuing his inquiries, and how thoroughly he was enjoying his rambles among the venerable antiquities of England, especially any connected with our New England forefathers.

“Mr. Bradbury was a man of large practical common sense. There was no petty jealousy in his composition. He was serene under all circumstances. He loved peace, and minded his own affairs. I remember, with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness, how cheerful and happy he was in his pleasant home in Boston where he always was when not at his office; how he made every one welcome there, and how like a benediction his politeness and hospitality were. I am sure all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance revere his memory.”

William L. Faxon, M.D., of Quincy, Mass., under whose care he spent some time for medical treatment in the summer of 1875, writing of Mr. Bradbury's residence in his family, thus refers to his love of astronomy :—

“He read works on astronomy during the day, and at night watched the stars. The heavens were familiar to him, and he knew the constellations as he knew the faces of the intimate friends of his boyhood. Several young persons visited me during the time that Mr. Bradbury was here, and to them he was very cordial, and always endeavored to lead them to contemplate the stars, saying often that nothing so lifted our minds above the cares of earth.”

The Rev. Elias Nason, author of the “Memoir of Mrs. Susannah Rowson,” and other works, furnishes us with these recollections of his personal appearance and mental characteristics :

“In person Mr. Bradbury was of medium height,¹ compactly built, and capable, one would suppose, of enduring great physical exertion. His step was slow and steady, his whole bearing dignified and manly. In his conversation he was subdued and quiet, always speaking modestly, correctly and to the point. His head, according to the phrenologists, was evenly formed, no undue prominence being observable in any organ. His brow was fair and ample, his eye somewhat deeply set, and his lip expressive. He had the appearance of a solid, substantial and equable Englishman. Of the present literati of our country, few men had a more ample fund of information, and of bibliographical anecdote and facetiæ he was very fond. His criticisms on men and books were very keen, and should have been recorded. No man could spend an hour with him without receiving some new thought or some fresh inspiration. His memory was retentive, holding its hoarded treasures, each in its proper place, most clearly and distinctly, so that his statements were exact and true. His language was correct and clear, though not imaginative, and his smile was gentle as the sunbeam. His friends re-

¹ His passport furnishes this description of him : “Stature, 5 feet 8 inches, English; Forehead, medium; Eyes, hazel [more correctly, dark grey]; Nose, small; Mouth, medium; Chin, small; Hair, brown; Complexion, dark; Face, oval.”—J. W. D.

gret that he wrote so little; but his generous, loving, unaffected character and fellowship will always be to them a benediction."

Mrs. Bradbury, at our request, has written some interesting particulars concerning her husband, with which we close this sketch :

"From my earliest acquaintance with Mr. Bradbury I noticed a particular diffidence. When meeting with strangers, he would be very reticent and retiring; on the contrary, when with familiar friends, he was ever kind, genial and communicative, so that the remark, 'One cannot be in your husband's society one half hour without learning something,' has often been made to me. Yet he was very unobtrusive, and would always listen to conversation rather than seek to attract attention by his own remarks. Mr. Bradbury formed strong attachments to those whom he knew intimately—some who were his schoolmates, and others whose acquaintance he made at a later period. At home, he was uniformly pleasant, and though quiet, there was a certain presence about him that lent a charm to his society; and now that he has left this earthly dwelling for the one all enduring in the bright world beyond, may his pure spirit find the rest and peace denied him here.

"In the town in which Mr. Bradbury made his home during the last years of life he was thought to be a man of uncommon culture, and secured the respect of high and low. He would often converse with persons in the lower walks of life, and while they were pleased with the attention, he was soliciting from them some simple facts relating to the quaint traditions of the early settlers, which added greatly to his well-filled store, and were like apples of gold to his antiquarian taste. He had an innate love for old things—old papers, books, letters, old friends, old associations, all were infinitely more congenial to him than anything of a novel nature.

"While abroad, Mr. Bradbury enjoyed frequent visits to those grand old libraries scattered throughout the land where Shakespeare lived and sung; neither were his researches confined to libraries, but he loved to visit the Rolls office and linger over pages of old manuscripts to which he had access through the kindness of friends. It was a severe trial to him, when he became an invalid, to have to give up many cherished plans which he had formed, and in which he took such deep interest; but he bore this great disappointment with a noble and courageous spirit. While in England, Mr. Bradbury visited with true pride the fine old family mansion of his forefathers, the present occupant being a truly liberal hearted, hospitable man, who with his pleasant family made our visit a red letter day in our sojourn in the old country.

"Mr. Bradbury did not publish much, but the style of his writing was clear and scholarly. His memory for dates was quite remarkable; seldom if ever did he err in a question of statistics. He applied himself to business early in life, rarely if ever resting for a short vacation. The clock would often strike the midnight hour before he reached his home. He early formed habits of industry in regard to reading and studying. When at leisure he was always engaged with his book, or intent on some problem in mathematics, or in research of some kind. His mind was ever active, even after sickness had laid its paralyzing hand upon him. His taste in regard to reading was of a high order. He was much impressed with poems of a rich imagery. 'Thanatopsis' was always a favorite with him, and he never tired of the sweet flowing strains of 'Lycidas.' One of the

last poems he read, which seemed almost like prophecy, was the beautiful though sad one of Mrs. Browning, 'He giveth his Beloved Sleep.' He seemed to dwell upon those words as if there was in them a kind of promise, a consolation, which to one who had so long been deprived of that 'sweet restorer,' seemed to assure him of a rest for the worn spirit in another and better world. There is no shadow of doubt that he fully realized his situation, though he never expressed a thought relative to it except once, during his sickness, when he alluded to some souvenir he wished to be given to a friend. I treated it as a consequent effect of his disease, a kind of depression, and did not regard it, for I fully believed he would rally and be again restored to us; but this was a fatal delusion!

"In respect to Mr. Bradbury's belief, he was never a member of any church, but he was a most practical christian. He always kept the Sabbath strictly, and was almost severe in his ideas of honesty and truthfulness. He could not endure a person upon whose word you could not depend. Mr. Bradbury had a very correct taste for music, and practised some on the piano with a refined and sensitive appreciation. As he was never a singer, his practice was entirely instrumental.

"It was a mysterious Providence that prostrated Mr. Bradbury in the prime of life. Enjoying, as he did from his youth, a high state of health, who could have looked for such a fatal termination, who could have prophesied for him this sudden surrender to a fell disease? But now that he has passed away, may the sweet influences of his truly christian character help us to imitate his virtues, that we may hope to meet him in those mansions above, which in the words of Holy Writ are said to be prepared for us."

PAPERS IN CASE OF GUY VS. KING.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., of Salem, Mass.

THE following documents are copied from Essex County Court Papers, Book 9, Leaf 45, &c.

Memorandum this 6th May 1653 that I Danell Kinge of Becomfeld in the County of Buckes being bound for New England have Rec. of my cosen William Guy A parcell of goods amounting to the valew of ffortey ffive pounds, ffourtene shillings nine pence starling mony which goods I have Rec: upon the account of Guy as an Adventure by him promiseing to doe my outmost indeuor for the sale of the aforesaid goods—and to make him returnes by Christmas next if they safely arrive in the Harbor of Boston in New England they being now shipt aboard in the Nue England Merchant, to which pray God blesse the Good Ship to the appointed Harbor Witnes my hand the day aboue written. Subscribed Daniell King Under is written Jn^o Wyatt. Daud Sindry. Digorey Carwithen Master

vera copia

Fred^k Reine Not pub^{ms}

1658

Bostown this 14 of August 1658 These presents Wittnes that I Daniell King of Lin Sener doe aknowledge that Capt Jn^o Peirce Comander of the Ship Exchang hath bene with mee and demanded of mee a debt of aboutt forty fue pounds which my sone Daniell did Receive in goods of M^r W^m Guy of London: haberdasher: and my Answer is that my sone Daniell is gone to burbados and hath carried with him goods in order to the making the Retturne much more then I can judge will Ballance that acc^o. And I hope either by this time or very sudenly hee will Retturne a satisfactory acc^o: This is all I haue to answer att present

Wittnes my hand DANIELL KING:

Wittness
Lancellot fletcher
Ephraim Turnor

London the 8th of Aprill 1663 Wee whose names are heere underwritten beeinge at this time servants to M^r Richard Bates with Will. Guy Daniell Kinge Junior—beeinge bound for new England came to visit his kinsman Guy & uppon discourse concerninge y^e Cuntry trade Guy profferrred to Adventure some goods by him, hee presently tould him what comoditis would bee best for y^e place, and turne to y^e best Accompt, as he verrily beleived, uppon which without any more A dooe, there was a note drawne by Kings order what goods hee would have, w^{ch} weare accordingly bought & packt upp & delivered to y^e said Kinge to his good likinge, and there was such seeminge honesty & Honest expressions by y^e said Kinge y^t hee would make returne y^e next shippinge in ould Beavor or Bever (Guy beeinge to stand to all Hassard by sea y^e goods were shipt in Cap Kirwithies vessell) y^t oure maister m^r Bates had so good an opinion of his honesty y^t hee would have given him credit for above as much more And for y^e goods wee saw them & know what they cost and doe verrilie beleive there was not one penny got by them Havinge often heard Guy say (wee askinge him what hee ment too sell such goods as hee bought wth redy mony they beeinge as fresh as could possibly been had) hee Answered the profit would bee by y^e returnes the truth of w^{ch} wee doe affirme

Witness oure hands y^e day & yeare above written

JOHN WYATT
DA: SYNDRY

from Linn in New England Decemb^r the 28th 1660

Loueing Cusden After Respeckts presented these earr to lett you understand that yours wee have receued Return you Manny thanks for your patiente lines But beeinge much troubled that wee yett cannot Answer your ends According to your expecktations Manny ways wee have tryed By Barbudoes By Bills of Exchange & By getting of Bever for you But as yet cannot procure anny of them But By the next shepping I hoape wee shall find out some way or other wheerby you shall haue sattisfaction my sonn Ralph & my sonn Blaenny douth Intend if pleas god the liue & doe well to com for England soe hoaping that you will bee pleased to Ad one mitt of patience unto your Abondance which you haue had soe

Resting & Remaining your Euer Loueing Ante tell Death

ELIZABETH KING

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON,

WITH PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN ENGAGED IN IT.

By Rev. A. B. MUZZEY, of Cambridge, Mass.

HAVING, from my earliest childhood, and in my native place, heard the story of the opening scenes of the Revolution from the lips of several who took part in it, and known, more or less, many others of them, I am unwilling that their share in it should be lost to the annals of that day. To Lexington and Concord belongs the honor of these opening scenes. In all contemporaneous history Lexington stands as the place where the first resistance was made to the king's troops, and Concord as the place where they met their first repulse and began their retreat. Lexington, by her band of proto-martyrs, led the determined train that finally threw off the British yoke. "Too few to resist, too brave to flee," their blood was the seed of that great freedom-harvest gathered by those who came after them. Their service was little, of necessity, in a military point of view, but in a national and political aspect its importance was inestimable.

The motives of the colonists, from the beginning, were high and pure. Their pacific spirit was seen up to the last critical and decisive hour, and in sight of an invading force. Nothing was done at that moment except on the defensive. In view of the threatening condition of the country a military company had been formed in Lexington, under Capt. John Parker. It had 130 names on its roll. My paternal grandfather, who was a member of this company, and whose name stands also on the roll of five-months men at Ticonderoga in 1776, and that of the three-months campaign at Cambridge in 1778, was apprehensive of an approaching conflict. He had seen a few men riding on horseback past his house at dusk on the evening of the 18th; and as, beyond the waving grass of that premature season, the wind blew their overcoats open, he noticed their uniforms and swords underneath. This aroused the suspicions of the people, and he, with another man, was sent early the next morning to get intelligence of any movement below by the British troops. He stopped in Arlington, then Menotomy, at a tavern called the "Black Horse," kept by a Mr. Wetherby, where the two Provincial Committees of Safety and Supplies usually met. While there, the enemy arrived, and my grandfather narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He found his horse let loose and injured, though not disabled. At a later hour in the day, Mr. Samuel Whittemore, then 80 years of age, who married my great-grandmother, was shot, bayoneted, and left for dead; but he was afterwards taken to the above tavern, and finally recovered and lived to the age of ninety-six.

My grandmother,—when the British troops, 600 grenadiers and light infantry, under Lieut. Col. Francis Smith of the 10th British regiment, and Maj. John Pitcairn of the marines, had passed her door in the centre of Lexington on their way to Concord,—left the house, taking her two children, my father, who was nine years old that day, and his brother, a boy of four, to spend the dread day with a neighbor and friend. A footweary soldier had fallen behind the column, and, as the sun was rising, he met and saluted my grandmother. "Good morning, madam; the king's troops are paying you an early visit this morning." Her reply, in the custom of those days, was from Scripture, in the language of the elders of the town of Bethlehem, who met Samuel, and "trembled at his coming." She said, "Come ye peaceably?" The soldier could not reply, as the prophet did, "Peaceably," but said, with little of her reverence, "Ah, madam, you have carried the joke rather too far with his Majesty."

When the troops returned from Concord, they entered my grandfather's house, broke a large mirror, a part of the frame of which is still in the family, and demolished the "beaufet," with its contents of valuable crockery, some of which I remember seeing in my boyhood. My grandfather said, "they must have dressed their wounded there, for the floor had stripes of blood all over it, as if a pig had been stuck and dragged around the room." No marvel that, after this experience, the old gentleman,—whose life was prolonged until December 10, 1822, he then dying at the age of 82,—when, in the war of 1812, that mere "skirmish," as he called it, as his memories went back to the scenes of the old Revolution, our state government located a depot of military stores at Lexington and almost within sight of our own door, as he recited the story of the British march to destroy military stores at Concord,—no marvel he made the boy, like himself, tremble with apprehensions for this new depot. For the regulars, not content with other damage, fired at his house, either before reaching or after leaving it, several bullets, one of which passed through a partition, on which I often gazed from the bed in my childhood, and two others I took from the brick lining to our walls when the house was repaired forty years afterward. The British, in their wantonness, on their retreat, and when reinforced, burned three houses besides a barn and two workshops within a mile of my grandfather's. They also set fire to several other houses, and pillaged very many as they passed on, breaking doors and windows, destroying furniture, and carrying away clothing. And they took the lives of several, and in modes hardly less savage than those of our North American Indians. It is to the honor of our provincials that they committed no acts of barbarity, although charged in foreign accounts with all manner of cruelties, even to cold-blooded murder, and mutilating and scalping their victims.

The forbearance of our people was illustrated in the cool and

prudent conduct of Capt. Parker. Fearing lest some of his men, in their excitement, would fire prematurely, and so begin the contest, he ordered them not to fire unless they were fired upon; adding, "but if they want a war, let it begin here." As the little band of sixty stood before tenfold their number of disciplined troops, a few of them naturally for a moment faltered. Parker ordered every man to "stand his ground till he should order him to leave it;" and added that he would "order the first man to be shot down who should attempt to leave his post."

I often heard individuals, who witnessed the scenes of that morning, describe them in detail. About half past four o'clock, Maj. Pitcairn, with six companies of light infantry and marines, rode up on the right of the meeting-house, saw Parker's company, which was just forming in two ranks, and ordered them to disperse; this command was repeated, and it not being obeyed, he fired his pistol and brandished his sword. Col. Smith's force was then about twelve rods distant, in front of the meeting-house and on the left side of it. Pitcairn passed up the Bedford road and around to the back of the meeting-house, where, by his command, after firing over the heads of our men, his troops fired a second volley and killed Jonas Parker, Robert Munroe, Isaac Muzzey (a kinsman), and Jonathan Harrington. Two, Samuel Hadley and John Brown, fell near the Common. Two others were also killed—Caleb Harrington, as he was leaving the meeting-house, and Asahel Porter, an escaped prisoner, near the Common. The British wounded nine others, and rushed forward to bayonet Parker's men. Jonathan Harrington fell in front of his own house on the Common. His wife saw him fall, and then start up, the blood gushing from his breast; he stretched out his hands towards her, and fell again. Rising a little, he crept across the road; she ran to meet him at the door, but he died at her feet. Four of the company went into the meeting-house for ammunition. Hearing the discharge of guns, one of them, Joshua Simonds, cocked his piece, and laid down by an open cask of powder, resolved never to be taken living. Jonas Parker was a true Roman hero. He had often said, let others do as they pleased, he would never run from the British. Having loaded his musket, he placed his hat, and in it his ammunition, on the ground between his feet. He was soon wounded and sunk upon his knees; and in this state discharged his gun. While loading it again, and striving to fire once more, he was pierced by a bayonet, and died as he had promised.

From the little one-storied New England school-house, which stood a few yards from the monument erected in 1799 on the battle field, and in which I attended school until I left home to prepare for college, I saw day after day the old Harrington house, and felt many a thrill at the sad tale of the hero and martyr who once occupied that venerated building.

Pitcairn then galloped around to the Concord road and joined Col. Smith. The engagement lasted about half an hour, when, after giving three huzzas, the column marched toward Concord. About the middle of the forenoon, Capt. Parker collected a part of his company, and they moved bravely toward Concord in pursuit of the British.

It is said that not less than forty unarmed persons witnessed the engagement. I knew individuals too young to bear arms, who were on the Common that day, at a greater or less distance of space and time, and gave their accounts of the battle. Levi Harrington, then in his fifteenth year, was quite near, and testified that the British fired first. Abijah Harrington, who was in the fourteenth year of his age at that time, when, at a later period, it was doubted whether our men returned the British fire at all, was accustomed to say, "I was on the spot where the red-coats stood, after the battle that day, and saw in one place a large pool of blood." He himself lived to the advanced age of ninety-one. His testimony was confirmed by the deposition of Elijah Sanderson, who saw blood where the column stood when Solomon Brown fired at them. Mr. Rufus Merriam, who lived until May 7, 1847, was in his thirteenth year at the time of the battle. Himself and family were near neighbors to us, and he spoke of standing on the door-steps of the old Buckman house, afterward his own home, and seeing the British column coming up the road. Some of our men were firing from the house, when Mr. Buckman asked them to stop, as it led the British to fire back. Certain loyalists then in the house had said, "Oh, they won't fire on us, for we are their friends." Mr. Buckman's house shows to-day that this was no protection; several bullet holes are still to be seen there.

A British officer who shared in the expedition that day, testified that "a man of the 10th light infantry was wounded by a Yankee." Another testified that "Maj. Pitcairn's horse was grazed by a bullet, and a soldier wounded in the leg." Some British prisoners taken that day, said, "One of our soldiers was wounded in the thigh, and another received a shot through his hand."

It will be recollected that, through the night of April 18th, John Hancock, who was a grandson of the minister of Lexington of that name, and Samuel Adams, were at the house of Rev. Mr. Clark, who married a cousin of John Hancock. These two patriots had been marked, and were finally proscribed by King George, whose first order was that "they be sent over to England for trial." The second orders were to "hang them in Boston." No wonder they sought shelter at such a moment among kindred and friends. While here, they were waked about midnight by the renowned Paul Revere. Mr. Clark's house, not far north of the Common, was familiar to me in early life. Of Mr. Clark's twelve children there were two of whom I have a vivid recollection: Elizabeth, who died

Dec. 5, 1843, unmarried, aged 80; and Sarah, who died, also unmarried, Jan. 28, 1843, aged 69. They preserved every object—the old room which Hancock and Adams had occupied, with the table, chairs and cushions, the high wainscoting, hard pine floors, and even the dilapidated paper, with the utmost reverence. They were very kind to us children, and even to the feline species, nine of which I once saw arranged around their good old wide fire-place.

While the two patriots were here they were protected by a guard of eight minute-men under the command of Sergeant William Munroe. They were advised, after the attack on the Common, and when the British had started toward Concord, to flee for safety. At first they retired to a hill south-east of Mr. Clark's, then and still partly covered with wood. While waiting there for the British column to pass on toward Concord, the almost inspired Adams, standing on a rock which has been pointed out to me by my brother-in-law, Gen. Chandler, who owned the premises, uttered, as the sun was a little way up, that immortal sentence: "What a glorious morning for America is this!"

I often heard from my grandfather, one of whose cousins married Ebenezer Fiske, from whom Fiske Hill received its name, the history of the encounter at that place between James Hayward of Acton and a British soldier. Hayward left his father's house with one pound of powder and forty balls, met and followed the British from Concord to the foot of Fiske Hill, and, being thirsty, stopped at the well in front of the house. A British soldier, who was in the house for plunder, saw him, stepped to the door and aimed his piece at him. "You are a dead man," said one, "and so are you," was the reply. Both fired, and both fell, the British soldier dead, Hayward mortally wounded. The ball which hit him passed through his powder-horn and drove the splinters into his body. He lingered eight hours, during which he repeatedly expressed his willingness to die in defending the rights of his country. He was a young man of high character, and died at the age of twenty-five. I recalled the memorable well with new interest April 19, 1835. It was then, when the remains of the martyr soldiers were removed from the old burying ground in Lexington and placed under the monument, that Edward Everett, the orator of the day, exhibited the powder-horn worn by Hayward in that deadly encounter. I saw the hole in it made by the bullet which killed him, and was glad to learn that this venerated relic was bequeathed by Mr. Everett to the town of Acton, the home of Hayward, and is now deposited in that place.

It will be remembered that a reinforcement of British troops, a brigade, consisting of three regiments of infantry and a detachment of marines, to the number of about 1200, with two field-pieces, under Lord Percy, came out to Lexington in the after part of the day, and met the force of Col. Smith about half a mile below the village. One cannon was placed on an eminence near the Munroe

tavern, the other on a high point near the fork of main and Woburn roads. On this latter spot, it is probable, the shot was fired which struck the meeting-house that stood about twenty feet north of that which was erected afterward, in 1794, passing through or near the pulpit, and falling at the door of one of Capt. Parker's company, back of the green where the enemy were met. This act of desecration shocked all who ever saw its effects. The Rev. Mr. Morrill, of Wilmington, who preached the annual sermon, April 19, 1780, says of it: "Let the mark of British tyranny made in the house of God, remain till time itself shall consume the fabric and it moulders into dust." I recollect seeing this cannon ball in my boyhood, and I shared in the feeling of horror at the tale of impiety it seemed to tell.

I have spoken of Capt. Parker's pursuit of the British on their march to Concord. One of his company, Jedediah Munroe, had been wounded in the morning, but the heroic man was not stopped by the loss of blood; he pushed forward with the company, and fell at length in the afternoon. Another, Francis Brown, Sergeant of the company, encountered the enemy in the morning, joined his comrades on the march to Concord, and meeting the British in their flight at Lincoln, received a very severe wound; a ball entered his cheek, passed under his ear and lodged in the back part of his neck, where it remained until the next year. But still the brave man commanded the company in 1776, and survived nearly twenty-five years. He died April 21, 1800, aged 62.

The provincials were charged with firing only from behind houses, trees, and stone fences; and yet, when results were summed up, it appeared that, while the British had lost, in killed and wounded, 273, the American loss was 93.

Of those who bore arms on that eventful morning, a number survived to my boyhood, and a few to my early manhood. I recall several of those honored men. There was the venerated Dr. Joseph Fiske, who told in my hearing many a sad story which would draw tears, of his sufferings in the old continental army. He was in the sixth campaign in 1776 at Dorchester, at the capture of Burgoyne, the surrender at Yorktown, and in many other battles; and was surgeon during almost the whole Revolution. He was one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati, and had a certificate, preserved by the family, signed by Washington as president and Gen. Knox as secretary. He, like the others, carried with him something of the moral power that pervaded the great cause they so nobly defended. He died Sept. 25, 1837, æt. 85.

I remember well the large form of the veteran Col. William Munroe, the orderly sergeant of Capt. Parker's company, a man of grave and determined aspect. His eldest daughter married my uncle, the boy I have spoken of as but four years old on the day of the battle. Often, as I sat by his side, I imagined his feelings when he drew

up that little band on the Common. He was a man of few words, but they were wise and weighty. Well educated for his time, he was a thorough master as well as reader of Shakspeare. And his moral nature stood high. No profane sentence ever sullied his lips, any more than those of his commander, sorely tempted though they were in the peril and excitement of that hour. What a contrast did these men present to the foul language of Maj. Pitcairn in that scene, "Disperse, ye rebels," repeated, and with an oath each time! We are struck with the purity of the men in general on our side, compared with the rank vices tending always to cluster around the camp, and grown to fearful proportions at that period among the hireling army of Gen. Gage. Col. Munroe—he was a colonel in the militia—was honored in town, being nine years one of its selectmen, and two years representative in the legislature. He was a lieutenant in the army at the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, and took part in suppressing the Shays rebellion. He kept the public house known as "Munroe Tavern." Here the British stopped on their retreat, and murdered John Raymond, an inoffensive man, as he was leaving the house. Here Washington dined in 1789, when he visited the battle-ground. Col. Munroe died Oct. 30, 1827, æt. 85.

Next in my memory is Daniel Harrington, who was clerk of Capt. Parker's company. His manly form and long white locks impressed me deeply. He was a blacksmith in former days; and in the shop, which his son occupied in my boyhood, was kept the six-pound cannon-ball fired through the meeting-house. Here also was found the tongue of the bell which sounded the alarm the morning of the battle. This valuable relic was obtained from Mr. Harrington by a nephew of mine, Col. John L. Chandler, about forty-five years ago. It was exhibited at the centennial celebration, 1875, and afterwards presented by him to the town of Lexington, to be preserved as a sacred deposit in the Memorial Hall.

Mr. Harrington was a prominent citizen, and was called to many posts of honor and trust; he was a selectman in 1779, '85 and '86. He married Anna Munroe, daughter of Ensign Robert Munroe, who stood bravely at his post on the battlefield, April 19, 1775, and fell, one of the first martyrs of the Revolution. He had been a soldier in the French War, and bore the standard at the taking of Louisburg, in 1758; he served also in 1762. A wife, the inheritor, we cannot doubt, of such valor and patriotism as his, must have inspired with heroism the husband, and subject of our notice, who died Sept. 27, 1818, æt. 79.

I pass next to William Tidd. He was lieutenant in Capt. Parker's company, and gave, in an affidavit, 1824, a graphic account of the firing of the regulars; he adds: "I then retreated up the north road, and was pursued by a British officer on horseback, calling out to me with an oath, 'Stop, or you are a dead man.' I

feared I could not escape him unless I left the road. I therefore sprang over a pair of bars, and made a stand, and discharged my gun at him; upon which he immediately retreated to the main body."

When a boy, I, for one season, passed his house day by day on my way to school,—a venerable mansion of the ancient, rectangular style. He was short of stature, had a compact frame and an erect gait, and was active on to old age. In addition to his services April 19, 1775, he was in the seventh campaign, September, 1776, at White Plains, contributed to the eleventh campaign, 1777, to Bennington, and enlisted, and served some time, in the Continental Line. He died Oct. 25, 1826, at 90, having filled various offices in town. He was four years an assessor,—then a very high and responsible position,—and was one of the selectmen in the Revolution. Mr. Tidd belonged to the old school, who kept their seats in the pew and bowed to the minister as he passed out first. Instances have been heard of since, in which the boys rushed by the preacher, and showed the power of the elbow. Our respected friend, I think from his bald head, wore a red cap which attracted us youth sometimes more than the minister in the pulpit. He varied this practice, I was told, by wearing a white cap when at home. His wife, also, was a daughter of the heroic Ensign Robert Munroe. Her strongly marked character made her a fit companion of her husband, sympathizing alike in his distinguished military and civil achievements. She lived to May 14, 1839, dying at the advanced age of 97.

We come now to Isaac Hastings, who was in Capt. Parker's command. He came of a military family; a brother and their father were with him in the engagement. He was a man of great energy of character, remarkably gifted and fluent, as I recollect, in conversation. His life was, at some of its stages, one of great perils, hardships, and thrilling adventures, which he would relate with graphic spirit and power. He once gave in my hearing the details of a shipwreck and approaching starvation, when a tallow candle was "one of the sweetest morsels he ever tasted." We find him at Cambridge as a soldier, May 6–10, and also June 17. He was a prominent man in town affairs, and in 1808 was chosen deacon of the church. Throughout my boyhood I remember well his position in the meeting-house, sitting under the pulpit, with his associate, as was the custom, on the opposite sides of the deacons' seat. He lived on the ancient homestead, still in the possession of his most respected daughter, Mrs. Cary. His death, at the ripe age of 76, occurred July 2, 1831.

His father and brother were both men of mark, but neither of military age April 19, 1775. The father, Samuel Hastings, was beyond it, but so patriotic and brave that he stood in the ranks that day. He was with the army, July 3, the same year, when Washington took command. He was distinguished in town affairs, and

often called to places of honor and trust. He died Feb. 8, 1820, at the great age of ninety-nine. The brother, Samuel Hastings, Jr., was less than 18 that day, but the young hero appeared with the company on the Common. Soon after, he volunteered in the service, and was one of Gen. Lee's life-guard; he was taken prisoner with him at Long Island. At the time of his capture, a British officer struck him in the neck with a sword. He used to say, "My queue saved my life, as it broke the force of the blow, though my wound was severe." He was afterward paroled, but never exchanged. He was at one time major of the Lexington Artillery. Although he resided on the borders of Lincoln, I was familiar with his house, partly from the circumstance that his eldest daughter was at one time a tenant of my father, and lived across the road from our house. I saw him often; he was a man with strongly marked features and a stout, vigorous frame. He died Jan. 8, 1834, having nearly reached the age of seventy-seven. His family testified their honor and love for him by erecting a beautiful monument to his memory, with the eloquent inscription, "a Revolutionary Soldier."

It should be noticed that while, owing partly to the scarcity of muskets, only some sixty stood at any one moment in the ranks of Capt. Parker's company, about one third of whom were either killed or wounded on or near the spot, or elsewhere, during the day, of two published rolls of the company one contains 113 names, the other 120. And there is evidence that there were not less than 130 in all, including the "alarm men," the youth and the superannuated, many of whom were in arms that morning. We have in print depositions, dated April 25, 1775, taken by order of the Provincial Congress, of fourteen persons who say, "We were ordered by Capt. John Parker (who commanded us)," &c. &c. Of these fourteen, a part must have been under military age. The names of five are not on the printed rolls, but should be preserved in history. They are Samuel Hastings; Nathaniel Parkhurst, whom I cannot identify, but think he was a brother of John Parkhurst, who was in the battle; John Munroe, 3d; Jonas Parker, 2d; and Micah Hagar, who appears in the list of the "First Campaign of Eight Months, 1775," and again with the "Men who enlisted in Lexington for three years or during the War, and served in the Continental Line." Still another roll of 118 names is found in the "Boston News Letter," June 3, 1826, which varies from the two others, containing five names more than one of them, two less than the other, and that of Stephen Munroe, not found on either.

We have also the depositions of several spectators of the battle. Benjamin Tidd of Lexington and Joseph Abbott of Lincoln were upon the Common that morning on horseback. William Draper of Colerain "stood within three or four rods of the regulars, and saw them fire." Thomas Fessenden saw Parker's men eighteen or twenty rods from the meeting-house. "A British officer rode up within

six rods of the company and cried out, 'Disperse !' A second officer then fired his pistol." John Bateman, of the 52d regiment, a British soldier, probably a prisoner, testified at Lincoln, April 23, 1775, "there was a small party of men gathered; when our troops marched by, *I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire*, and some of said troops did fire, and I saw one of said small party lie dead on the ground nigh said meeting-house." This may well offset the account given of the battle by his Excellency Gov. Gage, in a letter to Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, which makes one almost despair of the veracity of history, amid the conflicts of opposing testimony. "I ordered six companies of light infantry to take two bridges in Concord." "When two miles from Lexington they heard 500 men were in arms to oppose the King's troops." "Maj. Pitcairn saw about 200 armed men." "He ordered his troops *not to fire*, but surround and disarm them;" "the people fired behind a wall, wounded a man of the 10th Infantry, and hit the Major's horse in two places;" "they also fired from a meeting-house;" "then the Light-Infantry, *without order* or regularity, killed several of the country people, but were silenced as soon as the authority of the officers could make them" !

I knew well Jonathan Loring, as a neighbor; his dwelling-house being some third of a mile only from my father's. When it was known that several British officers had gone up toward Concord on the evening of the 18th, Loring, with two others, volunteered to follow them and watch their movements. He was taken prisoner and detained several hours, until, on the return of the British officers, he was set at liberty on or near Lexington Common. He bore arms in the battle; and he was a brave man, as his face indicated, although quite lame and bowed, as I recall him. His courage and patriotism were tested by his marching to Cambridge with a detachment, May 6, and also taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was in Cambridge again in the campaign of 1776.

His family took a prominent part on that day. The church plate was kept at his father's, Deacon Joseph Loring. Lydia, a sister of Jonathan, took this plate and concealed it under some brush near the house, to prevent its being carried off by the British soldiers. The house was pillaged and burnt by the British on their return from Concord. Deacon Loring made out a full statement of his loss on that day.

A large mansion house and a barn 70 feet long, and a corn-house,	
all burnt	£350 0 0
Household goods and furniture, viz.: eight good feather beds and bedding; a large quantity of pewter and brass ware; three cases of drawers; two mahogany tables, with the furniture of eight rooms	£230 0 0
All the wearing apparel of my family, consisting of nine persons	£60 0 0
All my husbandry tools and utensils, with a cider mill and press, with five tons of hay and two calves	£72 0 0

About two hundred rods of stone wall thrown down	£5 0 0
Specie	£3 0 0
	<hr/>
	£720 0 0

N. B.—The above-mentioned buildings were the first that were destroyed in the town, and near the ground where the brigade commanded by Lord Percy met the detachment retreating under Lt. Col. Smith. It does not appear that any of the militia were in or near these buildings; neither could they in any way oppose or retard the British troops in their operations; therefore the destruction must be considered as brutal, barbarous, and wanton.

JOSEPH LORING.

I spoke of Lydia Loring, the energetic sister of our subject. His daughter Polly was a frequent visitor at my father's. She dispelled my belief as a boy in the perfect honesty of every body living, by saying one day in my hearing, "O, Mrs. M., there is so much deception in the world!" Mr. Loring died in Mason, N. H., Sept. 20, 1830, aged 81.

The committee appointed by the Provincial Congress, May 12, 1775, to estimate the losses by the British destruction of property, April 19, at Concord, Lexington and Cambridge, report the whole loss at Concord, £274 16 7—less than one half of Mr. Loring's at Lexington; at Cambridge, £1202 8 7; while that of Lexington was 1761 1 15. The details of the losses at Lexington, embracing no less than twenty-four names of those whose houses were invaded and ravaged, are, in some cases, quite touching. Lydia Winship, believed to have been a widow, testified that her household furniture and wearing apparel were destroyed, with her loss in money, to the amount of £66 13 4, over \$220—a large sum in that day; while Lydia Mulliken, a widow, with her son, lost house and shop by fire, with furniture, wearing apparel, and clocks and tools of her son, \$2155, in real and personal property. Joshua Bond lost his house, shop and other property, to the amount of \$946. The loss of William Munroe was also heavy, being, in household furniture, clothing, and goods in a retail shop, over \$1000.

Benjamin Wellington comes before my memory at an advanced age, being 32 at the time of the battle. I remember his vigorous and well-knit frame; and that, though of moderate stature, he bore a commanding presence. He had the distinction of being the first prisoner taken within the town that day. He was captured early in the morning, at the foot of what is now called "Mount Independence," in East Lexington. The British officer who took him asked, "What are you going to do with that firelock? Where are you going now?" He replied, "I am going home." "I thought within myself," he used to say, "but not till I have been upon the Common." The officer took his firelock from him and soon passed on. Mr. Wellington then left the main road, waded through swamps, and reached the Common in time to join Capt. Parker's

company before the engagement, having doubtless secured a gun, and used it to good purpose that day. He was with a detachment of the company at Cambridge the ensuing May 6, in the seventh campaign, 1776, at White Plains, and was a sergeant with eight men from Lexington at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777. He was honored in town, holding the office of selectman in 1785 and 1792. He died Sept. 14, 1812, in the 70th year of his age.

Let us next notice Daniel Mason. I premise his record by saying he had a brother Joseph in the battle, of whom I have a slight reminiscence. He had a fine form, a gentlemanly appearance, and was a distinguished teacher in the town. He died Oct. 3, 1814, aged seventy-eight. His estate gave rise in the locality to the name of "Mason's Hollow." The house, nearly opposite the old Munroe Tavern, is still standing and occupied. Daniel Mason had little of the soldier in his bearing, as I recollect him, although he did his duty in the little band under Capt. Parker. He wore long white locks, I remember, and had a grave and apostolic countenance, reminding me of pictures of John Wesley. But he could sometimes make a shrewd remark with a very sober face. Speaking, in my hearing, one day, to my father, of generosity, he said, "I never feel so generous as when I haven't a single cent in my pocket." Hapless man, he was very destitute himself at the last. I was once the bearer of a little gift to him, I think the day before Thanksgiving, and the old man's face lighted up as if he had received a fortune.

Then there was Joseph Estabrook, one of the youngest on the immortal roll of that company. For he was then but a month beyond the age of seventeen. He was of a military family, his father being afterward, in 1776, in the campaign to Ticonderoga. Mr. Estabrook graduated at Harvard College in 1782, and was ordained at Athol, Nov. 21, 1787. He was a fine-looking man, and very agreeable, as I well recollect, in manners and conversation. In my youth I heard him preach, which he did most acceptably. He lived long, and labored on to the last, dying April 30, 1830, in the forty-third year of his ministry, and at the age of seventy-two.

I recall here Joseph Underwood. March 7, 1825, Mr. Underwood testified on oath before my father, who was a Justice of the Peace, that "on the evening of April 18, 1775, about forty of the militia company assembled at Buckman's tavern, near the meeting-house, for the purpose of consulting what measures should be adopted." "The first certain information we had of the approach of the British troops was given by Thaddeus Bowman, between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when Capt. Parker's company were summoned by the beat of the drum, and the line formed. When the regulars had arrived within about one hundred rods of our line they charged their pieces, and then moved toward us at a quick step. Some of our men, on seeing them, proposed to quit the field."

And no marvel,—fifty or sixty undisciplined men in presence of six hundred regular troops! “Capt. Parker gave orders for every man to stand his ground, and said he would order the first man shot that offered to leave his post. I stood very near Capt. Parker when the regulars came up, and am confident he did not order his men to disperse till the British troops had fired upon us the second time.”

Mr. Underwood was a man of modest mien, quiet in manner and movement, yet of that firm air and bearing which was needed at the perilous hour of battle. He was a true independent. I see him, in the old meeting-house, walk to his seat in the broad aisle with an old Roman front. When, in a midsummer Sabbath afternoon, the preacher is lengthening his discourse on and on, Mr. Underwood takes his coat off, and stands up for a change and relief of posture; and here and there some good old farmer is seen to do likewise. He joined a voluntary detachment to Cambridge, May 10; and again, June 17, we find him at Bunker Hill. He lived until Feb. 27, 1829, dying at the age of eighty. We may not forget that he married a woman who doubtless sustained and animated his courage. His wife, named “Deliverance,” was a sister of the patriot hero, Capt. John Parker. In commending the bravery of our own sex, I think we sometimes overlook, and fail to do justice to, the noble wives, mothers, and sisters, who more than seconded, who often prompted, the heroic deeds of those days. Some wise and true man should seek out, and give their due to, the as yet unrecognized and unrewarded women of the Revolution.

Something should be said of Amos Locke, who resided in the north part of Lexington, and whose house was familiar to me in boyhood. He was a man of large frame, and above the ordinary height. He was of a martial air and spirit, and had been toned up to the day of blood in our town by having served during the French war in 1762. Like his kinsman, Benjamin Locke, who reached the age of eighty-five, and who was also in the battle of April 19, he had extraordinary vitality; he lived until July 27, 1828, dying at the age of eighty-seven.

On the list of Capt. Parker’s company, and as a corporal, stands the name of Joel Viles. In my early days he was quite lame and infirm, but still his florid countenance and commanding figure gave assurance of the energy of his character. His patriotism, generosity, and personal self-sacrifice were attested by the fact that at three several times after the battle, once May 10 at Cambridge, then June 17, and finally for two months, in 1776, he bore arms for his country.

A word should be said of John Parkhurst, who married Elizabeth Bowers of Billerica, a sister, I think, of the wife of my grandfather. Both of them in Capt. Parker’s company, they were bound together alike by the ties of home and country; and their remains rest in the same tomb in Lexington churchyard; “they were pleasant in their lives, and were not divided by death.” Although Mr. Parkhurst

died in my early days, his face was quite familiar to me; among other things, the red cap of the veteran at church made a strong impression. His house was on the line of march of the British troops toward Concord, a charming location, solid, simple, and firm, like its master. He was in the campaign to White Plains, and was honored as a selectman of the town. He died July 2, 1812, aged seventy-seven.

Joshua Reed I knew well, as his son Charles married my sister. He was a man of portly bearing, tall, well-developed, and muscular. His face indicated intelligence; his conversation was wise, accompanied by a manner gentle no less than dignified. His whole character gave assurance of a man of mark. His lineage was rather remarkable; the father, named also Joshua, was a member with him of Capt. Parker's company, and a sister of the latter, Betsey Reed, married Ebenezer Muzzey, a brother of the martyr Isaac Muzzey. Mr. Reed died Sept. 8, 1826, aged 80.

Ebenezer Simonds, one of Capt. Parker's company, and in the battle when but little over 17 years old, was of a family distinguished as large land holders in Lexington, and who held many public offices in town. They were of remarkable longevity. His father died at 83; Joseph, ensign of Parker's company, at 73; Joshua, so brave in the battle, died in his 70th year; his son of the same name, at 88; and the subject of this notice died Aug. 23, 1845, at 87. He lived, up to my early manhood, on the old homestead occupied by his grandfather. His clear eye, compressed mouth, firmly set chin, indeed his whole face and his every movement, expressed great force of character. I think of him as erect and stalwart; as belonging to that grand old race, of which it was said, "Five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight." To the last his eye was not dimmed, nor his natural force abated. He was sorely afflicted by losing nine of his ten children, and several under trying circumstances. I was struck, in attending the funeral of one of them in my boyhood, at his fortitude mingled with a father's tenderness.

It is fitting to close this record of Personal Recollections with a tribute to him who was the last survivor of those engaged in the battle of Lexington, Jonathan Harrington. For many long years a contemporary with him, I knew him well. He was tall, with a full eye, a firm mouth, and in general a marked and strong face. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and to us boys curiosity for such workmanship made his shop a favorite resort. Though only 16 years of age at the time of the battle, he was a fifer in Capt. Parker's company. No marvel he began life a patriot, and continued one to the last, for his own father was in the engagement, beside another of his name, also a kinsman. On the roll of Capt. Parker's company we find no less than eleven by the name of Harrington, a noble testimony to the gallant spirit of the family. This was exceeded

only by the Munroes, of whom there are fourteen. Then come the Smiths, who sustained the family reputation by a list of ten; we have seven of the Reeds, and four of the Tidds; a proud heredity all this of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and bravery. It is due, without disparagement of others, to speak of the noble service of the Munroes in the old French War. Sergeant William Munroe served in 1754-55, Lieut. Edmund Munroe in 1757, '58 and '61, Jonas Munroe in 1755 and '57, James Munroe in 1757, '58 and '59, Ensign Robert Munroe in 1758 and '62, David Munroe in 1757 and '59. To these we must add Thaddeus, John, Abraham, Stephen and Josiah. Eleven of one name in the French war and fourteen in that of the Revolution, from a little town, at the opening of the latter, of only 700 inhabitants! Greece and Rome cannot outshine this as a military record.

In 1875, at the Centennial celebration, when the descendants of Ensign Robert Munroe joined in presenting a standard to the company of "Lexington Minute Men," the name of a little boy, 6 weeks old, Robert Munroe Harrington, born March 10, 1875, was placed at the close of the list. What a roll to enter! and what a lineage for that unconscious child, the heir of two names, both illustrious, one in two great wars, and the other in the opening of that Revolution which did so much in laying the foundations of civil and religious liberty on this continent and eventually through the wide world!

Jonathan Harrington died March 27, 1854, having lived to the great age of 95 years, 8 months and 18 days. He would relate the leading incidents of the day of blood with the deepest interest. His mother, a pattern mother, roused him early that day with the cry, "Jonathan, get up, the regulars are coming, and something must be done." He did get up, hastened to the Common, and was with the company when the British drew near. And "something *was* done." At the age of 91 he attended the 75th anniversary of April 19th, at Concord. Being asked for a sentiment, he gave, out of his full patriotic heart, the following, written with his own hand, "The 19th of April, 1775. All who remember that day will support the Constitution of the United States."

His funeral, of which the Hon. Mr. Hudson in his History of Lexington gives so graphic an account, was attended by a large concourse; and it was an imposing spectacle,—thousands, of all ages and conditions, gathered by one common sentiment of respect and affection. It is worthy of note that, of sixteen survivors of Lexington battle, spoken of above, the average age at their deaths was 82 years and 6 months. A remarkable coincidence at one point, showing that brave men often outlive their great sufferings in war, is that, of the sixteen survivors of the war of 1812, who met the present year (1877), at the end of sixty-five years, the average age was precisely the same, 82 years and 6 months.

Let one thing more be said in regard to the motives of the patriots of the Revolution. From their first to their last act, they were, as a whole, free from the temper of malice and revenge. Stirred at some moments to indignation, they were still calm and forbearing. Rev. Mr. Adams, of Lunenburg, in the annual sermon at Lexington, April 19, 1783, after the close of the war, says, with magnanimity, although they could not forget the transactions of the past, "the laws of Christianity oblige us to forgive."

In speaking of the character of the men before us, we should bear in mind that they were, to a large extent, cultivators of the soil which they protected. The occupation of the patriots of Lexington is indicated by the circumstance that their home was called, originally, "Cambridge Farms." As I look over the roll of Capt. Parker's company, I find a large proportion of them were farmers. Several family estates of to-day have descended from men of that corps. My grandfather was the third generation who had owned and occupied the same estate, and it gives me pleasure to add that it is now occupied by the sixth generation of the family. It was the taunt of the British aristocracy that they could easily put down "the peasantry of America"; "five regiments of regulars could," it was boasted, "easily march across the continent." To us it may be a just source of pride that our country gained its independence largely through the toils and sacrifices of the owners and tillers of the soil. "In defiance," says Edward Everett, "of the whole exerted powers of the British empire, the yeomanry of the country rose as a man, and set their lives on this dear stake of liberty." Without detracting in the least from the noble services, in those trying days, of men in other vocations, we may never forget that it was largely by the strong arm and wise counsels of the great agriculturist of Mount Vernon, and the united labors of men who fought for the soil they owned, that the foundations of our civil and religious liberties were laid. The Roman empire fell mainly because her citizens forsook the culture of the land by their own hands. That is the great rock of a nation's virtue and stability. If we wish to uphold this country through all ages, we must, like our fathers, secure homes for the people. So long as our citizens are living on their own acres, able and ready to defend them against every aggressive or disorganizing power and influence, the Union will be safe. We need commerce, the mechanic arts, manufactures, and every branch of honest industry, for our complete outward prosperity. But all honor to agriculture, honor to those brave farmers who "poured out their generous blood before they knew whether it would fertilize the land of freedom or of bondage"! Out of that blood-offering comes a voice:—

" Stern and awful are its tones,
As the patriot-martyr groans ;
But, the death-pulse beating high,
Rapture blends with agony."

And let us, looking at the glorious results of the storm and struggle of that dawn-hour of the Revolution, dwell on the mid-day sun, which, shining out from these our skies, lights up the wide world of aspirants for liberty. Joy for April 19th, 1775, when began forming that patriotic procession, led by the immortal Parker and his brave associates. Heart to heart, and hand to hand, let us pledge ourselves, and may we be followed by our latest posterity, to honor with our lips and our lives the memory of those star-bright names.

NOTES ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

By the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, A.B., President of Macalester College, Minneapolis, Minn.

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No. XV. [Continued.]

A STUDY OF THE VIRGINIA CENSUS OF A.D. 1624.

Edward Waters.

EDWARD WATERS, registered as living at Elizabeth City, led a romantic life. He was one of the crew of the *Sea Venture*, wrecked about the last of July, 1609, at Bermudas. During the sojourn of Gates and Somers on the isle, he killed, in a quarrel, a sailor named Edward Samuel, and was arrested and bound to a tree. One night his friends clandestinely cut the cords, and he fled to a hiding place. When in May, 1610, the shipwrecked party embarked in the *Deliverance* and *Patience*, two small vessels constructed during the winter, Waters and one Christopher Carter remained.

During the latter part of the summer, Sir George Somers returned for a supply of wild hogs, and died. His kinsman, Matthew Somers, took charge of the vessel and sailed for England instead of Virginia, leaving one of his crew named Edward Chard.

The three now on the isle were monarchs of all they surveyed. An old chronicler alleges that Chard and Waters were about to fight on one occasion, when Christopher Carter, who disliked both, pacified them by threatening to turn against the man who struck first. After this they became friendly, and industriously and profitably worked together.

In their exploration of the island, they discovered a large lump of ambergris, and soon after the ship *Plough* arrived in 1612 with some colonists, of which Mr. Moore was the governor. Says one: "As soon as we landed all our company we went to prayer, and gave thanks unto the Lord for our safe arrival, and whilst we were at prayer, we saw three men coming down to us." A writer, under date of April 28, 1612, states: "The climate I hold to be very

good and agreeable with our constitutions of England, for the three men which were left there are very fat and fair, not tanned or burned in the sun, so much as we which came last."

Both Waters and Carter became members of the Governor's Council, but about the year 1618 they arrived in Virginia. At the taking of the census Waters was thirty-nine years of age, and his wife Grace, who came in 1618 in the ship *Diana*, was only twenty years of age, and at the taking of the census they had a son named William. At the time of the massacre in 1622, Waters lived on the south side of the James, and he and his family were taken prisoners by the Nansemond Indians, but were rescued by a boat's crew and carried to Kecoughton, or Elizabeth City, now Hampton. In February, 1625, his wife had a daughter named Margaret. A creek in Upper Elizabeth once bore his name. Governor Pott in March, 1628-9, made him a commissioner for the district between Southampton River and Fox Hill, and he was a member of the County Court. Lt. Col. Waters, of Nansemond County, to whom George Fox in 1673 presented some quaker books, is supposed to have been his descendant.

Christopher Carter.

Christopher Carter is enrolled as residing in Accomac, and seems to have been in the service of Capt. William Epps, of whom a notice has been given.

Thomas Savage.

Thomas Savage, of the Eastern Shore, called the "Ancient" in early records, was what we call an "old settler." He arrived with Newport in January, 1608, in ship "John and Francis." When Captain Newport was received by Powhatan, the Indian chief, Savage accompanied him.

Capt. John Smith, in his *Relation of Virginia*, published in 1608, writes :

"But Seeing Captaine Nuport, and Maister Scrivener comming a shore, the King returned to his house, and I went to meete him, with a trumpet before him [Capt. Newport] wee marched to the King: who after his old manner kindly received him, especially a Boy of thirteen years old, called Thomas Saluage, whom he gave him as his Sonne."

In return for Savage, Powhatan presented Newport with an Indian lad named Namontack, whom he took to England, and never returned, having soon died. Savage having acquired the Indian language, was of great service to the colony as an interpreter.

Ralph Hamor, secretary of the colony, states that he was the interpreter who presented Sir Thomas Dale's proposal to Powhatan to take a sister of Pocahontas as "his nearest companion, wife, and bed-fellow." Hamor's words are: "It pleased Sir Thomas Dale, myself being much desirous before my return for England, to visit

Powhatan and his Court (because I would be able to speak somewhat thereof, by mine own knowledge), to imploy myself and one Thomas Salvage, who had lived three years with Powhatan, and speaks the language naturally, one whom Powhatan much affecteth, upon a message unto him, which was to deal with him, if by any means, I might procure a daughter of his, who (Pocahuntas being already in possession) is generally reputed to be his delight, and darling, and surely he esteemeth her as his own soul, for a sure pledge of peace."

Hamor, through Savage as interpreter, spoke as follows: "The bruit of the exquisite perfection of your youngest daughter, being famous throughout all your territories, hath come to the hearing of your Brother, Sir Thomas Dale, who for this purpose, hath ordered me hither to entreat you, to permit her, with me, to return unto him, partly, for the desire her sister hath to see her, of whom, if fame hath not been prodigal, as like enough it hath not, your Brother, by your favor would gladly make his nearest companion, wife and bed-fellow."

John Rolfe and Sir Thomas Dale had both been married before they applied for the daughters of Powhatan.

Soon after the taking of the census of 1624, Savage was married to a young woman who in 1621 came in the ship "Sea-Flower." Savage's Neck in Northampton County, Virginia, was long the residence of his descendants. One bearing his name was an acquaintance of the writer, whose wife, a cultivated woman, is the lincal descendant of the second president of Harvard University.

Richard Stephens.

Richard Stephens, in 1623, arrived in the ship *George*, and may have been the person who obtained a share of the London Company in April, 1622, a paper stainer in that city, and the next year was a member of the Virginia Legislature. In April, 1624, he fought a duel with George Harrison and wounded him in the knee, from the effects of which he died in ten days. At a later period he was a member of the Council, and had an altercation with Governor Harvey, who knocked out one of his teeth with a cudgel. After the death of Stephens the governor married his widow, and she may have been partly the occasion of the personal encounter. In a letter from Point Comfort, dated May 8, 1640, the ex-Governor complains of his poverty and many bodily sufferings; and in September, 1642, the celebrated Dutch trader and traveller, Captain David Peterson De-Vries, instituted a suit for the recovery of £4 14 shillings sterling, due him from the estate of Captain Richard Stephens for goods sold to Lady Harvey, who was at the time wife of said Stephens.

Samuel Stephens, of Warwick, was the son of Richard, and his widow, following the example of her mother-in-law, married a governor of Virginia, the celebrated Sir William Berkeley, Kt.

Capt. Roger Smith.

Roger Smith, registered as belonging to James City, came to Virginia in 1621 on board of the *Abigail*. In the minutes of the Virginia Company for 13th December, 1620, we find the following :

“Capt. Roger Smith being desirous to go this present voyage, moved that he might have the charge of some of those people that were now sent to be the Company’s tenants, and further that the Company would please to bestow upon him some means to make him the better fit for the said voyage.

“Forasmuch therefore as the said Captain Smith was recommended to be a gentleman very sufficient for that employment, and in regard of his good experience already, having been in Virginia heretofore, about three years, the Court was pleased for his better encouragement to give him £30, to furnish him with necessaries, and ordered that he should have the command of fifty persons now transported to be tenants upon the Company’s lands.

“The said Captain Smith further moved in the behalf of a young scholar desirous to go with him, this present voyage, that he might be admitted preacher to the people now sent. The Court hereupon agreed to give him a text to preach upon, about a fortnight hence, in the handling whereof if they found him a sufficient scholar, he should be entertained accordingly.”

Richard Downes.

Richard Downes is registered as living within the corporation of James City. He sailed from England in February, 1620, on the ship *Jonathan*. In June, 1623, Edward Downes, his father, stated to the Virginia Company of London, that his son Edward, bred a scholar, who crossed the ocean in the hope of preferment in the college at Henrico, and had lived four years in the colony, might have fifty acres to plant upon. The company considered his petition very reasonable.

William Garrett.

William Garrett appears as one of the servants of Abraham Piersey. When a boy about seventeen years of age, in 1619, he arrived in the ship *George*. He became a quaker. Edmundson, a minister of the Society of Friends, in 1672 writes : “As I returned it was laid upon me to visit the Governor, Sir William Barclay [Berkeley], accompanied by William Garrett, an honest, ancient friend.”

THE WARASKOYAK CENSUS OF 1624.

The Waraskoyak Plantations extended from Hog Island, fourteen miles toward the mouth and on the south side of James River. This neighborhood began to be settled in A.D. 1618, under the auspices of private persons.

Captain John Bargrave, the brother of the Rev. Dr. Bargrave, the Dean of Canterbury, was the first planter of a private colony,

and at great cost sent servants and shipping to make a settlement above Martin Brandon. Ward's Creek still designates the neighborhood. In June, 1618, Lord Zouch, a man of strong puritan sympathies, wrote to Capt. Ward that he intended to adventure his pinnace with Bargrave, and desired him to write an agreement. In June, 1619, Capt. Ward, in the ship Sampson, arrived at Monhegan, for the purpose of fishing. He was admitted to a seat in the first legislature of 1619, although he was without any patent from the Virginia Company, "considering," says the journal of its proceedings, "he had been at so great charge and pains to augment this Colony, and had adventured his own person in the action, and since that time had brought home a good quantity of fish to relieve the Colony."

The same year, Richard Wiseman, Nathaniel Basse and other gentlemen sent out Christopher Lawne to establish a plantation, who was probably the person of that name who had been one of the English non-conformists residing in Holland. Lawne represented his settlement in the legislature of July, 1619, but soon after died. Lawne's Creek preserves his name. On November 3, 1620, the London Company, upon the petition of Nathaniel Basse and others, resolved to call Lawne's the Isle of Wight Plantation. On November 21, 1621, Edward Bennett, a prominent London merchant, who had lived at Delft in Holland, with his associates Robert and Richard Wiseman, Thomas Ayres, Thomas and Richard Bennett, determined to extend the settlement in that neighborhood.

In the list of the slain by the Indians in March, 1621-22, Waraskoyak is called Edward Bennet's Plantation.

Nathaniel Basse.

Nathaniel Basse appears in the census of 1624 as living at a place called Basse's Choice. He had removed from London in the year 1622, and arrived in July in the ship Furtherance. At the time of the census he was thirty-four years of age, and had been a resident of Virginia about eighteen months. He became a prominent man, and member of the Council. In 1632 he was authorized to invite those of New England who "disliked coldness of climate or barrenness of soil to settle in Delaware Bay."

Benjamin Symmes.

Benjamin Symes or Symmes was another resident of Basse's Choice, and was thirty-two years of age. His name we should not "willingly let die," as he was the first English colonist in America who made a bequest for the establishment of a free school. In his will, made in 1634, he gave two hundred acres on the Poquoson "with the milk and increase of eight cows, for the maintenance of a learned and honest man, to keep upon the said ground a free school, for the education and instruction of the children of the adjoining parishes of

Elizabeth City and Kignotan, from Mary's Mount downward to the Poquoson river." The author of a "Description of Virginia," published in 1649, writes: "I may not forget to tell you we have a free school with two hundred acres of land, a fine house upon it, forty milch kine, and other accommodations to it. The benefactor deserveth perpetual mention, Mr. Benjamin Symmes, worthy to be chronicled."

Rev. William Bennett.

William Bennett was the first preacher at Waraskoyak. He came in 1621 in the ship "Sea Flower," and the next year Catharine, his wife, twenty-two years of age, arrived in the Abigail. He died about the year 1624, leaving a widow and son William about three weeks old.

Robert Bennett.

Robert Bennett, one of the proprietors of the plantation, is enrolled as residing at James City, and soon died. There is a warrant preserved, dated November 20, 1623, for the collection of the salary of William Bennett, minister for two years, from the estate of Robert Bennett.

We are told that the Rev. Henry Jacob, a graduate and scholar, the founder of the first Congregational church in London in 1624, resigned his pastorate, and went to Virginia where he hoped to be more useful, where he soon died. Did he go to the plantations of Basse and Bennett, citizens of London? Was he the successor of Rev. Wm. Bennett? These queries cannot be answered satisfactorily, but as the Waraskoyak people were of puritan sympathies, there was probably his brief period of service before death. In 1641 a minister who had been preaching in the Waraskoyak, now known as the Nansemond and Isle of Wight districts, resigned. The Virginia Assembly of 1642 divided Nansemond or Upper Norfolk County into three parishes. The Act published in Hening's Statutes has the following preamble.

"For the better enabling the inhabitants of this Colony to the religious worship and service of Almighty God which is often neglected, and slackened by the inconvenient and remote vastness of parishes, Resolved, That the County of Upper Norfolk be divided into three parishes."

The act bounded the South Parish by these limits: on the south side of the Nansemond River, from the glebe to the head of the river; and on the other side of the stream, from Cooling's Creek upward to the head of the west branch of the Nansemond.

East Parish included the glebe and parsonage house, and extended on the east side of the Nansemond to its mouth.

West Parish extended on the west side from Cooling's Creek to mouth of Nansemond, including the Chuckatuck on both sides.

The old parsonage was in the East Parish, and here the nephews of Edward Bennett resided. There appears to have been no church building at that time. We have no evidence of any brick church, before A.D. 1638, being completed anywhere in Virginia.

Soon after these parishes were authorized, on the 24th of May, Richard Bennett, Daniel Gookin and others wrote a letter to the "Pastors and Elders of Christ Church in New England," in which they stated that each of the new parishes was willing to maintain a pastor.

One William Durand, who afterwards secured legislation in Maryland recognizing liberty of conscience, wrote to Rev. John Davenport, of New Haven, Ct., whom he had known in London as Vicar of St. Stephens, that they had abandoned the idea of sending to Old England for ministers, and that Philip Bennett had gone to Boston to procure religious teachers.

In October, 1642, Rev. John Knowles, a ripe scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, William Tompson, who had been an Oxford student, and Thomas James, all ministers of experience, sailed for New Haven to take charge of these parishes.

Churlish Governor Berkeley had an act passed in 1644, that those who did not conform to the Book of Common Prayer should not officiate in the churches. These ministers then preached in barns and private houses, to as large congregations as they had in the churches.

John Utie.

John Utie had a plantation on Hog Island, and came in the Francis Brown Venturer, while Ann his wife and infant son came in the fall of 1621, in the Sea Flower. He was frequently a member of the House of Burgesses. In 1637 he was called to London to answer charges growing out of opposition to Governor Harvey. His son became a prominent man in Maryland.

Capt. William Peirce.

Capt. William Peirce was one of the ancient colonists, having been one of the passengers in the "Sea Venture," and his wife Joane came in 1610 in the "Blessing." He was one of Governor Harvey's opponents, and was sent to London in 1637 to be examined. He had a plantation on Mulberry Island.

Thomas Purfray.

Thomas Purfray or Purify was forty-two years of age, and came in 1621 in the "George." Young, writing of his friend Governor Harvey, in July, 1634, says: "He hath acquired to himself extreme hatred and malice from all the rest of the country, to whom I can only find two of this Council indifferent, the one of them called Captain Purfree a soldier and a man of an open heart."

William Harwood.

William Harwood was the superintendent of the plantation of Martin's Hundred, seven miles above James City, on the north side of James River. He arrived in the *Marmaduke* in November, 1621. The London Company introduced him as follows: "The adventurers of Martin's Hundred intend to proceed in their plantation. They have sent twelve lusty youths in this ship, which supply they will secure with a quota of forty more in the Magazine Ship very suddenly to follow. Their governor, Mr. Harwood, is engaged to acquaint you with his instructions, to whom we pray you, give your best assistance." This plantation was named after Capt. John Martin, a brother-in-law of Sir Julius Cæsar, Kt.

Martin arrived at Jamestown in 1607 with Capt. Newport, and was a member of the first Council. Piqued at Wingfield because he chided him for indolence, he united with Ratcliffe and John Smith in deposing him. Lord Delaware in 1610 made him superintendent of contemplated iron works. He again became disaffected, and about 1612 published a pamphlet derogatory to Virginia, and therefore was removed from the Council, by Lord Delaware, as a most unworthy person.

In October, 1618, Martin obtained a patent which was never duly confirmed by the Virginia Company, granting him extraordinary privileges. His tenants were exempted from the control of the colonial authorities, except in case of war; he was also allowed unlimited fishing, and to enjoy his lands in as large and ample manner as the lord of any manor in England.

Under his privileges he made his plantation a receptacle of vagabonds, bankrupts and disorderly persons.

Captain Bargrave, a brother of the Dean of Canterbury, established with Capt. Ward the first private plantation in Virginia, and when visiting his native land left his affairs in charge of Martin, who abused the trust.

When the first legislature met in 1619, Capt. Martin sent burgesses to represent his people, but they were not admitted, as he claimed to be independent of the Governor and Legislature of the colony. At the same assembly John Rolfe complained that Martin "taxeth him both unseemly and amiss of certain things wherein he was never faulty, and besides casteth some aspersion upon the present government."

The complaints against Martin led to a reorganization of his plantation. The Virginia Company on Sept. 11, 1621, write to the colonial officers:

"The Society of Martin's Hundred, whose designs by many misfortunes, as well here, as in Virginia, have been hitherto checked, do now go forward cheerfully, sending a supply of people largely furnished with all necessary provisions. The succoring and cherishing of them and their proceedings

we recommend * * * * and in particular of the inhabitants of Wolstenholme's Town.

"If old tenants shall unkindly refuse to entertain for awhile the new comers in their houses we desire, that by your command, they be billeted amongst them, and they compelled to be charitable. * * * * * The command and oversight of these people they have committed to Mr. Richard Keane, now in Virginia."

Robert Staples, with a certificate from nearly twenty divines as to his scholarship and conversation, was, in 1622, recommended by the Company as a fit minister for Martin's Hundred.

In the great massacre by the Indians in March, 1622, Richard Staples, a brother of the minister, with his wife, children and servants, Lt. Keane, the superintendent, and about seventy others, were slaughtered, and it is probable that Robert Staples by this sad intelligence was deterred from crossing the ocean.

THE GATES FAMILY.

Communicated by the Hon. BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER, A.M., of Boston.

FROM certain old manuscripts in my possession, it appears that Stephen Gates, the second son of Thomas Gates, of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, came to this country in 1642, and settled first at Hingham, Mass. With him came his wife, two sons, Stephen and Simon, and a daughter Elizabeth. A son Thomas and a daughter Mary (as appears from his will, though she is not named in any other of the papers) were born in this country. He removed to Nashaway (Lancaster) in 1653, and became one of the largest proprietors of the town, and was one of the petitioners for its incorporation in 1654. He subsequently removed to Cambridge, where (as shown by his will) he hired a farm, and where he died in 1662.

This will, witnessed by Edmund Angier and Esther Sparhawke, and proved Oct. 7, 1662, is as follows :

Camb^r. y^e 9th of y^e 4th : 1662. I. Stephen Gates being sick upon my bed, but of p^rfect memorie Desire to Comit my Soul to God that gaue it in a hope of a Joyfull resurrection and my body to be comely buried. And for my other Estate my will is that my wife and my son Simon continue in y^e place where God haue now set me During the time I haue in it, and to keep the stock in theire hands till the term is out and to pay the Rent according to my agreement ; and that my son Thomas to continue with them as long as he please. I give to my wife a Third of my Lands, and all the rest of my Estate during her life. I give to my Son Stephen my house and my house lott of Twenty acres at Nashaway and Twenty acres of Intervale Lands and all my Land at Hemp Swamp and all my Medow at Postepolekin. The third of these Lands being excepted as aboue to my wife during her life. Item. I give Three hundred and fourteen acres of Land wthin the bounds of Nashaway, and a parcell of Medow at Still River To be Divided Equally between Simon & Thomas. Item my mind is that my wife Shall give a Colt of a year old unto my Daughter Elizabeth when y^e Lease of y^e ffarm is out. Item my will is that my wife giue to my Daughter. Mary Maynar a heifer of Two years old when y^e Lease of the ffarm is out. Item. I give power to my wife to dispose of all the Stock and my moveables when she die amongst my Children according to her discretion. Item my will is that Elizabeth Bradshaw abide wth my wife her Service Ship and that when her

time is out my wife shall put her in a double suit of apparell and giue her a heifer a year old. I appoint my wife and my son Simon to be Executors.

The descendants of this Stephen are quite numerous, and the manuscripts in my possession show as follows :

- i. STEPHEN² (first son b. in England), settled in Stow ; m. —, and had eight children : *Stephen*,³ *Simon*,³ *Thomas*,³ *Isaac*,³ *Nathaniel*,³ *Daniel*,³ *Rebecca*,³ *Sarah*.³
- ii. SIMON² (second son b. in England), lived at Winter Hill ; m. —, and had *Simon*,³ who resided in Marlboro', and had sons who resided in Worcester ; *Amos*,³ who lived in Framingham ; *Samuel*,³ [*Jonathan*,³ b. in Cambridge, 1683, and d. in Worcester, 1756, wife Persis *].
- iii. THOMAS² resided at Stow, and had eleven children, viz. : *John*,³ of Stow (see below) ; *Joseph*,³ *Josiah*,³ *Caleb*,³ *Elizabeth*,³ m. Holmes ; *Sarah*,³ d. unm. ; *Mary*,³ m. — Rose ; *Joanna*,³ m. — Standish ; *Abigail*,³ m. — Forbes ; *Anne*,³ m. — Tyler ; *Ruth*,³ m. — Sanders. Several of these resided at Preston and Colchester, Ct.

JOHN³ GATES (*Thomas*,² *Stephen*¹), of Stow, had five children.

- i. HEZEKIAH⁴ (see below), who settled at Lancaster, Mass.
- ii. EPHRAIM.⁴ iii. SAMUEL.⁴ iv. JOHN.⁴ v. MARY.⁴ All of Stow.

HEZEKIAH⁴ GATES (*John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Stephen*¹), had seven children.

- i. THOMAS,⁵ of Lancaster.
- ii. MARY,⁵ m. — Rathburn, of Colchester, Ct.
- iii. ELIZABETH,⁶ m. — Leach, of Portsmouth, N. H.
- iv. DOROTHY,⁵ m. Peter Thurston, of Lancaster, Mass.
- v. REBECCA,⁵ m. — Houghton, of “ “
- vi. SARAH,⁵ m. — Elder, of Lancaster.
- vii. ANNE,⁵ m. — Moore, of Lancaster.

This Hezekiah Gates was a large landed proprietor of Lancaster, and owned lands which had belonged to his great-grandfather Stephen. In 1759 he published a pamphlet of 17 pages, entitled,

King GEORGE's Right to the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN Displayed ; Being a Collection from History from the first known Times to the present year, 1769. Extracted for the Benefit of those in the Province of Massachusetts Bay who have not Leisure to study History. Shewing it to be the Duty of all officers and others to defend the Heirs of SOPHIA, being Protestants, upon the British Throne, and the undoubted Right that King GEORGE the Third hath to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Printed by Richard Draper, in Newbury Street, Boston. 1769.

Dorothy Thurston, dau. of Peter and Dorothy, granddaughter of Hezekiah Gates, married Josiah Flagg, of Lancaster, whose daughter Sally still resides there, aged about 85 years, and from whom these papers have come into my hands. To save these loose, detached memoranda from oblivion, I have put them in shape, and send them to the REGISTER for preservation, if perchance of interest and value.

It is proper for me to add that said Hezekiah, notwithstanding the *title* of his pamphlet may suggest a doubt, was wholly patriotic in the days of the Revolution, and in 1777 was elected by the town of Lancaster as one of the “ Committee of Safety and Correspondence.”

* The addition within brackets is made on the authority of a manuscript genealogical record compiled by Gardiner Paine Gates, of West Newton, and placed by him in the archives of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. In this manuscript the descent of the compiler is thus given : *Stephen*¹ *Gates* of Hingham, *Simon*,² *Jonathan*,³ *Jonathan*,⁴ *Paul*,⁵ *Nathaniel*,⁶ *Gardiner P.*⁷—ED.

COULD GENERAL PUTNAM COMMAND AT BUNKER HILL?

A paper read before the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, May 2, 1877.
by Col. FRANCIS J. PARKER, of Newton, Mass.

THE question of the command at Bunker Hill is one of remarkable vitality. The debate concerning it has comprised every variety of contention. It has included the opinions of soldiers, has stirred the passions of politicians, has developed the ingenuity of advocates and has occupied the pages of great histories.

A late chief-justice of New Hampshire, on learning that the case next on his trial list was one concerning flowage, said, "Oh! then I know all about it. There will come a certain number of old men who will declare upon their oaths that at a certain time they were catching fish at a certain spot, on which the same number of men of like age will depose that they were at that very time hoeing or harvesting a crop of Indian corn 70 bushels to the acre." The case of Bunker Hill is analogous. About 1818 to 1825, testimony of eye-witnesses was abundant on every point connected with the discussion and on each side of every assertion. If one party were to be believed, General Putnam was the alpha and omega of the battle and always commanding; but if the other side were to be credited, he was never there at all, except that late in the day he was skulking behind the great hill, presiding over the great army of terrified bummers who occupied that important position.

Throwing out all of that nineteenth century testimony, there is not a particle of direct evidence that Putnam exercised the command of the provincials in the battle of Charlestown. On the contrary, when he is harrowing up the feelings of the Cambridge committee less than a year after the battle, by recounting his deeds and sufferings in their behalf, he does not fail to say that he took possession of Prospect Hill the very night after the fight, but he not only does not say anything about what he did in the fight, but declares that what he did at Prospect Hill was "without orders from any person." If the commanding officer at the fight had halted and turned at bay at Prospect Hill and there held his position, he would hardly have said that he had orders from no person to do so, for it would have been in the line of his previous authority. It seems to me that Putnam's letter to the Cambridge committee is substantially his own testimony that he did not command in the battle at Charlestown.

When I read what his son and grandson declare were General Putnam's assertions in his feeble age as to his performances at Charlestown, I begin to fear that at the same time of life I may put forward a claim to have commanded the Army of the Potomac for at least two of its campaigns. The truth is, that in so far as there

can be said to have been any commander in the battle, that commander was William Prescott, and if he was not the commander there was no commander there.

But these Putnamites die hard—old soldiers' yarns, notoriously the result of a growth by evolution, have been made to do duty as evidence, for want of better; these have been bolstered by other fictions such as those about Major Small of the marines, and the whole, coated over with a *meringue* of patriotic declamation, has done duty as popular history.

But facts are also tough, and the best array of accumulated errors of memory or fabrications of story has met a solid wall of fact which cannot be overcome, and this wall is constructed of such stones as these:—1. The known jealousy existing between the different provinces and their representatives in the army in front of Boston. 2. The military impossibility of rank giving command, without requiring obedience. 3. The orders of Connecticut, as well as Rhode Island, given directly after the battle, by which, for the first time, the armies of those provinces were put under General Ward's orders. 4. The fact that General Putnam's own regiment did not go to Bunker Hill, if it went at all, on General Ward's order, but on Putnam's, and then only at the last moment.

In view of all the facts I have felt justified in stating it as an established and insuperable objection to the claim of General Putnam, that

“General Putnam owing no obedience to the commanding general, and having no claim to rank in the Massachusetts army, could not have commanded Massachusetts soldiers on Massachusetts soil.”

But now comes the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox and writes a biography of General Putnam, and quotes my proposition as a preposterous absurdity and as an illustration of “Massachusetts haughtiness,” and declares not only that he could command but that he actually did command Massachusetts troops on Massachusetts soil, and gives four or five instances in support of this assertion, which instances I shall presently discuss.

But first, in order that I may disabuse the Doctor's mind of the idea that there is any Massachusetts haughtiness involved in my asserted point, let me make it by inversion and say, that at the same time and under similar circumstances Major-General Ward, owing no obedience to the authorities of Connecticut, could not have commanded Connecticut troops on Connecticut soil.

Then as to the absurdity of the theory which the biographer denounces, declaring that the besieging force was one army and not four armies, and that the people of that day looking upon those camps did not talk of the Connecticut army or the Massachusetts army, but that it was called the American army, let me say, that the people of those times, represented by the Boston Gazette of June 5,

1775, looking upon the Chelsea affair said, that the troops on one side were partly of the New Hampshire forces and partly the Massachusetts forces. The Provincial Congress gave passes addressed to the generals of the Massachusetts army, and commissioned General Ward as Major-General of the Massachusetts army. The authorities of New Hampshire by express orders placed their troops under General Ward's command. The regulations of the "Rhode Island army of observation," under General Greene, provided that all stores and materials captured should be retained for the use of that colony; and as I have said, in the very case of Connecticut after the battle, perhaps because of some incident in the battle, the war committee and the governor gave explicit orders that their officers should render obedience to the commanding general in Massachusetts while serving there. Now if there had been no occasion for issuing this Connecticut order it would not have been issued; if there was any occasion for issuing it, it demonstrates the fact that on the day of the battle General Putnam did not owe obedience to General Ward, and "it goes without saying," as the French say, that if he owed no obedience he could exercise no command beyond what Connecticut gave him, namely, his own regiment. Let it be added that there is no record of any order prior to July 4, 1775, addressed by any officer of one province to any officer of another province, except from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, and the New Hampshire troops were placed under Ward's orders by special command of their own authorities.

I do not blame Dr. Tarbox for contesting my theory, for, unless it can be demolished, there is no case for Putnam; but I have shown that the facts are against his theory of the absolute oneness of the army about Boston, and I now proceed to consider his assertion that the facts are against my theory that Putnam could not command here at that time. Dr. T. says that he did exercise command, and cites these five instances in support of his assertion.

1. That General Putnam was a member of the Council of War, and that his rank was recognized thereby.
2. That it was a part of his daily life to command Massachusetts and New Hampshire officers, in the camp at Cambridge.
3. That he did command a body of 2200 men, who marched from Cambridge to Charlestown and back, May 13, 1775.
4. That he was concerned in the exchange of prisoners, June 6, 1775.
5. That he commanded in the fight at Chelsea, March 27, 1775.

Let us take these up *seriatim*: and

First. As to the Councils of War.

Mr. Tarbox entertains the idea that none but generals composed the Council of War. The persons composing the Council of War, April 20, were three entitled generals, six colonels, and six lieutenant-colonels. General Spencer and General Putnam were commanders of regiments, just as Prescott was. If Connecticut chose to call

its battalion commanders generals, why should they rank above officers exercising precisely the same command in the Massachusetts line who were commissioned as colonels? General Ward, who was the only Massachusetts commissioned general officer June 16, would hardly desire to sit alone in council and would summon to it those next in rank. Ward, Greene, Folsom and Spencer as the senior officers of the four armies were practically equals, but there were no brigades and no brigadiers, and the next rank to theirs was that of regimental commanders, and no doubt such of them as could attend were invited, whether they were called general or colonel.

The army before Boston was an allied army, bound together by patriotic fervor and common interests, but troubled by jealousies between officers and men of the different contingents comprising it, as allied armies were always wont to be. The preëminence of course was in Massachusetts, for it was her territory that was occupied by the army, and her authority, such as it was, extended over all who were on her soil. In all allied armies careful courtesy is observed between the officers, and by that courtesy the higher officers of each army should be invited to councils of war. A council is not, however, a place where authority is exercised, but the officers being called to consultation every one has just that weight which his judgment and ability give him in influencing the body.

This is the common sense of it, and as for the fact we know that Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw was not only a member of the council but was chairman of one of its sub-committees. And so vanishes Dr. T.'s idea that the council must have been composed entirely of generals, or that Putnam's presence at a council indicated his rank for command. I shall show that there is some reason to doubt whether he did attend upon the councils.

Second. As to the camp at Cambridge.

Daniel Putnam seems to argue that because the officers of the grand rounds were taken partly from the Connecticut troops, therefore General Putnam must have had authority over the whole camp at Cambridge; but this does not follow.

What I have said of the courtesy to be observed between allies applies in full force to the division of honors in the camp details, and it can hardly be needful to argue that the camp duties in an allied camp must be shared proportionably as well as the honors. The sentinels were for the protection of the contingents of all the provinces in that camp, and should have been—must have been—and were detailed from all.

The number of subalterns and of men to be furnished from each regiment was probably fixed by agreement, and the number being fixed, the quotas could be detailed by the commander of each regiment, and as some authority must be permitted to tell off the chief officials for each day, the duty fell, not by right of command but by military courtesy, to General Ward, and accordingly all the

details of chiefs for camp duty appear upon his orderly-book, and include the field officers of the various regiments comprising the camp, excepting only General Putnam. It would be surprising if any instance could be adduced of allies so situated, however independent one of another, where results were not the same. If General Putnam was on duty as a brigadier over the troops encamped at Cambridge, of course the orders of the commanding general affecting those troops would be addressed to Putnam or promulgated through him, and the officers of the day, the guard and fatigue parties would be detailed by him. I have already said that such details were made by Ward, and I shall hereafter show that he, by direct orders to the colonels, sent Massachusetts troops from that camp on detached service.

Third. As to the march to Charlestown, May 13, 1775.

The story as told by Mr. Frothingham is almost incredible. The authority cited by him is Baldwin's diary, which I have not been able to examine. It is confirmed by the diary of a British officer in Boston, recently published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, but the story itself is hard to believe.

That there should have been a march like that described by Daniel Putnam, which was limited to parading about on the high grounds at Charlestown, is quite credible; but that 2000 to 3000 raw troops drawn out to a long and thin line should have been marched down into Charlestown village, directly under the guns, and within musket shot of a man-of-war, can be really believed only by believing also that the commander of the detachment was an idiot or insane. It was not a reconnoissance in force, for the committee of the council of war had reported only the day before the result of their reconnoissance made without force.

The reason given by Frothingham is, that it might inspire the army with confidence; but I do not hesitate to express the opinion that if, as should have been expected, the British man-of-war had opened its guns upon the detachment, the party would have been inspired with a very proper desire—1st, to get Bunker Hill between them and the guns at the earliest possible moment; and 2nd, to tar and feather the commander who had led or permitted them to be led into such a preposterous position.

But I have found no proof that it was General Putnam who committed this act of folly, if it was committed at all. Nobody that I can find among original authorities says that he commanded then and there, and besides he was in favor of keeping the legs of his men covered, and was careful of life.

Daniel Putnam, reporting in 1825 some yarns of the General's later years, does say that at one time General Ward permitted General Putnam to march most of the army from Cambridge to Charlestown for the purpose of a reconnoissance, but the story, like all of those with which it is associated by Daniel Putnam, is probably

untrue, and if true refers to some other affair between June 6 and 16, of which nobody else ever heard.

Whatever was therefore the character of the parade or the extent of it, there is a failure in proof that General Putnam commanded Massachusetts troops, or even his own regiment in connection with it, and there is weighty evidence to prove that he was not even present on that occasion at all, which evidence I shall presently adduce.

Fourth. As to the exchange of prisoners, June 6, 1775.

Dr. Tarbox thinks he sees evidence of General Putnam's authority to command Massachusetts troops in his presence on this occasion, but I see in it no scintilla of such evidence.

The only body of troops present to be commanded by any one was Captain Chester's company from Wethersfield, Connecticut, selected no doubt because they were neatly uniformed, well equipped and tolerably well disciplined, and would therefore be likely to give to the British officers a better impression of their enemy than any other body from the camp at Cambridge. Being Connecticut troops, it would not do to send a Massachusetts officer, and General Putnam was selected as being the highest Connecticut officer at that camp, and perhaps also as being one well known to many of the British. Dr. Warren, the highest civil officer of Massachusetts, represented the province at the exchange, which seems to have been a jolly good time.

Out of this matter, however, there comes a notable piece of evidence concerning the chief matter under our present consideration, to which I have already alluded. Daniel Putnam's letter, 1825, gives, in connection with his account of the exchange, one of his dramatic stories. "One afternoon," he says, "as Putnam had been marking out a new line on which his men had just commenced work, Col. Prescott and Col. Gardiner came up. 'I wish, General,' said Prescott, 'your men were digging nearer Boston.' Putnam replied that he wished so too, and hoped ere long we should all be of one mind."

"Next day [after the exchange of prisoners which was June 6], there was quite a levee of officers at Putnam's quarters to talk about the exchange, &c. He related to them all the particulars, and turning to Col. Prescott said, 'Colonel, I saw ground yesterday that may suit your purpose. I suppose you have not forgotten your remark of the other day about digging; but more of this another time.' Prescott called in the evening, and they walked out together; for several succeeding days he was at Putnam's quarters, and they were in private conversation."

Daniel goes on to quote his father's later statements on this point, to the effect: That he had at various times conversed with both civil and military characters on the subject, some of whom were in favor of the measure, but more against it. That he had mentioned it to some of the Committee of Safety, and to two members of Congress at Watertown, but found little encouragement from either. That he had once pressed the consideration of the subject upon Gen-

eral Ward, who discountenanced it, but afterwards, at his particular request, permitted him to march most of the army from Cambridge to Charlestown, when he again examined the ground more minutely. And he adds, "It was not long after this that a council of war, at which Warren was present, determined to fortify Bunker Hill."

Here Col. Prescott is represented as first suggesting to Putnam that it was desirable to be digging nearer to Boston, and so impressing Putnam with the originality of the idea, that when he went to Charlestown under the cartel, June 6, and apparently for the first time observed the topography of that peninsula, he is reminded of Prescott's remark, and consults with him, and for several succeeding days confers with him in private apropos to the same.

This view of the case makes it absolutely clear that the march to Charlestown, four weeks previous, was not a reconnoissance by Gen. Putnam, and is good evidence tending to show that it was on the 6th of June that Putnam saw the easterly slope of Bunker's Hill for the first time, and consequently that he was not even present with the column on its march, May 13.

But there is another view of this which is quite surprising, namely, that Gen. Putnam appears to have been conversing with military and civil characters, and even getting permission from Gen. Ward to make a reconnoissance with a view to the occupation of Charlestown peninsula, and receiving no intimation from the Committee of Safety, members of the Provincial Congress, the General of the Massachusetts army, or even from Col. Prescott in his private consultations, that the thing which he was urging upon them as the child of his own brain and creature of his own military genius, had been long before the subject of debate and action in the Committee of Safety, the Congress at Watertown and the Council of War.

Nobody would seem to have told the dear old gentleman that a month before he saw the ground so well adapted to Col. Prescott's purpose, the erection of fortifications there had been a subject discussed by the civil and military authorities, and that twenty-five days before, a joint committee, having personally reconnoitred the locality, reported a recommendation through their chairman, a mere lieutenant colonel, that Bunker Hill should be fortified. Was it indeed the fact that such matters were kept concealed from Gen. Putnam's knowledge, or may we rather admit that all of these statements are of the class known as old soldiers' stories?

Fifth.—Concerning the Noddle's Island affair.

Frothingham cites no authority for his account, and we may dismiss it from our consideration, because there are accounts quite full and distinct, and undoubtedly contemporary. The account in Force's American Archives is equally without mention of authority; but Dr. Tarbox quotes it largely, evidently for two reasons: 1st, that it describes the troops engaged as the "American army," which accords with his theory of the unity of the besieging

force, a theory which is absolutely necessary if one must maintain that Gen. Putnam commanded at Bunker Hill; and 2d, because this account mentions Gen. Putnam as being present, although only after nine o'clock in the evening.

Notwithstanding the use of that uncommon phrase, the "American army," I am inclined to believe, from internal evidence, that this account is contemporaneous, and it is probable that Putnam did go to Chelsea with the reinforcement of three hundred men and two pieces of cannon, which arrived about nine o'clock in the evening; but there is one full and certainly contemporary account to be found in the columns of the *Boston Gazette*, which reads as follows:

On the 17th (27) ult. as a Party of the Massachusetts Forces, together with a party of the New Hampshire Forces, in all about 600, were attempting to bring off the Stock upon Hog Island, and about 30 men upon Noddle's Island were doing the same, about a hundred Regulars landed upon the last mentioned and pursued our Men till they had got safely back to Hog Island; then the Regulars began to fire very briskly by Platoons upon our Men. In the mean time an armed Schooner with a number of Barges came up to Hog Island to prevent our people's leaving said Island, which she could not effect; after that several Barges were towing her back to her Station, as there was little wind and flood tide. Our people put in a heavy Fire of small arms upon the Barges, and two 3 Pounders coming up to our assistance began to play upon them, and soon obliged the Barges to quit her and to carry off her crew; after which our people set Fire to her, although the Barges exerted themselves very vigorously to prevent it. She was burnt upon the way of Winisimet Ferry.

We have not lost a single Life, although the Engagement was very warm from the armed Schooner (which mounted four 6 Pounders and 12 Swivels), from an armed Sloop that lay within Reach of small Arms, from one or two 12 Pounders upon Noddle's Island, and from the Barges which were all fixed with Swivels.

Hog Island was swept of its Stock, and some was taken from Noddle's Island.

Two or three Persons only of our Men were wounded, but not mortally.

How many of the Enemy were killed and wounded, we cannot ascertain. We have got into our hands all on the schooner that was not destroyed by fire. * * * [*Boston Gazette*, June 5, 1775.]

It will be observed that in this account the troops engaged are described as partly New Hampshire forces and partly Massachusetts forces, which Mr. Tarbox claims was a style of language which we do not find in the writings of that period. It will also be noticed that it does not even mention the name of Putnam, or intimate his presence on the occasion.

The affair grew out of the action of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, who two or three weeks earlier had recommended the expedition, placed the execution of it in the hands of the selectmen of Chelsea, Malden, Medford and Lynn, and the Committees of Correspondence of the same towns, and had authorized them to call upon the troops at Medford, who were New Hampshire troops, but placed under Ward's orders, for assistance in carrying out the project.

It was a raid upon the cattle on Noddle's, Hog and Snake Islands. The troops forded the channel before Chelsea in the late ebb tide, and succeeded in driving off from Hog Island a large number of beasts before the flood was too high. The raiding party was covered by a small body of soldiers on Noddle's Island, who repulsed the marines sent to attack it. The loss on the British side was two killed, and perhaps four wounded. Not a man of the Americans was killed. A small vessel sent to prevent the return of the provincials to the main land, getting becalmed in the strait betwixt the islands and the main, drifted up on the flood tide, grounded, was abandoned by its crew, and captured and burned by the raiders. It was a bright, smart and successful affair, and did much good by inspiring and giving confidence to the rebels, and the property captured was valuable to them.

It is not easy to criticize on any military principles an expedition which was ordered by a civilian executive, and placed for execution in the hands of eight other bodies of civilians ; and it is quite possible that during the night when this detachment of soldiers on land was contending against an armed schooner stuck in the mud of a narrow creek, all semblance of military order was lost.

Putnam was an active, stirring man, and very likely was for a time prominent in the "muss ;" but that does not constitute him a military commander of troops, any more than the loud-voiced man at a country fire who makes himself heard above others in shouts of "Play away, One," or "Hold on, Two," exalts himself thereby to the chief engineer of the fire department. If Gen. Putnam was there and active, so too was Dr. Warren the chief of the executive who ordered the raid ; and nobody knows how many of the score or two of selectmen, or committee-men, who were charged with the execution of the order, and all of whom would seem to have had legal authority above any soldier.

When the story reached New York, it was magnified to the dimensions of a battle. We find the following in the *Boston Gazette*, June 19, 1775 :

New York, June 12. A gentleman that left Boston about six days ago, asserts for Fact that he saw landed on the Long Wharf at that Place out of one boat alone no less than 64 dead men that had been killed by the provincials at the late attack at Noddle's and Hog Islands, as mentioned in our last.

The magnified story reached Philadelphia just when the Congress was about to elect major generals, and it was so magnified, and Putnam cut so large a figure in it, that he was unanimously chosen.

The truth is, that in those early days Putnam and his ambuscades played very much the same part in the popular imagination as did the Black Horse cavalry and the masked batteries in later times. His acquaintance with Maj. Small and other British officers may

account for some of this, and much of it no doubt was due to personal qualities, which made him prominent in the popular admiration.

General Ward, writing several months later, incidentally speaks of this action as one conducted by Gen. Putnam, and Mr. Tarbox does not scruple to quote this letter as affirming Gen. Putnam's power to command Massachusetts troops; indeed, he says that this letter "settles it that Putnam was commander." Well, if it settles that, it also "settles it" that he did not command at Bunker's Hill, for the same letter says that there had been, up to Oct. 30, 1775, no one action with the enemy which had not been conducted by an officer of Massachusetts, except that at Chelsea. But the letter does not settle it as to Chelsea. The exception as to Putnam's command there is a sort of *addendum* or after-thought to the chief thought in Ward's mind, namely, that all the actions of any importance had been commanded by Massachusetts officers. When that letter was written in October, the army had really become a unit, Gen. Putnam's disability to command no longer existed, and the fact of his previous disability would not strike Ward forcibly. But however it may have happened that Gen. Ward wrote what he did write, it is equally certain that this statement was an error, and that Putnam did not command the Chelsea expedition; and my evidence is from Gen. Ward himself, and his record made at the time.

Gen. Ward's orderly book, date May 28, 1775, contains the following orders:

"That Col. Doolittle, with 400 men, march to Chelsea and relieve Col. Nixon and his party with the other troops that went from this encampment, and he is to conduct [this is Gen. Ward's word for command] in such manner as he may judge will contribute most to the general safety.

"That the cannon which was in the Schooner that was taken yesterday be secured, if practicable, without exposing the troops too much, of which Col. Doolittle is to judge and determine."

Thus we may see that although Stark's New Hampshire command from Medford was probably the original party engaged, it was reinforced, or more properly relieved by Col. Nixon from Cambridge about nine o'clock in the evening, and that this was the party which Putnam accompanied to the scene of action. Nixon's command, having been on active duty all night, was in turn relieved by Col. Doolittle and his 400 men on the morning of the 28th.

Thus it appears by the record made at the time that the military commander overnight was Col. Nixon and not Gen. Putnam; for Col. Doolittle was ordered to relieve Col. Nixon, and he was not sent to relieve a subordinate commander, but, as chief of an expeditionary force, he was to "conduct," to "judge," to "determine." Nobody pretends that Putnam was present at the raid, nor until ten hours after the fighting began,—if he was there at all, he went with the troops commanded by Nixon, who, as chief of the expedition, was

relieved the next morning by the order of Gen. Ward,—issued *directly* to Doolittle.

And now, disclaiming any feeling of Massachusetts or other haughtiness, I must reiterate my former assertion that "General Putnam, owing no obedience to the commanding general and having no claim to rank in the Massachusetts army, could not have commanded Massachusetts soldiers on Massachusetts soil," at the date of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

ENGLISH WILLS.

Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M., of Boston.

TWICE before (xxiv. 78, and xxvii. 238) I have communicated to the REGISTER certain wills from the Registry of Probate, London, mentioning relatives in New England; and as if to show the richness in store there, a few days' research last May gave me several more. They seem equally worth printing.

Simon Whiting, of Dedham, Essex, in his will written 17 April, 1637, mentions "ould Richard Sherman of New England;" proved in 1637.

James Carter, of Hinderclay, Suffolk, in his nuncupative will, dated 8 Sept., 1655, mentions the "children of my brother Thomas Carter who now is in the New England;" proved in 1655.

John Cooper, of Weston hall, in his will written 21 Nov., 1654, mentions his "brother Timothy Cooper now in New England," with children; proved in 1655.

Thomas Peake, of Birmingham, in his will, 1651, mentions nephews and nieces named Peake, Thomas Kirbie, of Lutterworth, son of his sister Margaret, the "daughters of my brother Peake which dwell in England," and "every of his daughters which dwell beyond the seas;" proved in 1655.

Gov. Edward Winslow, "of London," in his will written 11 Dec., 1654, mentions his son Josia, Plimoth, Marshfield, &c.; proved in 1655.

Clement Chaplaine, of Thetford, Norfolk, Clerk, in his will, 1656, gives to his wife Sarah "Houses and Lands lying and being in Harford and Weathersfield in New England," and mentions his brother Thomas Chaplaine of Bury St. Edmunds, and his "kinsman M^r. William Clarke of Rocksbury in New England;" proved in 1656.

Edward Shrimpton, of Bednall Green, Midd., Merchant, in his will, 1661, mentions his son Jonathan, and orders "£650 to be paid him at Boston in New England," also his dau. Mary, his brother Henry, his sons Ebenezer, Epaphras, and Silas, his daus. Elizabeth and Lydia, and wife Elizabeth; proved in 1661.

Thomas Brinley, of Datchett, Bucks, in his will, 1661, mentions his sons Francis, Thomas and William, and the children of his dau. Grissell, wife of Nathaniel Silvester, "dwelling in New England in the partes of America in an island called Shelter Island;" proved in 1661.

Elizabeth Winch, of Great Alhallowes, London, spinster, in her will, 1659, calls herself "bound for Virginia," mentions White Waltham, Berks, and her brothers Richard and John; proved in 1661.

Robert Clarke, of Redriffe, in his will written 16 Sept., 1662, calls himself "now resident in Boston in New England;" mentions wife and child; proved in 1663.

NOTES ON MR. WATERS'S ARTICLE RELATING TO IMMIGRANTS FROM JERSEY.

Communicated by Colonel J. BERTRAND PAYEN-PAYNE, Knight-Commander of the Imperial Mussulman Orders of the Medjidie, the Lion and Sun, and the Nichan; of Tempsford House, South Kensington, London, England.

I HAVE read, with interest, the extracts given from the Essex County Court Papers, given in the July number of the REGISTER (*ante*, pp. 277-9); and have much pleasure in giving a few brief notes on the families whose names appear there.

The family of *Langlois*, or *Lenglois* (translated "English"), is one of considerable antiquity in the island of Jersey. In 1331, Philip Langlois was a Jurat of the Royal Court there. In 1445, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, warden or governor of the Channel Islands, by letters-patent under his own seal, granted to Richard Lenglez permission to erect on his own estate, situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, and in the vicinity of his dwelling-house, a *Columbier*, or square dove-cot—at that time a feudal appurtenance, indicating considerable rank in its owner. More than two centuries later, namely, in 1649, Lawrens Hamptonne, who had purchased from the descendants of the above Richard Lenglez, the house and a portion of the land thereunto appertaining, obtained from His Majesty King Charles II., a renewal of the right of possessing and of rebuilding the *Columbier*—"on the lands of Langlois, as had formerly been allowed to Richard Langlois." Of the first beneficiary, Richard Langlois, little is known, save that by tradition he is said to have been a member of the household of Duke Humphrey. His family continued in possession of the estate at St. Lawrence, until 1638, when it was sold to Lawrens Hamptonne by the grandchildren of Frances, daughter of John Langlois, in whose person the eldest branch of the family became extinct in the male line. The elder section of a second branch has, it is believed, descendants; but documentary evidence to prove this fact is entirely wanted. In its native island, this ancient feudal family is represented by a member of a junior branch—Philip Langlois, Esq., a judge of the Royal Court of Jersey, residing at Millbrook, in that island. Arms of Langlois: Azure, a chevron or, between three crescents argent: on a chief gules, as many mullets of six points, pierced, of the second. Crest: A rock, ppr.

A pedigree of this family from the sixteenth century, and copies of the documents relating to the erection of the above-mentioned *Columbier*, appear at page 190 *et seq.* of my "Armorial of Jersey."

LE MESURIER (Le Messarier, Marzeurys, Mazure, Maseure or Masure), is the name of a family of considerable distinction in the island of Guernsey, of which offshoots occasionally appear in the sister island of Jersey, as landowners; the name frequently appears in the *Extente*, or King's Rent-Roll of Guernsey, *temp.* Edward III. One member, Paul Le Mesurier, was Lord Mayor of London at the commencement of the present century, and was, besides, M. P. for the borough of Southwark. One branch of this family were hereditary governors of the island of Alderney, by letters-patent, a right lately redeemed by the Crown. The only son of the last governor of Alderney rebuilt the church, in that island, at his sole expense,

and in magnificent style. Arms of Le Mesurier: A chevron between three dexter hands, gules. These ancient bearings have been superseded by the following, for which a grant was obtained from the College of Arms, in London, some eighty years since:—Argent, on a chevron between three dexter hands gules, as many bezants. Crest: A hawk ppr., wings extended or.

LE GROS (Legroo or Lagroue) is the name of a family common to both Jersey and Guernsey. In 1204, John Le Gros was a judge of the Royal Court of Guernsey; and in 1248, Peter Le Gros, or Grosse, appears as one of the inquisitors to declare before the King's Justices-Itinerant the services, customs and liberties of the people of that island. In 1292, the name appears in Jersey in an instrument dated on St. Clement's day, in that year. In 1331, Guille Le Gros was one of the twelve sworn men, called upon to declare the King's rights and dues in the parish of St. John, Jersey. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a member of the family, who had settled in England, is described in a deed under his hand and seal, touching certain property he held at Peckham, co. Surrey, as Peter Le Grose, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Island of Jersey. Another of the name settled in the island of Serk, after its colonization by the Seigneur of St. Ouen, and was possessed of one of the forty freeholds in that island. Several of his descendants were "Juges et Capitaines de l'Isle de Serc:"—one of whom, Judge John Le Gros, was the father of Susan Le Pelley, whose husband purchased the Lordship of the island of Serk, in 1721. The principal representative of this widely-diffused family now is Gervais Le Gros, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, *Vicomte* or Sheriff of Jersey, of Seafield, in that island. Arms of Le Gros: Azure, three lions rampant or: a chief argent. Crest: a dexter arm, embowed, ppr. vested gules, holding by the blade a sword, point downwards, hilted or. Motto: In Deo Confido.

LUCE. This family, which has been settled in the parish of St. Lawrence, Jersey, prior to 1500, claims to have migrated from Wales, and to be a branch of the famous Norman house of Lucy or Lucie, one of whose members was a companion of the Conqueror. Arms of Luce: Azure, a crescent argent. Crest: An Eagle with wings displayed, regardant, holding in the dexter claw a sword erect, all ppr.

A pedigree of this family, from 1610, appears in my "Armorial of Jersey."

LE BRETON (Britton). In 1283, Philip Le Breton held the franc-fief of Noirmont, the fief ès Guarauz. and the fief Burnouf. In 1370, William Le Breton was a judge of the Royal Court of Jersey. The family has given to that island three deans and two baillies (or chief magistrates). The chief representative of this ancient house in Jersey, is the Very Rev. William Corbet LeBreton, M.A., Dean of Jersey, and Rector of St. Helier. Arms of Le Breton: Azure, two chevrons or. Crest: A rose gules, slipped and leaved, vert.

LA ROCQUE (Laroke). A family of ancient settlement in Jersey, long extinct. Arms of La Rocque: Argent a fesse between three trefoils slipped and coupé, sable.

The reader must not be surprised to see coupled with the important personages mentioned in the foregoing notes, individuals of the humble positions recorded by Mr. Waters. In the Channel Islands, as in all other small places, persons of the same lineage are found in all positions in life, from the

most important to the most menial. In larger countries, such anomalies are the less glaring because the poorer members of a great family are wont to migrate—their kin forgetting, and themselves forgot. But that such cases are not uncommon in conservative England, the fact that the last of the Plantaganets (in the female line) are, at this day, to be found in a sexton, a butcher, and a toll-gate keeper, is of itself a significant proof.

In conclusion, permit me to add that a rich mine of Jersey genealogy exists in the United States, in which great country live, at the present time, many junior representatives of the old feudal Normanno-Jersey families, ignorant probably, careless possibly, of the grand and stirring histories of their forefathers, who in that outpost of the English kingdom, kept intact their little territory against the overwhelming onslaughts of the French for some seven centuries; and who in their rock-bound islet preserved the purest remnant left of the Christian soldiers of Rollo and of William the Conqueror.

GENEALOGY OF THE ANTHONYS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by JOHN GOULD ANTHONY, Esq., of Cambridgeport, Mass.

1. JOHN¹ ANTHONY, or ANTHONIE as he wrote it, was the founder of the name in New England, and came to this country in the barque *Hercules*, John Kiddey, master, April 16, 1634. He had, says Savage, previously resided in the beautiful village of Hampstead, near London. Tradition says he was accompanied by his wife; but we find her name nowhere mentioned.

The first mention we find of John is in the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, 14th 7th mo. 1640, when he was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., and soon after chosen corporal in a military company. On 14th 9th mo. 1644, his land was assigned him at a place called "The Wading River." On May 25, 1655, he was chosen by the General Court one of the two persons authorized by law to keep houses of entertainment in Portsmouth.

This is all the notice we find of him in the Colonial Records, except as deputy and commissioner. He died July 28, 1675, aged 68 years, leaving five children:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2. i. JOHN, | iv. SUSANNA, |
| ii. JOSEPH, | v. ELIZABETH. |
| iii. ABRAHAM, | |

2. JOHN² ANTHONY (*John*¹) m. twice: first, Frances Wordell or Wardell, daughter of William Wordell, one of the original purchasers with Samuel Gorton of Warwick, R. I. She died Oct. 12, 1692. By her he had:

- i. JOHN, b. June 28, 1671; d. in infancy.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 28, 1673; d. Dec. 16, 1709.
3. iii. WILLIAM, b. July 18, 1676; d. in 1757.
- iv. SUSANNA, b. Jan. 1. 1679; d. in 1698.
- v. MARY, b. June 16, 1681; d. Dec. 8, 1684.
- vi. SARAH, b. Oct. 1, 1683; d. May 13, 1684.
- vii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 14, 1686.
- viii. ALICE, b. April 26, 1689.
- ix. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 8, 1691.

He married for second wife, Jan. 3, 1694, Susanna, daughter of John Albro. She died Oct. 20, 1715. By her he had :

4. x. ALBRO, b. Sept. 25, 1694.

xi. SARAH, b. Aug. 1, 1697 ; d. Feb. 9, 1793, over one hundred years old ; m. Thomas Gould, of Middletown, R. I., Oct. 1, 1723. Her children were : 1. *Elizabeth*, b. July 17, 1724 ; d. June 22, 1751. 2. *Thomas*, b. May 11, 1728 ; d. Feb. 21, 1749. 3. *John*, b. Aug. 29, 1736 ; d. Sept. 2, 1811.

xii. JOHN, b. Feb. 16, 1699.

3. WILLIAM³ ANTHONY (*John*,² *John*¹), b. July 18, 1676 ; d. Nov. 9, 1757 ; m. Patience Freeborn, b. in 1676, and d. April 27, 1757. Children :

i. WILLIAM, b. May 22, 1702.

ii. ABIGAIL, b. April 28, 1704.

iii. GIDEON, b. Jan. 14, 1706 ; d. June 10, 1747.

iv. DAVID, b. July 19, 1709.

v. SUSANNA, b. July 26, 1712.

4. ALBRO³ ANTHONY (*John*,² *John*¹), b. Sept. 25, 1694 ; d. in 1746 ; m. Susan Hefferman, who was b. in 1697, and d. in 1771. Children :

5. i. ELIZABETH, b. in 1728 ; d. in 1816. She married Gilbert Stuart, of Perthshire, Scotland. Her children were : 1. *James*, d. an infant ; 2. *Anne*, b. Nov. 19, 1753. 3. *Gilbert*, b. Dec. 3, 1755 ; d. July 28, 1825—the celebrated painter.

ii. SARAH, b. in 1730.

iii. JOHN, b. Oct. 13, 1732 ; d. Feb. 26, 1814.

iv. WILLIAM, b. in 1734.

v. SAMUEL, b. in 1736.

vi. JOSEPH, b. in 1738 ; d. in 1798.

vii. MARY, b. in 1743 ; d. in 1822.

The present fragment of genealogy is put forth with a double motive,—to call attention to the work on the subject I have now in preparation, and at the same time to correct two errors in the generally received account of Gilbert Stuart, the painter. It has always been stated in his biography that his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Anthony, and that she was of Welsh descent ; whereas her father was Albro Anthony, and the family are purely English, as my researches into the early records abundantly prove.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, Esq., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 320.]

2d GENERATION. Laurence Bliss, of Springfield, son of Margaret Bliss, was married Oct. 25, 1654, to Lydia Wright. Their children :

Lydia, born Nov. 29, 1655, died March 27, 1656 ; Sarah, born May 11, 1657, died June 8, 1657 ; Sarah, born April 4, 1658, died Sept. 25, 1659 ; Samuel, born June 7, 1660, died June 22, 1660 ; Samuel, born Aug. 16, 1662, died March 15, 1733 ; Hannah, born May 26, 1665, died Nov. 6, 1737 ; Sarah, born Nov. 27, 1667 ; William, born April 28, 1670 ; Pelatiah, born Aug. 19, 1674, died June 2, 1747.

The sons had families in Springfield. Hannah was married Dec. 17, 1691, to Capt. Thomas Colton, of Longmeadow (see p. 50). Sarah was

married to George Webster, Dec. 13, 1695. Laurence Bliss, the father, died 1676. Lydia, his widow, was married Oct. 31, 1678, to John Norton, who died Aug. 24, 1687, and Jan. 7, 1688, Lydia Norton was married to John Lamb, who also died Sept. 28, 1690; and March 1, 1692, the widow Lydia Lamb was married to George Colton, called Quartermaster Colton, the father of Capt. Thomas Colton who married the dau. Hannah. Quartermaster Colton died Feb. 13, 1699, and Lydia, his widow, died Dec. 17, 1699.

[Page 10.] 2d Generation. Samuel Bliss, of Springfield, son of Margaret Bliss (page 9), was married Nov. 10, 1664, to Mary Leonard, dau. of John and Sarah Leonard. Their children were:

Hannah, born Dec. 20, 1666; Thomas, b. Feb. 8, 1668; Mary, born Aug. 4, 1670; Jonathan, born Jan. 5, 1672; Martha, born June 1, 1674; Experience, born April 1, 1679, died April 7, 1697; Mercy, born July 18, 1680; Ebenezer, born July 29, 1683, died Sept. 7, 1717; Margaret, born Sept. 11, 1684, died Jan. 19, 1736; Esther, born April 2, 1688.

The sons Thomas and Ebenezer had families in Springfield. By Enfield records, Jonathan Bliss was married March 7, 1702, to Sarah Eggleston, and it is supposed that he settled in East Windsor. Mary was married Feb. 1, 1687, to Philip Smith. Martha was married Nov. 10, 1697, to Samuel Ely. Mercy was married Dec. 30, 1703, to John Ely. Margaret was married Jan. 16, 1707, to Samuel Colton (page 53). Esther was married May 10, 1716, to Henry Chapin, of Chicopee. Samuel Bliss, the father, died March 23, 1720. Mary, his widow, died Jan. 1, 1724.

2d Generation. John Bliss, of Longmeadow, supposed to have been the son of Margaret Bliss, of the family (page 9), was married Oct. 7, 1667, to Patience Burt, dau. of Henry Burt (see page 24). Their children were:

John, born Sept. 7, 1669; Nathaniel, born Jan. 26, 1671; Thomas, born Oct. 29, 1673, died Aug. 12, 1758; Joseph, born 1676, died March 1, 1754; Hannah, born Nov. 16, 1678; Henry, born Aug. 15, 1681, died Nov. 30, 1684; Ebenezer, b. 1683, died Nov. 4, 1761.

John and Nathaniel married in Longmeadow; removed to Enfield, and from thence to Lebanon, Conn., and died in that town. The families of Thomas and Ebenezer (see page 11). Hannah, the daughter, was married to Henry Wright, of Chicopee, May 24, 1705. John Bliss, the father, died Sept. 10, 1702. Patience Bliss, his widow, died Oct. 25, 1732, in her 87th year.

3d Generation. Samuel Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Nathaniel and Catharine Bliss, was married, Jan. 2, 1672, to Sarah Stebbins, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Stebbins (see p. 196). Their children:

Samuel, born Aug. 10, 1677, died Aug. 31, 1692; Nathaniel, born Sept. 8, 1679, died March 12, 1751; Sarah, born Oct. 1681; Margaret, b. Nov. 23, 1683; Thomas, born Jan. 22, 1685, died Sept. 4, 1767; Hannah, born August, 1687, died April 15, 1711; John, born Nov. 4, 1690, died Oct. 8, 1784; Samuel, born April 25, 1694, died Dec. 21, 1724; Ebenezer, born March 4, 1696, died Aug. 29, 1784.

Sarah, the daughter, was married to Nathaniel Mighel, of Westfield, Jan. 15, 1702, and after his death to William Nichols, April 23, 1712. Margaret was married to Benjamin Cooley, Jan. 31, 1701. Hannah was married to Ebenezer Warner, of Springfield, Jan. 9, 1707, and had one son, Samuel, born Oct. 3, 1708, and died April 15, 1711. This son settled in Wilbraham, and was called clerk Warner. Sarah, the mother, died Nov.

6, 1721. Samuel Bliss, the father, died June 19, 1739, in his 102d year. The families of the four sons in pages 11, 12 and 13.

[Page 11.] 3d Generation. Nathaniel Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Nathaniel and Catherine Bliss (page 9), was married Dec. 28, 1676, to Deborah Colton, dau. of George and Deborah Colton (page 48). They having no children, took Joshua Field, son of Samuel and Sarah Field, and made him his principal heir. This Joshua Field was the son of his half-sister, his mother, Samuel Field's wife, being the dau. of Thomas Gilbert and Catharine, who was the mother of this Nathaniel Bliss.

Nathaniel Bliss died Dec. 23, 1736, and Deborah died Nov. 26, 1733, and he is said to have been buried on the east side of Capt. Thomas Colton, his wife's brother, and she on the west side, in Longmeadow burying ground.

3d Generation. Thomas Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of John and Patience Bliss (page 10), was married May 27, 1714, to Mary Macronny, dau. of William and Margaret Macronny. She was born Nov. 2, 1690. Their children:

Mary, born Dec. 4, 1715; Thomas, born May 30, 1719, died May 24, 1747; Henry, born Dec. 5, 1722; Henry, born Aug. 21, 1726, died Feb. 8, 1761.

Mary, the daughter, was married Feb. 3, 1736, to Nicholas Holbrook. Thomas was married to Rachel Parsons, of Northampton, and died without issue, and his widow returned to her native town. Thomas Bliss, the father, died Aug. 12, 1758. Margaret, his widow, died March 30, 1761.

3d Generation. Ebenezer Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of John and Patience (page 10), was married July 23, 1723, to Joanna Lamb, dau. of Samuel and Rebecca Lamb. She was born June, 1695. Their children were:

Joanna, born Dec. 10, 1723; Ebenezer, born Dec. 7, 1725; Noah, born Jan. 12, 1728; Rebecca, born Oct. 15, 1729; Stephen, born Feb. 26, 1732; Joel, born June 18, 1734; John, born June 6, 1736; Eunice, born June 25, 1739. The families of the sons, see on pages 13 and 14. Joanna was married, Sept. 23, 1773, to Deacon Nehemiah Estabrook, of Lebanon, N. H. Rebecca was married May 12, 1774, to Eli Cooley (see page 104). Eunice was married Feb. 22, 1775, to Aaron Day, of West Springfield. Ebenezer Bliss, the father, died Nov. 4, 1761. Joanna, his widow, died May 18, 1768.

4th Generation. Nathaniel Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sarah Bliss (see page 10), was married Jan. 20, 1704, to Mary Morgan, dau. of David and Mary Morgan. She was born Dec. 24, 1686. Their children were:

Nathaniel, born Oct. 26, 1704, died Nov. 23, 1771; Mary, born Sept. 11, 1706, died Jan. 17, 1725; Mercy, born April 24, 1709; Hannah, born May 26, 1711, died July 19, 1712; Hannah, born Oct. 1, 1713, died July 3, 1800; Pelatiah, born March 4, 1717, died Oct. 24, 1789; Bathsheba, born Aug. 30, 1722, died Feb. 15, 1794; Mary, born July 31, 1725, died Aug. 2, 1725; Abner, born Aug. 19, 1726, died April 20, 1782.

[Page 12.] The families of the sons, see page 15. Hannah was married to Jonathan Day, Jan. 8, 1733. Bathsheba was married April 23, 1742, to Samuel Nichols, of Brimfield. Mary, the mother, died Nov. 22, 1739. Nathaniel Bliss, the father, was married again Dec. 6, 1742, to Mary Cooley, the widow of Joseph Cooley, of Somers (see page 94), and died March 12, 1751. Mary, his last wife, died April 2, 1773; she was born Sept. 3, 1694.

4th Generation. Thomas Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sarah Bliss (page 10), was married Nov. 2, 1710, to Sarah Dorchester, dau. of James and Sarah Dorchester. Their children were :

Sarah, born Dec. 10, 1711 ; Margaret, born Aug. 3, 1715, died June 16, 1744 ; Miriam, born Sept. 27, 1717, died Nov. 26, 1789 ; Jemima, born May 15, 1720 ; Ann, born April 24, 1722, died May 2, 1772 ; Mary, born Sept. 30, 1728, died April 6, 1804.

Sarah, the daughter, was married to Stephen Stebbins, Oct. 9, 1733 (see page 200). Miriam was married Feb. 1, 1737, to Noah Hale (see page 139). Margaret was married to Jonathan Stebbins, Dec. 11, 1735. Jemima was married to William King, of Wilbraham. Ann and Mary died unmarried. Sarah, the mother, died September 16, 1745. Thomas Bliss, the father, was married again, Nov. 6, 1746, to Mehitable Lumbard, the widow of David Lumbard, of Brimfield, and he died Sept. 4, 1767, and his widow died July 28, 1780.

4th Generation. John Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sarah Bliss (page 10), was married to Lydia Field, of Sunderland. Their children were :

John, born Feb. 1, 1727, died Nov. 3, 1809 ; Aaron, born May 3, 1730, died Feb. 1, 1810. Lydia, the mother, died Feb. 29, 1760, aged 65. John Bliss, the father, died Oct. 8, 1784, aged 94 years nearly. The families of the sons, see page 16.

4th Generation. Samuel Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sarah Bliss, was married Dec. 4, 1713, to Elizabeth Warriner, supposed to have been dau. of Joseph Warriner, who was the son of William Warriner, of Springfield. Their children were :

Abigail, born 1714 ; Josiah, born Oct. 8, 1716, died Oct. 27, 1716 ; Esther, born Nov. 22, 1717, died April 30, 1718 ; Esther, born June 8, 1719 ; Elizabeth.

Abigail, the daughter, was married to John Charles, of Brimfield. Elizabeth was married, Nov. 22, 1739, to Seth Chapin, of Somers. Samuel Bliss, the father, was in a state of distraction some years before his death, and died in that state, Dec. 21, 1724. Elizabeth, the widow, was married Nov. 12, 1729, to John Pease, of Enfield. Joshua Field (see page 11) was the son of Samuel Field and his wife, who was the dau. of Thomas and Catharine Gilbert.

A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WILDERS.

Communicated by the Rev. MOSES H. WILDER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FROM the examination of English works and a correspondence with Frederic Wilder, Esq., of Purley Hall, the seat of the Wilder estate of England, we learn that our ancestors were a branch of that family.

In 1497, Henry VII., as a special token of his regard for services rendered in the contest with Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, granted to Nicholas Wilder a landed estate with a coat of arms. The estate was located about four miles west of Reading, in Berkshire, and is in the parish of Sulham. The family residence was not a part of the entailed estate. John, the third from Nicholas, died at Shiplake, on the Thames, about twelve miles from Sulham. Here Thomas, son of John, was born and died. From here Martha departed when she emigrated to Massachusetts ;

and the succeeding inheritors of the estate made this their home until, on the accession of Henry Wilder, LL.D., Rector of Sulham, to the landed estate in 1777, he purchased Purley Hall, a beautiful residence built by Hawes, a director of the South Sea Company, in 1720, for his own use. On removing to Purley Hall, Dr. Wilder sold the old family seat to the Phillimores, who still reside there.

Thomas Wilder, Esq., was the fourth from Nicholas, and died in 1634. Martha, who is the mother of us all, was his widow, or Shiplake could not have been her residence. If so, Thomas, Elizabeth and Edward, who were here to welcome their mother, though we do not know when or how they came, were his children, and all the Wilders of this country, with the exception of a few German families, are the lineal descendants of the military chieftain of the battle of Bosworth.

Frederic Wilder, Esq., now forty-five years of age, is the twelfth in descent from Nicholas Wilder.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The author of the preceding article, the Rev. Moses H. Wilder, 313 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has devoted his entire time for the last two years to the preparation of a history and genealogy of the Wilders of England and the United States. He has collected nearly five thousand names of the descendants of the first emigrants. His work will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is offered. As he is now in his eightieth year, it is hoped that a prompt response will be given.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from Dr. Alexander Wilder, president of the Eclectic Medical College, New York city, who has examined the manuscript of the Rev. Mr. Wilder, and expresses the opinion that he has "exhibited a rare capacity and fidelity in his undertaking." He further says:

"It is my judgment and desire that those of our number, who are able, shall present to the Rev. Moses H. Wilder such amounts of money as they can afford, that he may be enabled to print a large edition, not only for those who bear the name, but for the use of public libraries, where the value of such works is often beyond computation."

THE WAITE FAMILY OF BOSTON, MASS.

Communicated by HENRY E. WAITE, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

MARSHAL RICHARD WAITE, OF BOSTON.

ON one of the ancient gravestones still standing in King's Chapel Burying Ground in Boston, appears the following inscription: "*Richard Wayte, aged 84 years, died 17 Sept. 1680.*"

The records of Boston show that he was admitted to the church Aug. 28, 1634, took the freeman's oath March 9, 1637; was to be disarmed Nov. 30, 1637, for "holding to the opinions of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson;" member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1638; subjected to malediction of the church, January, 1639, for "taking *buckskin* leather to make gloves," but was soon after reinstated. Was one of Mt. Wollaston petitioners, May 13, 1640, asking to be incorporated in a town to be called Braintree; was Sergeant, July 26, 1647, when he was sent as messenger to the chief sachem of the Narragansett Indians, and again April 18, 1653. At Boston Council, Oct. 3, 1654, being then marshal or sheriff of the Colony, he was appointed "Commissary of the Horse" in an expedition against the Narra-

Richard Wayte
(1653.)

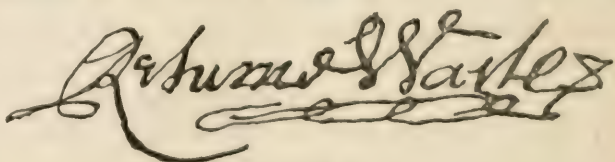
gansett Indians the following month. He petitions General Court at Boston, May 20, 1658, for 300 acres of land—on account of services in the Pequot war and elsewhere—which was granted and laid out Oct. 20, 1658, "in the wilderness between Cochituate and Nipnop, 220 acres on a neck surrounded by Sudbury river, great pond and small brook, five patches, 20 acres meadow, and 60 acres on N. E. side Washakum pond," all now included in Framingham, Mass. He was allowed £5 out of the treasury, Nov. 12, 1659, for "his great and diligent pains, riding day and night, in summoning those entertaining Quakers to this Court." Was appointed Governor's Guard, Oct. 16, 1660, at all public meetings out of Court. He was called a tailor, and owned land on Broad Street. His will, dated January 6, 1679, proved Nov. 9, 1680, mentions wife Rebecca, and children Return, Richard and John Wayte, and Abigail Jones; his brother Gamaliel and brother's son John, executors. He married, first, Elizabeth, who was admitted to Boston church from the church at Newbury, and died about 1651, and he soon after married Rebecca Hepbourne. His children, by wife Elizabeth, were:

- i. JOSEPH, d. Nov. 20, 1651, aged 14 years.
- ii. ISAAC, b. Aug. 9; d. Aug. 21, 1638.
2. iii. RETURN, b. July 8, 1639; d. Sept. 1702; m. Martha —.
- iv. HANNAH, b. Sept. 14, 1641.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 25, 1643. Not mentioned in his father's will, 1679.
- vi. MARY, b. Feb. 15, 1645-6.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. June 19, 1648. Not mentioned in his father's will, 1679.
- viii. ELIZABETH, bapt. Nov. 17, 1650.

And by wife Rebecca, were :

- ix. JOHN, b. Nov. 1, 1653; d. Nov. 5, 1658.
- x. ABIGAIL, m. first, Thomas Jones, and second, in 1687, Thomas Atkins.
- xi. RICHARD, b. Dec. 16, 1658; m. Dec. 9, 1686, Lydia Hale, of Charlestown. Their dau. Lydia b. March 27, 1689. The mother d. Jan. 21, 1700, aged 31, and he m. again in Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1706, Elizabeth Connady. He was master of the barque John and Katharine of Charlestown, five men, for Antego, Nov. 1688, and of the sloop Swallow in April, 1700.
- xii. JOHN, b. Feb. 9, 1660; m. April 28, 1687, Ruth Edmands of Charlestown, who d. Dec. 28, 1721, aged 52 years. He was a "ship joiner," and d. in Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1704-5. The children of John and Ruth were:—1. *John*, b. Feb. 3, 1690-1; d. April 14, 1691. 2. *John*, b. Sept. 3, 1695; d. Dec. 18, 1721, unm. 3. *Richard*, b. Feb. 27, 1692-3; m. Dec. 12, 1716, Elizabeth Weeks, of Boston, where their dau. Elizabeth was born, Feb. 4, 1716-7. They were living in Medford in 1722, where their dau. Abigail was born, Jan. 27, 1723-4, where he died, Feb. 1, 1740, "very suddenly." 4. *William*, b. June 29, 1700; m. July, 1730, Mehitable, dau. of Andrew and Mehitable Starkey of Attleboro'. He was a cooper, living in Medford in 1744, where he d. June 24, 1750. She d. March 23, 1773, aged 64 years. No children. 5. *Ruth*, b. Feb. 22, d. 11 March, 1698-9.
- xiii. REBECCA, b. Jan. 3, 1663.
- xiv. SARAH, b. June 23, 1665.

2. RETURN² WAYTE (*Richard*¹), b. 1639; was a member of the Artillery Company in 1662; a Sergeant in regular pay, 1674-81; was a tailor, and imported part of the show at Gov. Leverett's funeral, March, 1679, appearing him-



(1681.)

self in the procession. He succeeded his father as marshal, and died in September, 1702, aged 63 years. His children, by wife Martha, were :

- i. RETURN, b. Dec. 28, 1679 ; m. in Plymouth, Dec. 10, 1707, Mary, widow of Dr. Francis Le Baron. She died, and he m. again in Plymouth, Feb. 7, 1737-8, Martha Tupper. His will, dated there, Dec. 16, 1738, proved Nov. 4, 1751, gives all his estate to wife Martha. No children mentioned. He was a tailor.
- ii. MARTHA, b. Aug. 4, 1681.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 6, 1686.
- iv. MARY, b. Dec. 24, 1687 ; m. Feb. 19, 1712-13, Capt. Jabez Shurtleff of Plymouth.
- v. NICHOLAS, b. Feb. 6, 1689 ; d. July 19, 1690.
- vi. THOMAS, b. Dec. 14, 1691 ; m. Oct. 1, 1714, Abigail Burnham. Their dau. Abigail b. April 28, 1716. The mother d. Nov. 29, 1717, aged 25 years and 5 months, and he m. again, June 4, 1718, Mary Worden, dau. of Jonathan Bill of Chelsea. She was living in 1765. His will, dated Boston, April 1, 1774, proved May 19, 1775, mentions wife Suviah, and no children, and gives to the first church, of which he was deacon twenty years or more, a "silver flagon equal in size and value to that given by Hon. William Dummer," and also to each of the poor of the church 12s. He was a "tailor and shopkeeper," and owned land on Leverett's Lane, Queen Street, Cornhill, and elsewhere. In 1724 he bought of Hannah, widow of Samuel Holbrook, the east half of a tenement in King Street, "known by the name of the sign of the bunch of grapes," on the east side of Mackerel Lane. He was living on Queen Street in 1764.
3. vii. RICHARD, b. Oct. 21, 1693 ; m. in Plymouth, Dec. 4, 1722, Mary, dau. of John and Mary Barnes. She was b. Feb. 8, 1701. He was of Middleboro' 1715, Taunton 1718, and afterwards of Plymouth, from whence he sailed as master of a coasting vessel between that place and New London, for many years. In 1749 he paid £3700 for house and land on Leverett's Lane, in Boston, and in April, 1751, buys on Cornhill, and removes to Boston ; in June, 1752, back in Plymouth, and again in Boston in 1757 with wife Mary.

3. RICHARD³ WAITE (*Return*,² *Richard*¹), m. Mary Barnes. Their children, b. in Plymouth, were :

- i. MARY, b. Feb. 27, 1722-3.
- ii. LYDIA, b. Jan. 25, 1724-5.
- iii. MARTHA, b. April 22, 1727.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. July 27, 1729 ; d. Sept. 16, 1730.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. July 27, 1731.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. April 15, 1734.
- vii. SARAH, b. March 1, 1735-6.
- viii. THOMAS, b. April 3, 1739 ; d. July 23, 1740.
- ix. THOMAS, b. April 13, 1741 ; d. Aug. 25, 1741.
- x. HANNAH, b. June 22, 1743.
4. xi. RICHARD, b. Oct. 6, 1745.

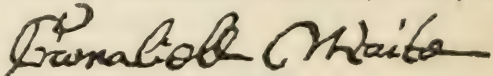
4. RICHARD⁴ WAITE (*Richard*,³ *Return*,² *Richard*¹), b. in Plymouth, Oct. 6, 1745 ; removed to Boston, and to Champion, N. Y. ; m. Submit Thomas, b. in Hardwick, Mass., Oct. 28, 1747. Children :

- i. THOMAS, b. Aug. 10, 1772.
- ii. DORASTUS, b. Aug. 22, 1776.
- iii. MARY, b. March 11, 1779.
- iv. MATILDA, b. May 22, 1781.
- v. RICHARD, b. April 6, 1784.
- vi. SALLY, b. April 6, 1786.
5. vii. JAMES, } b. May 13, 1789.
- viii. NANCY, }
- ix. SUBMIT, b. Nov. 9, 1791.

5. JAMES⁵ WAITE (*Richard*,⁴ *Richard*,³ *Return*,² *Richard*¹), b. May 13, 1789; removed from Bennington, Vt., to Champion, N. Y., in 1808, where he d. in 1872; m. Esther L. Coughlan of Dummerston, Vt. His children were:

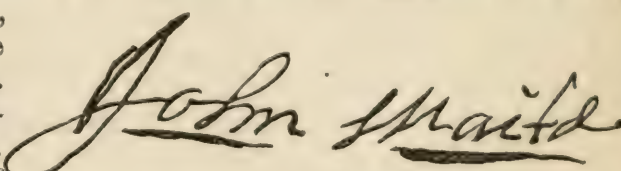
- i. WILLIAM L., b. Sept. 17, 1811.
- ii. THOMAS C., b. Oct. 1, 1814.
- iii. HIRAM HENRY, b. Aug. 13, 1816; now living in Hopkinton, N. Y.; a clergyman; m. S. Maria Randall, of Antwerp, N. Y. His son *Henry Randall Waite*, b. Dec. 16, 1845, a clergyman, organized and was pastor of the American Union Chapel in Rome, Italy, three years, until Sept. 1874; now connected with the "International Review," published in New York city, where he resides.
- iv. HELIA ANN, b. Feb. 13, 1820.
- v. SETH, b. July 26, 1823.
- vi. JULIA A., b. Sept. 1, 1825.
- vii. JAMES M., b. Sept. 8, 1827.

GAMALIEL WAYTE, OF BOSTON,

Brother of marshal Richard Wayte, was admitted to the church, Dec. 15, 1633; on list of freemen, March 4, 1635; disarmed Nov. 30, 1637, for holding to opinions of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson; owed  (1653.)

von, England, March 16, 1653; with other fishermen he prays the Court at Salem, Oct. 14, 1657, for exemption from training in the fishing season; received, in 1670, a grant of one-half an acre of land in Boston, on south side of Sentry Hill, to plant and improve; owned land on Long Island, in Boston harbor, in 1673. His children, in 1667, were John and Deborah, and his grandchildren Ebenezer and Richard Price are mentioned. Judge Sewall, in his diary, says: "Gamaliel Wayte died suddenly, Dec. 9, 1685, aged 87 years; lately had several new teeth." Administration of his estate granted Jan. 12, 1685-6, to his widow Grace, aged about 61 in 1671," and again Jan. 5, 1691, to his dau. Deborah Paddy. His children, by wife Grace, were:

- i. MOSES, b. June, 1637; d. March, 1638.
- ii. GRACE, b. Jan. 10, 1638-9; m. May 6, 1662, Richard Price.
- iii. MOSES, b. Sept. 1640; d. Sept. 1641.
- iv. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 7, 1641.
- v. DEBORAH, b. Jan. 17, 1644; m. — Paddy.
2. vi. JOHN, b. 1646; m. first, Mary —, and second, Eunice —.
- vii. GAMALIEL, bapt. Nov. 17, 1650.

2. JOHN² WAYTE (*Gamaliel*¹), b. 1646; son of Gamaliel; m. first, Mary, who was living in 1774, but soon after died, when he m. again, Eunice [Roberts]. He was a merchant of Boston; witness to will of Gov. Leverett; surety on bond of  (1695.)

Eunice, widow and administratrix of the estate of Moses Maverick of Marblehead in 1686; owned land on Long Island in Boston harbor in 1673, and in 1694 sold "Beudal's Dock." Administration on his estate granted to his wife Eunice, April 8, 1702. The children of John and Eunice were:

- i. EUNICE, b. July 11, 1677; m. June 27, 1700, Thomas Coram.
- ii. JOHN, b. April 2, 1680; d. young.
- iii. GRACE, b. Feb. 7, 1681; m. April 7, 1702, Thomas Wallace.
- iv. LYDIA, b. June 5, 1684; m. Aug. 15, 1706, William Brown.
- v. GAMALIEL, b. Sept. 24, 1686. Administration on his estate granted to his mother Eunice, Nov. 7, 1709.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 26, 1688.
- vii. JOHN, b. Sept. 13, 1691.

THE ANGEL GOFFE AGAIN.

Communicated by the Hon. GEORGE SHELDON, of Deerfield, Mass.

THE able and exhaustive pamphlet on the Regicides, Whalley and Goffe, by Prof. Franklin B. Dexter [*ante*, p. 132], contains the usual story of the latter's mysterious appearance at Hadley, Sept. 1, 1675. To this he adds :

"I venture to suggest that a contemporary hint at the occurrence may be found in a letter from the Rev. John Russell to Increase Mather (M. H. C. (4) viii. 81), who, as we shall see later, was a trusted friend of the regicides. Mr. Russell comments thus on Mather's 'History of the Indian Wars,' in which the attack on Hadley was briefly mentioned without reference to the mysterious leader:—'I find nothing considerable mistaken in your history; nor do I know whether you proceed in your intended second edition. That which I most fear in the matter is, lest Mr. B. or some of Connecticut should clash with ours, and contradict each other in the matter of fact. Should that appear in print, which I have often heard in words, I fear the event would be exceeding sad.' Viewed in the light of subsequent facts, these sentences mean that Goffe had, before the date of this letter (April 18, 1677), removed to Connecticut, and Mr. Russell is apprehensive lest 'Mr. B.,' or others with whom Goffe was now living, should contradict *any printed version of the dramatic appearance at Hadley*, and lest in any event the safety of the poor hunted regicide should be endangered."

The italics are mine. Appended is the following marginal note :

"I have thought it best to leave the passage respecting the attack on Hadley, as it was written six years ago. It should be stated, however, that a recent paper in the New England [Historical and] Genealogical Register, by Hon. George Sheldon, of Hadley [Deerfield], re-examines the grounds of the common tradition, and decides against it; the author makes no reference to the letter of Mr. Russell, on my interpretation of which I still rely. August, 1876."

With all due deference and courtesy to Mr. Dexter, I have to say, in reply to his note, that in my article (*ante*, xxviii. 379), I made no reference to Mr. Russell's letter, seeing nothing in it bearing on the question at issue; nor do I now discover the pertinency of its interpretation as given by the learned antiquary.

Even accepting as authentic history the tradition of Goffe's "dramatic experience," to connect it with the passage quoted from Mr.

Russell's letter seems to me straining a point, and since the fact is questioned, the letter would seem of no value as evidence. The interpretation I venture to put upon Mr. Russell's words, disconnects them entirely from the subject of Goffe's appearance at Hadley, Sept. 1, 1675. Mr. Russell has received a copy of Mather's work, and commenting on it in a friendly way, says to the author, in substance, I have examined your History and find no considerable mistakes to be corrected if you go on with your second edition; our Connecticut friends, however, contradict some of your facts, and if they should circulate in print, what I have heard them utter, "the event would be exceeding sad." Sad, because such a proceeding would increase the ill feeling and jealousy between the colonies, which had often been shown in bickerings during the war. May we not fairly assume, judging from the results that usually follow the publication of any contemporaneous military history, that some of the Connecticut officers were dissatisfied with Mather's relation of operations in which they had been actors? that they had sharply criticized the author, and threatened to print their version of the affair? If this presumption be true, and "Mr. B." refers to Capt. Bull, of Hartford, we can easily believe, with Mr. Russell, that this defence of the Connecticut men would be made with an emphasis and vigor which would indeed have made "the event exceeding sad"—for Mr. Mather. Again, I do not discover in Mr. Russell's letter, or elsewhere, any allusion to an intention of Mather to *print any* "version of the dramatic appearance at Hadley." Whether the regicide, at the date of this letter, was at Hadley, or, as is more probable, at Hartford, we know that he was in the hands of friends whose very lives were bound up with the secret. If Goffe's appearance was a verity, was it safer to proclaim the fact in a second edition, than it had been in the first a few months earlier? And if printed, what sad consequences could follow the "*contradiction*" of such a story as "a matter of fact," by "Mr. B. or some of Connecticut"? How could the safety of the hunted fugitive be "endangered" by such a course? It would be the publication, and not the denial of the story, which would put his life in jeopardy.

A careful study of the facts now in our possession, leads me clearly to the conclusion, that it is well nigh impossible for the extract from Russell's letter quoted by Dexter to refer to the appearance of Goffe; but taking the simple and apparent interpretation, that it refers to the events of the war, as recorded by Mather, all difficulties disappear.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORY OF CONGREGATIONALISM IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—The Rev. John Browne, B.A., of Wrentham, England, has in press a work with this title. It was briefly announced in the REGISTER for July (*ante*, p. 335). The book will be divided into two parts. The first will give notices of the early protestant feeling in those counties, the rise of puritanism, and the history of congregationalism and non-conformity there to the present time. The second part will be devoted to memorials of the congregational and baptist churches, with notices of the old presbyterian churches, each church to have a separate history. Appendices will contain lists of ministers, silenced, deprived and ejected at various periods. The eastern counties are rich in puritan and non-conformist history, and the author has collected a great deal of information which will be new and interesting to those who delight in such matters. The work will be published by subscription, at 10s. 6d. a copy, or 21s. a copy on large paper. Address, the Rev. J. Browne, Wrentham, or Messrs. Jarrold & Sons, Norwich and London, England. We hope a large subscription will be received by them from the United States.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—The Rev. J. H. Temple has been at work for several years on a history of this town, and the book is nearly ready for the press. Mr. Temple is a native of Framingham, and of course familiar with its localities and traditions. He has been fortunate in the discovery of valuable original papers, in the State archives, and in the Middlesex and Suffolk County offices, and elsewhere, which enable him to give full accounts of the Indian clans that occupied the territory; the earliest white settlements; and, in general, the annals of the plantation and town. It is intended that the *genealogies* shall be complete; and the author will gladly receive records and items of family history from all who have been residents, or whose ancestors once lived in Framingham.

PUFFER.—I am collecting materials for a history of the Puffer family. Persons bearing the name will confer a favor by sending me their address with such other information as they may be able to furnish.

LORING W. PUFFER.

Brockton, Mass.

BENJAMIN ELIOT (*ante*, p. 220).—Matthew A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, has shown us some genealogical notes concerning this family, from which we obtain the pedigree of Benjamin Eliot concerning which inquiry was made. *William² Elliott*, son of *Andrew¹* (see REGISTER, xxiii. 337), married Mrs. Mary Parker, widow of Nathan Parker, and daughter of Francis Brown, of Newbury. Their son *William³*, b. Sept. 14, 1685 (bap. June 6, 1686), m. Anna Porter, of Salem, Oct. 21, 1708. Their son *Benjamin⁴*, b. April 10, 1709, was, it will be seen, a great-grandson of *Andrew¹*, as he represents himself to be in the document printed on page 220. He m. in Ipswich Abigail Groves, Sept. 5, 1732; and died in Wiscasset, Aug. 25, 1756. He has descendants living in Salem and elsewhere.—Ed.

RAYMOND.—In the July number of the REGISTER (p. 331) an inquiry is made as to the parentage of *Thomas Raymond*, of Norwalk, Conn., who was married to Sarah Andrews, Nov. 15, 1702. Perhaps the following may throw some light on the subject.—In the Norwalk Records of transfers of Real Estate, there is, in the year 1699, a deed from John, Samuel, Thomas and Hannah Raymond to William Haynes, of certain lands in the town of Norwalk. In Hall's "Ancient Records of Norwalk," it is stated that John Raymond (son of Richard Raymond, of Salem) had by his wife Mary, daughter of *Thomas Betts*, of Norwalk, John, Jr., b. Sept. 9, 1665; Samuel, b. July 7, 1673, and *perhaps others*. I think there can be little doubt that the Thomas and Hannah mentioned in the above deed were the other children, and probably joined in giving deed of property left them by their father, John Raymond. Perhaps a reference to the Records of Wills, I think kept at Fairfield, Ct., might determine the point.

JAMES L. RAYMOND.

835 Broadway, New York.

EXPEDITION TO CANADA.—The following item has been copied for the REGISTER, by Frederic Kidder, Esq., from the *Boston Evening Post*, August 11, 1746:

"Whereas there is now raising in Londonderry in the Province of New Hampshire a company of Irishmen under the command of me the Subscriber to go on the present expedition against Canada. These are to notify all my countrymen or others that have a mind to proceed in the said expedition, that if they will come and inlist that they shall have good encouragement as is given to any in the Province, and they may depend I will use them kindly.

ANDREW TODD."

Andrew Todd was one of the original proprietors of Londonderry. He was born in Ireland.

RINGS AND HORSE SHOES.—In repairing my house, in the summer of 1876, a curious fact was discovered in connection with the first chamber stairs. On the string pieces, under each tread, a wrought iron 10^d nail was lightly driven, and on each nail hung an iron ring; most of these were evidently taken from an old hames harness, and placed there when the house was built, some 135 years ago.

What is the explanation?

I have a horse shoe which was nailed to the door post of the "Old Indian House," in this town, when it was built, about 1686. This, as we all know, was a specific against witches; possibly the rings were a charm to confine them to the first floor.

GEORGE SHELDON.

Deerfield, Mass.

DENNISON.—Was Robert Dennison, of New Haven in 1658, and afterwards of Newark, New Jersey, a son of William and Margaret Dennison of Roxbury, Mass., and brother of Capt. George Dennison of Stonington, Ct.?

Stonington, Ct.

RICHARD A. WHEELER.

FISKE (*ante*, 221).—"Phineas Fiske." The Fiske Family, by Albert A. Fiske, 2d edition (1867), page 205, says he married (1st) Sarah ——— (the mother of his children), and m. (2d) Sarah Easterick." The full name of his son John's wife is not given.

E. S. L. RICHARDSON.

Chicago, Ill.

LANG.—"Inventory of Estate of Robert Lang, 1716, on File at Exeter, N. H." Thos. Leavitt, Clerk. Who was R. L.? Was he a son of John L., of Portsmouth, N. H.? The REGISTER, vol. xxv. p. 118, says: "Wm. Lang and Lucy Bennett were married Dec. 19, 1731." Our Family Record, copied from old MSS. in 1800, re-copied 1818, says: "Wm. Lang m. Sarah Bennett" (no date). Which is right? The REGISTER, vol. xxv. p. 120, says: "Samuel Lang and Hannah Tout, were m. June 28, 1733." Our Family Record says he m. Hannah Trout. The REGISTER, xxiv. p. 357, says: John Lang, Sen., married Widow Ruth Sherburne, May 10, 1725. Whose son was he, and who was his wife?

E. S. L. RICHARDSON.

Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON.—Who was Zaccheus Richardson, a soldier in the war of 1812, and who drew for his service 160 acres of land? Was he No. 5894, Richardson Memorial, p. 605, or his son, No. 6040, p. 605?

E. S. L. RICHARDSON.

Chicago, Ill.

HAY.—It has been observed that hay is seldom mentioned in early inventories of estates. Perhaps the reason for such omission may be sufficiently indicated thus:—In the inventory of the estate of William Myrick, Harwich, 1732, are included

"One ox, with hay to eat, 9£.
Two cows, with hay to eat, 16£.
One calf, with hay to eat, 2£.
One mare, with hay to eat, 5£;"

and on the inventory of the estate of Samuel Abbott, Sudbury, 1755, is an endorsement by Judge Danforth, that "The Administrator mentions some hay necessary for the use of the creatures, not priz'd."—*Barnstable and Middlesex Probate Records*.

L. R. PAIGE.

WADLEIGH.—Major Thomas Deane, of Exeter, N. H., in a family record has this entry :

“June y^e 9 Day 1736 Died my Sister Mary Wadl.”

I presume the abbreviated surname is intended for Wadleigh. She was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Scammon) Deane; was born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1692, and married April 6, 1710, David Carwithin, who died about 1713 (*ante*, ix. 93). What was the christian name of her last husband, was his surname Wadleigh, and where did he reside?

J. W. D.

HENRY WARD married Ruth, daughter of Thomas Bailey, Jr., of Weymouth, previous to 1691. Where did he belong?

JOSEPH W. PORTER.

Burlington, Maine.

EARLY SETTLERS OF HARRISON, MAINE (see REGISTER, xxx. 468).—This work will contain a history of the settlement of the town, its resources and progress, with genealogies of about fifty families. But few copies besides those subscribed for will be printed. Price, one dollar. Address the author, Rev. G. T. Ridlon, North Fairfield, Me.

STOUGHTON.—What is the pedigree of Ruth, wife of Lieut. John Stoughton, whose only child married the second Gov. Oliver Wolcott? This John Stoughton was the son of Nathaniel,⁴ the son of John,³ the son of Thomas,² whose father was Thomas¹ who settled in Connecticut, who was uncle of Lt. Gov. William Stoughton of Massachusetts.

W. C. TUCKERMAN.

New York City.

WILLIAM AND MARY SOUTHWORTH, of Little Compton, Bristol Co., Mass., deeded land in Saybrook and Lyme, Dec. 4, 1777, to “our beloved son, Joseph Blague, of Saybrook.” Was Mary Southworth the widow of Joseph Blague, of Saybrook, formerly of Boston, who was father of the Joseph to whom land was conveyed?

E. P. BLAGUE.

MOFFAT.—The undersigned will be very glad to receive any information concerning the birth and parentage of the Rev. John Moffat, of the class of 1749 Princeton College, who at the age of eighteen immigrated to this country, and in 1752 m. Margaret, dau. of the Rev. John Little, and Frances Fitzgerald of Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y.

J. L. MOFFAT, M.D.

17 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARCLAY.—Thomas Barclay, b. March 18, 1755, in St. Mary's Co., Md.; came to Monmouth, N. J.; an American officer in 1776–7; d. probably 1804; m. Catherine, dau. of John Williams and Deborah White, and had seven children:—Robert, William, John Williams, George Brinley, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Daniel. Any information concerning his parentage will be thankfully received by

17 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. L. MOFFAT, M.D.

MEMOIRS OF THE CHESTERS OF CHICHELEY.—Robert Edmond Chester Waters, Esq., B.A., Barrister of the Inner Temple, London, England, is compiling a genealogical work under the above title. A small edition (28 copies small paper, price £5. 5s., and 6 copies large paper, price £2. 2s.) of two chapters of that work has been printed under the title of “Genealogical Memoirs of the Kindred Families of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Wood, bishop of Litchfield.” Application for copies should be addressed to the author, at Robson & Sons, Printers, 20 Pancras-road, London, England.

PAINE.—In examining into the genealogy of our family I trace it through Lemuel Paine, whose father Edward Paine and grandfather William were all alive at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the youngest being then old enough to take part in it, and the oldest, though then between 90 and 100 years of age, was not too old to interest himself in fitting out his son and grandson for the fight. All of them lived at that time in Foxborough, Mass., and from them have sprung a large descent. Can any of your readers inform me of the original stock?

ALBERT W. PAINE.

ITEMS FROM THE NEW ENGLAND CHRONICLE, 1775.—The following items from the above newspaper have been copied for the REGISTER by George H. Allan, Esq., of Boston:—

DIED.—In London, March 21, aged 74, the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esqr: one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and last Survivor of all the Children of William Penn, the Founder of that Province.
(June 8, 1775.)

LOST—By the Subscriber on the Morning of the 19th April, a Silver WATCH, with a steel Chain and silver Seal engraved E. G.; also, a few Days after, an outside Garment usually called a French great Coat, with a crimson velvet Cape. Any Person who will cause the same to be returned, shall be rewarded therefor, by
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

P. S.—The Watch is marked on the Face “Ellis, London,” if the Owner rightly remembers.
(June 15, 1775.)

Watertown, May 25, 1775.

On Monday Evening, last Week, was married, at the Seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq., in Fairfield, Connecticut, by the Rev. Mr. Eliot, the Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., President of the Continental Congress, to Miss DOROTHY QUINCY, Daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Boston.
(Sept. 7, 1775.)

STEPHEN PRATT.—He and his wife Lucy Curtis were born in Braintree, Mass., 1761, and were married 1780. Their children were: Polly, Stephen, Daniel, Nancy, Chloe, Clark, Clarissa, Abel, Lucy, Curtis and Sophia. Any information in regard to the ancestors of this family would be thankfully received through the REGISTER or by letter.
R. L. RICHARDSON.

West Stratford, Conn.

MELLON.—Can any of your readers furnish information concerning—1st. The place of interment of Thomas Mellon, a soldier of the war of 1812? His musket, captured from a Highlander at the battle of New Orleans, was on exhibition at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as late as 1862, but it has since disappeared. 2d. Where the remains of Lieut. Colonel Mellen of Colonel Weston's regiment were buried? who was at the defence of Fort Schuyler in August, 1777. 3d. What branch of the family did the two soldiers mentioned above belong to? 4th. What was the origin of naming Mellenville, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; Mellonville, Orange Co., Fla.; Mellenville, Kentucky? &c.
GEORGE MELLON.

335 E. W. St., N. Y. City.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL IN BERMUDA TO GATES AND SOMERS.—The Rev. Alfred Malim, M.A., chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces at St. George's garrison, has written a letter to Gov. Kemper of Virginia, dated “Cambridge House, St. George's, Bermuda, June 13, 1877,” which is printed in the *Richmond Dispatch* June 20. Rev. Mr. Malim is collecting money to build a church, for the use of the troops of that garrison, in memory of the deceased officers and men who have served in the Bermuda islands. He wishes particularly to commemorate Sir Thomas Gates, governor of Virginia, and Admiral Sir George Somers, who were wrecked here, in 1609, on their way from England to Virginia, and suggests that the people of Virginia contribute towards a memorial. He adds that, if this be done, “it will not be the first garrison church in which a memorial has been erected by Americans; for when I was stationed at Portsmouth, some two or three years ago, the people of New Hampshire erected a memorial in the garrison church of that station to Capt. John Mason,” the founder of that state. Contributions may be sent to Rev. Mr. Malim.

PENN.—We learn that John Snow, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is preparing a genealogy of the Penn family descendants of Gabriel Penn of Amherst County, Va., born about 1735, from whom descended John Penn, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

HARVARD GRADUATES.—In continuation of the article published on page 334 of the last number of the REGISTER, I send the following names of graduates from 1760 to 1789, of whom it is very desirable to get the places of their death, and the year, the day and the month. I have added occasionally something that may furnish a clew

to them. I have given, too, the date of the year when they were first starred, as being dead, on the Triennial Catalogue, for probably they died in that year or not long previously; though in some cases they may have died many years before.

The dates of deaths are particularly important; but any other facts in their lives or history will be gratefully received.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY,
Cambridge, Mass. *Editor of the Triennial Catalogue.*

1789. Jonathan Proctor, from Westford, born Aug. 13, 1766; starred in 1845.
 1789. Israel Andrew, Danvers, Oct. 17, 1764; starred in 1833.
 1788. Adam Gordon, Dunstable, Feb. 24, 1766.
 1786. Porter Lummus, Ipswich, Nov. 9, 1763; starred in 1839.
 1786. Elisha Gardner, Brookline, Dec. 29, 1760. Perhaps a merchant, and died at the South; starred in 1806.
 1785. Barzillai Gannett, Bridgewater, June 17, 1764; settled in Maine, member of Congress, perhaps died of the cholera about 1832 on the Hudson.
 1785. Joseph Gardner Andrews, Boston, Feb. 7, 1762; starred in 1827.
 1784. Samuel Griffin, Hawke or Kingston, N. H., July 3, 1762; starred in 1815, probably died in Maryland or Virginia.
 1782. Reuben Hayes, N. Yarmouth, Dec. 2, 1762; starred in 1794.
 1781. Timothy Swan, Concord, Dec. 21, 1759. Did he die at Washington, N. C., in 1788 or before?
 1780. Jesse Thomas, Marshfield, Feb. 5, 1760; died probably in 1788 or before.
 1780. Nehemiah Mason, Stonington, April 10, 1757. Did he die Oct. 21, 1816, near Mystic, Conn.?
 1779. Enoch Whipple, Rev., Sherburne, March 23, 1755. Was settled at Alexandria, N. H., July 3, 1788, and remained till 1794. Died in 1833 or previously. Is said to have gone to Peru, N. Y.
 1779. James Gordon, supposed to be dead in 1833; do not know the place or date of his birth; perhaps from Amherst or Dunstable.
 1779. Daniel Friend, Wenham, March 3, 1758. Probably died before he had been graduated 8 years.
 1779. Samuel Chandler, Andover, Nov. 4, 1758. Did he die at Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 27, 1813?
 1778. Jesse Tucker, Milton, July 17, 1759. Did he die at Newfoundland in 1782 or before?
 1778. Henry Pyncheon, Springfield, Dec. 30, 1760; starred in 1833.
 1778. Brown Emerson, Reading, March 22, 1749; starred in 1806.
 1778. Joseph Blaney, Salem, March 11, 1759; starred in 1782.
 1777. William Traill, Portsmouth, N. H., March 4, 1759; died in 1842 or before.
 1777. Aaron Smith, East Sudbury, Nov. 3, 1757; starred in 1809.
 1777. Jonathan Porter, Bridgewater, July 5, 1756. Lost at sea in the Revolutionary War. When and where? Starred in 1785.
 1777. Dudley Odlin, Exeter, N. H., Aug. 13, 1757; starred in 1803.
 1777. Jacob Conant. Where and when born? He appears to have once been a resident of Charlestown. See Mass. Hist. Coll., xii. 178.
 1776. John Williams, Easton, Sept. 22, 1756; died 1785 or before. After his father's death his mother married the Hon. Col. Ephraim Leonard, of Mansfield. He came from Mansfield to college.
 1776. Jonathan Willard, Winchester [N. H. ?], Jan. 7, 1753; died 1785 or before.
 1776. Benjamin Allen Upham, Truro, Feb. 5, 1756; died 1800 or before.
 1776. Ezekiel Henley, Charlestown, July 6, 1756; died 1785 or before. Perhaps he was of Rowley.
 1776. John Haven, Dedham, June 18, 1753; died 1785 or before, perhaps at sea.
 1775. Jonathan Eames, a Tutor, born Hopkinton, April 17, 1751; died 1824 or before.
 1774. Bela Whipple, Cumberland, May 2, 1754; died 1782 or before.
 1774. Benjamin Thurston, Rev., Bradford, Mass., Sept. 25, 1755. Settled at North Hampton, N. H. Left his parish and supposed to have died at the South before 1826; perhaps near Raleigh, N. C.
 1774. Nathaniel Thomas, Marshfield, Aug. 5, 1755; died 1824 or before.
 1774. Nathan Morey, Norton, Dec. 15, 1747; died probably a prisoner at Halifax, N. S., before March 26, 1778, when his will was probated at Taunton, Mass.
 1774. Asabel Goodenow, Sudbury, July 21, 1747; starred 1818.
 1774. Timothy Dwight, Medford, Sept. 7, 1750. Probably died at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1797 or before.
 1773. Joshua Eaton, Spencer, Jan. 14, 1751; starred in 1797.
 1773. Nahum Cutler, Sudbury, June 8, 1746; probably died 1776 or before.

1773. Isaac Bradish, Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1752. Probably lived to be 70 years old.
1773. Moses Barnard, Harvard or Bolton, March 17, 1749. Perhaps died in Carolina before 1815, though some say in Pepperell, Mass.
1772. Phineas Bowman, Oxford, April 18, 1750. Perhaps died at Newburg, N. Y., in 1815 or before.
1772. Joseph Crosby, South Braintree, Feb. 20, 1751. Supposed to have died in 1788 or before.
1772. Samuel Murray, Rutland, April 13, 1734. Died as early as 1785.
1771. Benjamin Hasey, Cambridge, April 24, 1752. He went to London. Was he lost at sea? When? Before 1803? It is said he sailed for Cape Coast Castle, and was not heard from.
1771. William Scales, George Town or Brunswick, Maine, born Oct. 5 or 25, 1742; almost 29 years old at graduation. He became ultimately insane and a vagabond. The traditions respecting him are that he preached and afterwards abandoned Congregationalism for Quakerism. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, of Dover, N. H., published a sermon on war. The Quakers, who were pretty numerous, considered themselves attacked by him, and they employed Scales to write an answer, which he published. As it was at his own expense, expecting compensation he was disappointed. He abandoned Quakerism, saying it consisted in *Thees* and *Thous*, flopped hats and smooth coats. When Rev. Mr. Leland presented the Cheshire cheese to President Jefferson, Mr. Leland observed that it did not bear any more proportion to the attachment of the Cheshire people to Jefferson than a barley kernel to the whole earth. Shortly after Scales was at President McKen's, and on going to bed asked for a light. One of the President's sons rising early found him up. He had been all night calculating how much the Cheshire people had come short of what they owed Jefferson, how many cows it would take to make such a cheese, how large the cheese would be, and how many planets of the size of the earth would be necessary for the pasturage of the cows. Did he die at Bowdoin, or Bowdoinham, Maine? When? About the year 1816?
1771. Samuel Wheeler, died 1824 or earlier. Where from, and when born?
1771. William Scott, died in 1806 or before. Where from, and when born?
1771. Samuel Plummer, Gloucester, Aug. 4, 1753; died, perhaps, about 1815. See Babson's Gloucester, page 277.
1771. Edward Kitchen Turner, Salem. When born? Admitted to the Sophomore class, Aug. 19, 1768. Son of John Turner. Died in 1785 or before.
1770. Zebulon Butler, Rev., Edgarton, April 27, 1749. Ordained at Falmouth, Oct. 18, 1775; dismissed 1778; went to Nantucket, and became a manufacturer of snuff. Did he die there in 1791 or earlier? Freeman's Cape Cod, ii. 450, 452.
1769. Nathaniel Harrington, Watertown, Aug. 12, 1750. Said to be a physician, died in Jamaica. If so, was it before 1782?
1768. William Keous (took his degree of M.A. in 1775), Dedham, June 14, 1741. Did he go to Zanesville, Ohio? Did he die in 1818?
1768. Isaac Knowles had leave to go home to Eastham, Dec. 26, 1767. Did he live till 1839? Where and when born?
1768. Lawrence Sprague, Boston, Sept. 10, 1748; starved in 1785. Where and when did he die? Who was his father?
1767. John Marston Minot, Jamaica Island, Oct., 1747. He is said to have lived in Castine, Maine. Place and time of death unknown.
1767. William Moore, Cambridge, Jan. 6, 1745; died 1776 or before. Not the person mentioned on page 916 of Mass. Cincinnati Society, published in 1872.
1767. Nicholas Dudley, Rev., Epping, July 7, 1740. Ordained at Townshend, Vermont, June 26, 1777. Was he afterward settled in Connecticut? When and where did he die? He was not starved till 1836.
1767. Zephaniah Briggs, Rochester, Jan. 9, 1743. Died in 1782 or before; but not known when or where.
1766. Elijah Putnam, Sutton, Feb. 3, 1747. Did not take his degree of M.A. till 1777; starved in 1797.
1766. Ebenezer Barnard, Deerfield, May 11, 1745; starved in 1791.
1766. Joseph Dowse, Boston, April 3, 1747. Said to have been a son of Joseph Dowse, of Salem, and a surgeon in the British army. Starved in 1827.
1765. Penniman, Joseph, Rev., Braintree, Oct. 26, 1737. Took his second degree in 1769; ordained at Bedford, May 22, 1771; dismissed Nov. 1, 1793; removed to Harvard, and there, perhaps, died.

1765. Charles Curtis, Scituate, Aug. 6, 1745. Perhaps died in New York as early as 1833.
1765. Seth Williams, Taunton, Feb. 1, 1745. Took a second degree at Yale in 1773; said to have died in London, Eng., a refugee, before 1791.
1764. Isaac Winchester, Brookline, Aug. 5, 1743; starred in 1779.
1764. Josiah Langdon, Boston, March 13, 1746. Lived in Sudbury. Perhaps died at or near Hallowell, about April, 1808.
1764. John Scollay, Boston, June 14, 1745; starred in 1776.
1763. James Parker, "Monoc," Southboro', July 6, 1739; starred in 1791.
1763. Benjamin Bowen, Woodstock, Oct. 4, 1740 or 1741; starred in 1794.
1763. Samuel Waterman, Halifax, possibly Wellfleet, July 6, 1743; starred in 1827.
1763. Jonathan White, Leominster, March 25, 1740; starred in 1770.
1762. Joseph Domett, Rev., Boston, July 15, 1742. Thought to have been an Episcopal missionary in England; starred in 1809.
1762. Matthew Cuming, Taunton, April 6, 1741; starred in 1803.
1762. Ephraim Keith, Bridgewater, Sept. 6, 1739. Tradition fixes him at Titicut 1785; starred in 1785.
1762. John Swift, Acton, Dec. 9, 1741. He was living April 24, 1777, but starred in 1782.
1762. John New, Nevis, May, 1742.
1761. Adam Porter, Abington, Nov. 17, 1742. Not starred till 1830.
1761. Josiah Brown, Abington, Jan. 7, 1740; starred in 1779. Was he a tavern keeper in Milton and master of one of the ships that brought the obnoxious tea to Boston?
1761. John Bass, Newbury, Oct. 9, 1738. Did he go to Nova Scotia? Is he the man mentioned in Thayer's Family Memorial, page 64? Starred in 1818.
1760. John Warren, Wenham, Nov. 1, 1740; starred in 1779.
1760. Lewis Vassall, Boston, Sept. 27, 1741; starred in 1785.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, February 7, 1877.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, in this city, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

After the reading of the record by the recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., the president announced the death of the Hon. Silas N. Martin, honorary vice-president for North Carolina, and appointed Edward Kidder of Wilmington, N. C., Frederic Kidder of Melrose, and John Ward Dean of Boston, a committee to prepare resolutions.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright read a paper on the "Material Progress of Massachusetts," a synopsis of which is printed in the *Boston Journal*, Feb. 8, 1877, and in the *Transcript* of the same date.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported the donation of 22 volumes, 108 pamphlets, 398 manuscripts and other articles during the month. The manuscripts were from R. F. Gerrish, Esq., of Kittery, Me., through J. S. H. Fogg, M.D., of South Boston, Mass., and consisted of important family and commercial papers of the Gerrishes and Pepperrells.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of the membership to which they had been elected, by the Hon. Joseph W. Lawrence of St. John, N. B., *corresponding*; and William H. Emery, George S. Cushing, Bennet F. Davenport, M.D., and John W. Leatherbee, all of Boston; Henry Deering of Portland, Me., and Edward S. Barrett of Concord, Mass., *resident*.

The Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, read a memorial sketch of Rear-Adm. Joseph Smith, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., an honorary member.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, in behalf of Robert Clarke of Cincinnati, presented a collection of original papers belonging to commissary and quartermaster departments of the British army in our revolutionary war, and a curious document relative to the publication of Shaw's work on Boston.

Benjamin A. G. Fuller presented a tin box containing pamphlets, circulars and cards collected at the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia, with a request that a letter from the present president of the Society to his successor in 1976, be added to the contents, and that the box be then sealed, not to be opened for one hundred years. It was voted to do this.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Wright for his paper, and to Messrs. Gerrish, Clarke and Fuller for their gifts.

March 7.—A meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The Hon. John B. D. Cogswell of Yarmouthport read a paper on "Some old Ministers and Doctors of Cape Cod," in which he introduced much relating to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Cape, and also to the character of that people, their longevity, &c. Thanks were voted for the paper.

The librarian reported as donations during February, 75 volumes, 127 pamphlets and other articles.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of the Rev. Edward N. Neill, of Minneapolis, Min., as a corresponding, and of John G. Anthony of Cambridgeport, Samuel W. Winslow of Boston, and Edward P. Usher of Lynn, as resident members.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of the following deceased members, namely: Rear-Adm. Charles H. Davis, LL.D., U.S.N., of Washington; William E. Warren, of Newburgh, N. Y., and Addison W. Champney, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On motion of William H. Montague, one of the two surviving founders of this Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is the custom of this Society to record the genealogy and history of its members, to keep in memory their virtuous and praiseworthy deeds, and to transmit them to those who shall come after us, for their encouragement and imitation;

And Whereas, Those who originate and early aid any great and commendable work, deserve specially to be kindly remembered by those who have entered into and are reaping the fruit of their labors: therefore,

Resolved, That the late Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, the first elected member of this Society, who for many years was one of its directors, its recording and corresponding secretary, and a benefactor when it stood in special need of his services, is hereby gratefully remembered and his name honored, not only for the valuable aid rendered by him to the Society as an officer and member for a quarter of a century, but also for the excellency of his character and his fidelity as a Christian pastor, for his ability and useful services as secretary of the American Education Society, and for the well-deserved esteem in which he was held by his brethren in the gospel ministry.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss we have sustained by his removal from us; and while we bow in humble resignation and acquiescence to the will of the all-wise Disposer of events, we deeply sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted relatives.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our records, and a copy be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

April 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, of Cambridge, a native of Lexington, read a paper on the "Battle of Lexington," which is printed in this number of the REGISTER, pp. 377-393. Thanks were voted for the paper.

The librarian reported as donations during March, 28 volumes, 45 pamphlets, 320 manuscripts and other articles. The manuscripts are a second donation from the Gerrish and Pepperrell manuscripts from R. F. Gerrish, through Dr. Fogg, and are equally valuable. Both donations amount to upwards of seven hundred manuscripts.

The librarian also read a letter from J. C. Brigham, special administrator of the estate of the late John Haven Dexter, a respected member of our Society, accompanying certain volumes and other manuscripts, being Mr. Haven's collection of materials illustrating the local history of Boston and the biography of its principal citizens. It is particularly full in relation to the streets and hotels of Boston, and the residences of prominent persons. Mr. Brigham, knowing the interest his relative felt in this Society, took an early opportunity to place these valuable manuscripts in its archives.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of Richard W. Sears as a resident member.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of the following deceased members, viz.: John H. Dexter, of Boston; the Hon. Samuel H. P. Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y.; the Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton; Lewis Rice, of Boston, and the Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D., of Cambridge.

Boston, April 25.—A special meeting was held this afternoon, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., in the chair.

Henry Baylies, of Malden, read a paper on The Origin and Import of the Inscription on Dighton Rock. Thanks were voted for the paper.

May 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

Col. Francis J. Parker read a paper entitled, "Could General Putnam command at Bunker Hill?" Thanks were voted for the paper, which is printed in the present number of the REGISTER, pp. 403-13.

The librarian reported 46 volumes, 651 pamphlets, besides other articles, as donations during the past month. Among them were a large quantity of manuscripts received through H. E. Scudder from the estate of the late Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, being some of his genealogical and biographical collections; also town reports from the clerks of 155 towns in this state, received in response to a circular from the committee on the library.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of the following deceased members, viz.: of the Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell, of Providence, R. I. (printed in the July number, *ante*, pp. 253-62); the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston; Henry B. Groves, of Salem; the Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston; the Hon. Josiah Dunham, of South Boston, Mass., and Jarvis M. Hatch, of Rochester, N. Y.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Friday, June 1.—A stated meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, A. M. Keiley in the chair.

A valuable list of donations was reported, among them an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, Oct. 6, 1778, to Dr. David Griffiths, presented by the wife of the Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, Episcopal bishop of Virginia.

R. A. Brock, the corresponding secretary, read from his correspondence a number of interesting letters.

Mr. Brock stated that he had for several years been collecting materials for a genealogy of the descendants of Pocahontas, and had incidentally gathered the pedigrees of a majority of the prominent Virginia families. His investigations reveal the singular fact that nearly every family of this state, of any duration of residence, is lineally or collaterally interlinked.

He also stated that the Rev. Edward D. Neill, of Minneapolis, Min., who had kindly furnished sketches of the early colonial Governors of Virginia, now proposed to furnish sketches of the presidents of the colony, which will be printed in the *Richmond Dispatch* as the former series has been.

Friday, July 6.—A stated meeting of the committee was held this evening, A. M. Keiley presiding.

Many valuable donations were reported, and much interesting correspondence was read.

Adjourned to October 5.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, July 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening at the Cabinet, Waterman Street. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, Prof. J. Lewis Diman, D.D., was chosen president *pro tem*.

An invitation from the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, through Col. W. W. Brown, the commander, to unite in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Gen. Richard Prescott, by Col. William Barton, July 10, 1777, at the place where the famous capture was made, was accepted.

I. H. Southwick, in behalf of the committee on Grounds and Building, reported the expense of the new wrought-iron fence and grading the grounds as \$759.58, of which sum \$685 had been raised by subscription. Thanks were voted to the committee.

W. F. Channing, M.D., in behalf of the committee for erecting a boulder, properly inscribed, on the spot where King Philip was killed, as a monument to his memory,

reported progress. Prof. J. Lewis Diman and George L. Collins were added to the committee.

The secretary read a letter to the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., vice-president, from twenty-three chiefs and prominent Indians residing on the northern shores of Lake Huron, returning thanks for copies of his book entitled, "Rhode Island System of Civil and Religious Liberty and Treatment of the Indians, 1676-1876." He also read other correspondence on the subject.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, Historiographer of the Society.

THE REV. CHAUNCEY COLTON, D.D., a corresponding member, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., Aug. 30, 1800, and died at the residence of his youngest son, the Rev. R. Francis Colton, in Jenkintown, Pa., April 15, 1876, aged 75.

He was the son of Gad and Ann Colton. His mother died during his childhood. He was educated at Monson Academy, and Amherst and Yale Colleges, entering the latter institution as resident graduate. He then had charge, with his brother-in-law, Francis Fellowes, of Mount Pleasant Academy, near Amherst. He was ordained as Deacon in "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," by Bishop Griswold, then having jurisdiction in what was known as "The Eastern Diocese," July 28, 1830. He was ordained as Presbyter in the same church in 1831. His active labors in the ministry of the gospel may be thus summed up, more briefly than if the dates were in our possession. He was Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., and Trinity Church, Washington, D. C.; Professor of Homiletics, Gambier Theological Seminary, Ohio; and Rector of Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Md.

Dr. Colton married, Oct. 15, 1832, Ann, daughter of William Coxe, of Burlington, N. J. They had six children, of whom only the youngest son, the Rev. Richard Francis Colton, Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Jenkintown, Pa., survives.

He was admitted to membership, Dec. 13, 1847.

The Rev. JOHN TURNER SARGENT, A.M., of Boston, a resident member, was born in that city, July 12, 1807; and died there March 26, 1877, aged 69.

He was the eldest son of John T. and Christiana Keadie (Swan) Sargent. His father, a merchant of Boston, died in 1814, aged 44 years. After the death of his father, he was placed at boarding schools in Duxbury, Dorchester and Boston, and was from 1818 to 1821 connected with the Boston Latin School. He entered the Sophomore class of Harvard College in 1825, and graduated in 1827. The same year he entered the Divinity School, in Cambridge, and thence graduated in 1830.

In 1836, Mr. Sargent accepted an invitation as minister at large, of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston. He was ordained to that office, Oct. 29, 1837, and was settled over the Suffolk Street Chapel. The building, situated on Shawmut Avenue (then Suffolk Street), corner of Rutland Street, is now standing, and is owned and occupied by the First Baptist Church. After eight years of service, in this then sparsely populated part of the city, he vacated and resigned the office on questions arising as to the freedom of the pulpit. In the fall of 1845, he resumed his ministry in Somerville, Mass., where he remained about three years. On the 20th of May, 1849, he accepted a call from a small Universalist Society, in Canton Street, Boston; and in 1850, on account of ill health, again resigned the ministry, and was for six months in Europe.

Mr. Sargent was noted for a large liberality in his theological views, and was prominent and earnest in several philanthropic movements. He was one of the earliest among the workers for the abolition of slavery, and first and zealous in his advocacy of total abstinence and prohibition in the temperance cause, when such works lacked any elements of popularity. Reports, addresses, and sermons from his pen, on a variety of themes, have, since 1836, kept his name before the public; while of late, the so called disciples of advanced thought have, under his genial roof, periodically assembled to compare and discuss their philosophic and philanthropic plans.

Mr. Sargent married, first, Dec. 2, 1834, Charlotte Sophia White, youngest daughter of Capt. Joseph and Eliza White, formerly of Salem, Mass. She died May 31, 1854, leaving several children. He married, secondly, June 4, 1855, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, of Roxbury, Mass., formerly of New Orleans.

He was admitted, Nov. 7, 1859.

Rear Admiral JOSEPH SMITH, U.S.N., an honorary member of this Society, and a citizen of Massachusetts, residing in Washington, D. C., was born in Hanover, County of Plymouth, Mass., March 30, 1790; and died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1877, aged 86.

His great-grandfather, Thomas Smith, born Feb. 1, 1706, died July 7, 1788, was a prominent minister in Pembroke, Mass. An account of him and his ancestry is printed in this volume of the REGISTER (*ante*, pages 68 and 69).^{*} His grandfather, Josiah Smith, born in Pembroke, Mass., Feb. 26, 1738, was a member of Congress during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and died April 4, 1803. His father, Albert Smith, was born in Pembroke, March 22, 1763, and died in Hanover, Mass., May 28, 1823. His mother, Anna (Lenthall Eells) Smith, was born in Hanover, Mass., July 18, 1765; died May 7, 1835.

Admiral Joseph Smith married, March 1, 1818, Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel Bryant, of Nobleboro', Maine. They had two sons and two daughters. 1. *Albert Nathaniel*, born in Belfast, Me., Nov. 22, 1822. He died in Boston, Sept. 8, 1866, at which time he was a commander in the U. S. Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. 2. *Joseph Bryant*, born in Belfast, Me., Dec. 29, 1826. He entered the navy in 1841, and was killed in battle, March 8, 1862, while in command of the U. S. Frigate "Congress," in the engagement with the Ram "Merrimac," off Newport News. His daughter, *Anna E.*, survives him and resides at Washington, D. C.

The life of Admiral Smith was devoted to his country. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman, Jan. 16, 1809. Promoted to lieutenant, July 24, 1813. He served with Commodore Thomas Macdonough at the battle of Lake Champlain, where he was wounded. In 1815, at the capture of the Algerine vessels, his gallantry gained for him favorable mention in the official report. He was commissioned master commander, March 3, 1827, when he was attached to the Boston Navy Yard, of which he was commandant in 1834, and was, in 1840, commander of the Receiving Ship Ohio, in the port of Boston. He was promoted captain, Feb. 9, 1837. In 1838 and 1839 he commanded the U. S. Ship "Ohio" (74), bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Isaac Hull, on the Mediterranean station. Was commander in chief of the Mediterranean squadron, flag ship "Cumberland," in 1842, '43 and '44. May 25, 1846, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the navy department, and held that office until April 27, 1869, when he was appointed president of a board to examine naval officers for promotion. He received his commission as rear admiral, July 30, 1862. Was "retired" by a "Board" in September, 1855, but was "restored" by an Act of Congress. Was placed on "Waiting Orders," Sept. 18, 1871.

Of late years, Admiral Smith has spent a portion of his summers at the North, among his relatives and friends in his native state and town. His old age, notwithstanding the loss of wife and children, and the infirmities which press upon one who has so overlapped the fourscore years of man, has been serene and happy, and he has passed away, having, by his loyalty and services, honored the old Commonwealth which gave him birth.

He was admitted to the society, Oct. 14, 1875.

The Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., of Cambridge, Mass., a corresponding member, died in that city, March 18, 1877, aged 77.

He was born in Leicester, Mass., Feb. 14, 1800. He was fitted for college at the academy in Leicester, spent two years at Dartmouth College, and graduated at

^{*} The native place of John Smith, the emigrant ancestor of this family, is not known. The particulars given in a foot-note on page 68 of this volume, drawn from a document dated Feb. 8, 1651, relate to John *Chipman*, and not to John *Smith*. Through the kindness of C. C. P. Waterman, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass., we have been permitted to examine the original of this document, and we find the name written plainly *Chipman*. The document is now owned by William C. Chipman, Esq., of Sandwich. A copy is printed in the REGISTER, vol. iv. pp. 23-4, furnished by the Rev. R. Manning Chipman, now of Lisbon, Ct. There are a few typographical errors there, which will be corrected in a future number of the Register.—Ed.

Williams College in 1817. In 1821, having graduated at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Lenox, and for a few years practised his profession in his native town, serving as town clerk, and in 1826-27 representing the town in the State legislature. In March, 1828, he removed to Worcester, and for thirty years was one of its foremost citizens. In 1841-42, he was a member of the State senate. In 1844, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by Gov. Briggs, but in 1847 he resigned the position to return to the practice of law. He was chosen Governor of Massachusetts in 1853, as the successor of Gov. John H. Clifford. In 1856, he accepted the Bussey professorship of Law in Harvard University, which he held for twenty years, winning the respect, and, in a remarkable degree, the affection of those who came under his instruction. He was elected to the legislature of Mass. in Nov., 1876, from Cambridge, and as the senior member of the House of Representatives presided at its organization, and was honored by the appointment as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In the midst of other engrossing occupations, Governor Washburn found time to prepare and publish several standard works that have a high reputation; among them are "Historical Sketches of the Town of Leicester, Mass."; "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts"; "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property"; and, "The Law of Easements and Servitudes."

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1854, by both Williams and Harvard Colleges.

We close our brief sketch of Governor Washburn by the following sentences from an address by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, at his funeral:—

"If we seek words to express the character of our revered friend, they are fidelity, integrity, loyalty and truth. Loyalty to his God. * * He always listened to the voice of right, and his constant words were, Speak, Lord, Thy servant heareth; Lord, what would'st thou have me do? * * Men trusted him. * * He was never unfaithful, and he never betrayed the confidence reposed in him. * * No one was too poor or humble to be kindly greeted by him. He was blessed in high places and low places. * * He loved his country, and at the age of sixty, when it was in peril, he gave it his presence, his means, and his sympathy. He loved his God, the Sabbath, and the Church, and honored and maintained the institutions of religion. * * He had prayed for the light of God's forgiveness over his seventy-seven years of life, and he felt that it was received. Here on this side of the river we greet him, 'Hail and Farewell,' 'Servant of God, Well Done.'"

He was admitted to this society, April 18, 1846.

GEORGE LYMAN BARR, Esq., of Medford, Mass., a resident member, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., March 12, 1830; died in Springfield, Mass., April 1, 1877, aged 47.

He was the only son of Dr. James and Laura Livermore (Bellows) Barr. His father was born in New Ipswich, N. H., May 23, 1790; his mother, in Walpole, N. H., Sept. 7, 1804. He received his education in the New Ipswich, now Appleton Academy of his native town. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother, a woman of uncommon intelligence and force of character, removed with her family to Medford, Mass. Soon afterwards he entered as a clerk in a dry goods store in Boston, and, upon reaching manhood, established himself in the same business, on Hanover Street, Boston. He followed successfully the business for several years, when he was admitted as a member of the firm of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, Medford, and continued his connection with the same until about 1867. Upon his retirement from business, having acquired a competency and being weary of active pursuits, he sought the quiet contentment of domestic life. Averse to all public employments, he yet took the interest of an intelligent citizen in the affairs of the country, and as a resident of Medford, lending a ready hand and purse to the promotion of many good works, his influence was always felt in matters touching the public welfare. He gave special attention to the building up of the fire department of Medford, and consented for several years to take supervision of it as Chief Engineer. This was the only public office he ever held.

Mr. Barr had strong predilections for antiquarian pursuits, and gave much of his leisure to the collection of rare books, coins, and articles that drew their interest from a by-gone age. He shared in the enthusiasm of others for his favorite pursuit, and was generous in his contributions to many public and private collections.

Mr. Barr was deeply interested in masonic organizations, attaining to the highest degrees as a Royal Arch Mason, and Knight Templar.

He married, Nov. 20, 1852, Elizabeth Maria, the only daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Lawrence, of Medford, Mass., and their children, born in Medford, are : 1. *Elizabeth L.* 2. *Laura M.* 3. *Carrie H.* 4. *James C.* 5. *Daniel Lawrence.*

He was admitted to membership, Feb. 26, 1870.

WILLIAM APPLETON, Esq., of Boston, a life member, was born in Boston, Jan. 24, 1825; died there, Feb. 10, 1877, aged 52.

Mr. Appleton was the son of the Hon. William Appleton, a distinguished merchant, and a representative in Congress of the city of Boston, of whom a memoir is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xvii. pages 293 to 304.

Mr. Appleton received most of his education in his native city. On account of his health he was much from home. He is kindly remembered by his companions who were his fellow travellers during a long and eventful journey in the East. He was of a retiring disposition, and distrustful of himself. This, with a delicate constitution, prevented him from engaging in active business, or in popular movements. His time was mostly spent in his own home and in works of private charity. He will be remembered for his benevolence to the poor, and for his interest in and benefactions to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals.

Mr. Appleton took a deep interest in early American history. His health did not permit him to engage extensively in those laborious, original investigations for which he had the natural taste and discriminating judgment, and which in other circumstances would have insured to him eminent success.

He prepared a map of Boston as it was from 1630 to 1650, laying down the streets and the names of the residents. This he constructed after a careful and painstaking study of the Book of Possessions belonging to the city. He modestly styles his map "A rough and inaccurate sketch of the streets of Boston as they are supposed to have been first laid out, and the owners of the soil, from 1630 to 1650 or thereabouts." Copies of it were struck off for private circulation in 1866.

Mr. Appleton published a royal quarto, entitled a "Narrative of Le Moyne, an artist who accompanied the French expedition to Florida under Laudonnière, translated from the Latin of De Bry, with heliotypes of the engravings taken from the artist's original drawings." This expedition to Florida was made in 1564. The drawings by Le Moyne, heliotyped for the volume, are forty-two in number. They are "worth perusal," says Mr. Appleton, "from the information they give of the habits of the aborigines three hundred years ago, as well as the arms and costumes of the Europeans of the same period." A copy of this work has, since his decease, been presented to our society by his widow.

Mr. Appleton married Miss Emily Warren, daughter of John Collins Warren, M.D., of Boston, Oct. 9, 1845. They had :

1. *Emily*, m. J. Arthur Beebe of Boston. 2. *William*. 3. *Susan Warren*, d. in Boston, Sept. 21, 1872, aged 24.

The membership of Mr. Appleton dates from March 5, 1863.

BOOK NOTICES.

Documentary History of the State of Maine. Vol. II. Containing a Discourse on Western Planting, written in the year 1584, by RICHARD HAKLUYT. With a Preface and an Introduction, by LEONARD WOODS, LL.D., late President of Bowdoin College. Edited, with Notes in the Appendix, by CHARLES DEANE. Published by the Maine Historical Society, aided by appropriations from the State. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1877. [8vo. pp. lxi.+ 253.]

The entire range of historical studies does not afford, to us of the present generation, a more fascinating subject than the discovery and colonization of America. Their history is the story in part of the travail of many nations, and of the failure of scores of heroic men to realize their hopes and aspirations. Here poets, dramatists, painters and sculptors have found materials for the exercise of their imaginative or representative arts; and as the story in its details becomes still further unfolded, they will find such materials more abundant. Here, also, is a key to much of the politics and state-craft of Western Europe for the two hundred years that followed the discoveries of Columbus and the Cabots in the waters and on the coasts of America.

Whatever may be our judgment of their motives, or the motives of their patrons, we cannot fail to have our sensibilities deeply stirred whenever we read or think of the men who, in so many instances, sacrificed life and fortune in braving the dangers of unknown seas and inhospitable climes. Moreover, when we consider what vast changes have come upon this continent since the first European settlement was made, the men who laid the foundations of this "Western Planting" in such a long and painful agony of adventure, become invested with tragic interest.

The history of the early voyages to or toward this continent, whensoever attempted or by whomsoever prosecuted, is involved in almost hopeless confusion and obscurity. Now and then a little additional light is thrown upon it by some fragment of newly discovered evidence; but it can hardly be expected that the mist of doubt and uncertainty will ever be wholly lifted. As we approach the period which culminated in the actual discovery of the continent, and from that time onward, the way is clearer, and we come into the region of demonstrable fact.

Happily we have ampler and more reliable materials for a history of American colonization. We know when, where and by whom the various attempts at planting Europeans were made, under what circumstances they were undertaken, and the causes of their success or failure. We also know, that although the honor of having first discovered the mainland of America is justly due to England, yet nearly a century had elapsed before any effort was made by her, or in her behalf, to reduce this discovery to possession. In the meanwhile other nations were not idle.

That Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors were induced at last to look favorably upon the policy or upon any scheme of American colonization was mostly due to the genius and zeal of Sir Walter Raleigh, the founder of England's colonial empire,—an empire now almost encircling the globe and worthy of such a nation and such a government. The natural and actual heir of Raleigh's vast ideas, so far as North America is concerned, was Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the founder and chief promoter at a later day of New England colonization.

Between these two men, but in close relations to each, we may fitly place Richard Hakluyt, a "preacher," as he styled himself, of the Church in England. Born probably in 1553, and in or near London, he was graduated from Oxford university in 1574, and took his Master's degree in 1577. While yet a youth and in the school at Westminster, he became interested in cosmography and maritime discovery when listening to the instructive discourse of his cousin Richard Hakluyt, a gentleman of the Middle Temple. Here he formed the resolution, as he says, that if ever he "were preferred to the university, where better time and more convenient place might be ministered for these studies," he "would, by God's assistance, promote that knowledge and kinde of literature." This resolve he carried into practice; and subsequently to his graduation he delivered lectures on these subjects, probably in Bristol and London, and perhaps in Oxford.

But he was not content merely to cultivate a better knowledge of these subjects among his countrymen. He saw clearly the condition of Western Europe,—its religious contentions and political rivalries, and especially the restless ambition of Spain for territorial expansion and continental domination. He was not blind to the extending colonial power of Portugal and of the Netherlands. With these facts before his eyes he rightly divined, that if England would maintain herself, much more if she would rise to the plane she ought to occupy for her future security; if in fact she would not lose but rather would extend her political influence,—which he regarded as essential to the highest welfare of Europe; if, moreover, she would promote the best interests of her own people, morally, socially, and commercially, she must find new stimulations and wider fields for the employment of their wealth, their energies and their industries. She must engage in plans for a systematic colonization of distant and unoccupied regions. She must carry English people, English laws and customs, to other parts of the earth. She must also avail herself of the opportunities and advantages of maritime traffic.

To promote these objects, information was sought by Hakluyt in all quarters and from all men. To this end he labored diligently to enlist the intelligence, wealth, and influence of his contemporaries. For this purpose he wrote, and published in 1582, his *Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America and the Islands adjacent*.

While chaplain to the English Embassy in France, he industriously gathered from all sources, and out of every language, whatever of information might tend to aid the plans of Raleigh, or influence the minds of the other courtiers and statesmen of his own country.

As the results of his investigations and studies he began in 1589 to publish his principal work and chief historical monument, now briefly entitled his *Genera*

Collection of Voyages and Travels. Two additional volumes followed, the third having been published in 1600. His last publication (in 1609) was a translation of the history of De Soto's discovery and conquest of Florida, by which he undertook to further the interests of the Virginia Colony, then in great danger of failure.

Besides these immense labors, he wrote, translated and published, and induced others to write or translate other works bearing upon his favorite pursuit. What he accomplished in these respects cannot be fully estimated, unless we remember that nearly all his materials had to be brought from foreign sources and foreign languages; and that when he began there was but one English book in existence relating to maritime discovery.

There is abundant evidence of the estimation in which his services and merits were held by his contemporaries. Besides his chaplaincy to the English embassy to Paris, he was made rector of a parish church, and received from the queen the office of prebend in Bristol Cathedral, and subsequently the same office at Westminster. His name is one of the few that Drayton embalmed in verse, saying in his *Ode to the Virginian Voyage*:

“ Thy Voyages attend
Industrious HAKLUIT,
Whose reading shall inflame
Men to seeke fame,
And much commend
To after-times, thy wit.”

Robertson, the historian, goes even so far as to say, that “The most active and efficacious promoter of this (the colonization of Virginia) was Richard Hakluyt, to whom England is more indebted for its American possessions than to any other man of that age.”—(*Hist. of Am.*, iv. 171, 10th Edit.)

As is well known, he was the confidential friend of Gilbert, Raleigh, Drake, Lord Admiral Howard, Walsingham, Cecil, Philip Sidney, and other leading Englishmen of his day. From Raleigh, in 1588, he received the assignment of his patent of discovery, granted by the queen in 1584. It is equally well known that he was one of the promoters of the scheme which resulted in the formation of the London Company and the Plymouth Company, for colonizing North America, and that he was one of the patentees of the London Company.

It had been supposed, until very lately, that we had long been in possession of all Hakluyt's writings relating to America. It was reserved, however, to Dr. Woods,—while searching in Europe, in 1868, for additional materials for the early history of Maine,—to find another and unpublished Hakluyt manuscript. About a quarter of a century ago, this manuscript came into the possession of our countryman, Henry Stevens, F.S.A., of London. He states in his “Historical and Geographical Notes,” published in 1869, that he endeavored “to find for it a resting place in some public or private library in America, and subsequently in the British Museum;” but failing in this, it was sold at auction in London in 1854, the title-page and a description being given in the catalogue. It was purchased for £44 by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in whose library Dr. Woods found it, and by whose permission a copy was made for publication. The Maine Historical Society now has the honor of first giving this work to the public in print. It is a worthy successor of the volume compiled by Dr. Kohl and issued by the Society in 1869.

The publication of this volume,—owing to the fire that consumed a portion of Dr. Woods's papers, and his subsequent and continued illness,—has been long delayed. Dr. Woods, unfortunately, not being able to complete his editorial labors, the Society engaged the valuable services of Dr. Deane. From his editorial note, we learn that the Introduction prepared by Dr. Woods was destroyed by the fire above mentioned; but that from the rough notes and memoranda that escaped the flames he was able to deduce the Preface and Introduction now given, and mostly in the language of their author. From these we gain an exceedingly interesting account of this Hakluyt manuscript, the mode and agents of its discovery, after it had slumbered for nearly three hundred years, and the fortunate results of Dr. Woods's investigations as to its purport, and the precise time and place of its origin. The manuscript proved to be a discourse concerning the great necessity of undertaking the colonizing of North America, and the manifold advantages that would accrue therefrom to the realm of England. It was written in 1584 by Richard Hakluyt in London, at the request of Mr. Walter Raleigh (afterward Sir Walter), and probably was presented by the author in person to Queen Elizabeth.

This ably-written and interesting discourse is an impassioned appeal for a prompt and hearty engagement on the part of England in the work of western colonization. It recommends the colonization of Norumbega,—a tract of country which Hakluyt seems to consider as extending from Cape Breton along the coast without definite limits, in a south-westerly direction; “and draws special attention to the region of Cape Breton, or the tract near by, as offering superior advantages for the beginning of the enterprise. The writer contends that England has a just title to all that firm land of America, from Florida northward to 67°, and not yet in any Christian prince’s actual possession, as being first discovered by Sebastian Cabot at the cost of King Henry VII.; and that England should consummate this title by taking possession by colonization.” (*Introduction*, p. li.) These views were urged upon every ground that seemed to warrant consideration. This discourse may fairly claim to represent the historical and geographical knowledge relating to America then possessed by the most enlightened and interested Englishmen. It also throws additional light,—sometimes indirectly, however,—upon several interesting questions, one of which is the mooted question of Verrazzano’s voyage to America.

The text is enriched with valuable and learned Notes by Doctors Woods and Deane, principally by the last named; and illustrated by *fac-similes* of the title-page of the manuscript, and of certain important papers in Hakluyt’s own hand.

We observe that in the printed copy of the title-page of the manuscript, on the first page of the text, Raleigh’s name is given as “Rayhly”; and that the same orthography is used on page xl. of the *Introduction* and in a Note at page 171. In this Note it is remarked, that this way (“Rayhly”) of spelling Raleigh’s name is “quite unique.” This is a mistake, for there can be no doubt that in the *fac-simile* of the title-page the name is written *Raghly* and not “Rayhly.”

The volume is handsomely printed, and furnished with an excellent index. The Maine Historical Society is to be congratulated upon the publication of this work; for the recovery of this Hakluyt MS. and its presentation to the public under such auspices is an important event which must greatly redound to the honor of all concerned.

A. H. HOYT.

History of the City of Belfast in the State of Maine, from its First Settlement in 1770 to 1875. By JOSEPH WILLIAMSON. [Motto.] Portland: Loring, Short and Harmon. 1877. [8vo. pp. vii.+956. Price, \$6. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington St., Boston, Mass.]

Mr. Williamson, the author of this history, is a well known “lover and searcher of venerable antiquities.” His contributions to historical publications show him to have been a diligent student of New England history. The mantle of the author of the *History of Maine* has worthily fallen on his nephew, and given new lustre to a name that has long been at the head of the historical literature of the State.

Maine is fortunate in having several town histories of the greatest merit. The histories of Portland, Augusta, Union, Kennebunk, Warren, Saco and Biddeford, and now Belfast, belong to the first class of this kind of literature. One of these, the very earliest to appear, deserves to be praised as often as mentioned. The history of Saco and Biddeford is defective in arrangement, and deficient on some points of historic interest; but it is unrivalled for the amount of accurate and valuable historical matter crowded into it, drawn almost wholly from original manuscript records. It is nearly as much a history of Gorges’s old Province of Maine, as it is a town history. The author, Mr. Folsom, was almost the first to recognize the merits of Gorges, and to distinguish his colonists from the Puritans.

Belfast is one of the leading commercial cities of Maine, situated about midway between the eastern and western frontiers of that great State. It lies in the very heart of ancient Norumbega, that barbarous country whose name resounded through maritime Europe more than three centuries ago, and was long since immortalized in the majestic verse of Milton. Although European mariners and peltry traders frequented this region in the days of Queen Elizabeth, yet Belfast is without a legendary history, and barely a century old. No fabled Cæcrops, no Romulus and Remus, were concerned in founding it. The origin of Belfast is as clearly known as if it were of yesterday. The name, as well as the date, of the first white man that viewed the primeval forests covering the site of Belfast, and selected it for the colony which came to inhabit there, is preserved. This person was John Mitchell, one of the colony, a land surveyor by profession, whose name is famous in connection with his map of English and French North America, used by the commissioners to fix the

boundaries between the United States and England, in 1783. From that time to this, every event of interest which has transpired there may be found recorded in this book.

One hundred and ten years ago the site of Belfast was "a horrid and uncultivated wilderness," as described by the first settlers; to-day it is a flourishing city of six thousand inhabitants. Such rapid growth is common enough in the great west; but cannot be matched many times in New England. In 1773, less than five years after the first axe was raised against the forest which spread over the site of Belfast, the settlement was incorporated, and in 1853 the town was made a city.

Of course there can be no rich flavor of antiquity in the history of a settlement so comparatively recent. But there is a tinge of romance in the lives and characters of the first settlers of Belfast. A pathetic interest attaches to all exiles, whatever may be the cause of their misfortunes. The story of the little colony of Scotch-Irish emigrants which came to Boston in the summer of 1718, has often been told; and is no where better remembered than among their descendants. That these worthy people had a cold reception from the puritans of Massachusetts Bay is not to be wondered at. Presbyterians from Ireland were not likely to run in puritan courses; for they had a way of their own in church matters, and were as rigid as New England puritans. But that these people were obliged to remain on board their ships many months, and drift away to Casco Bay in search of some abiding place, is an interesting incident in the lives of some of the younger members of that company. After passing a dreary winter in Falmouth harbor, they plunged into the wilderness of New Hampshire, and there founded Londonderry, a name derived from the place of their chief habitation in Ireland. From this original stock have sprung some of the most distinguished characters in New England history. Half a century later this new Londonderry sent forth a colony that pitched in the wilderness at the bottom of what is now Belfast Bay, still nearer the fatherland. Of this colony there were a few aged persons of the original colony from Ireland; the others were of a younger generation and of American birth. The venerable James Miller, who had endured the hardships of two emigrations, gave this new settlement the name BELFAST, in pious regard for his native Belfast in Ireland. Thus was Belfast founded and settled by a homogeneous people, hardy, frugal, industrious and intelligent, emigrants from New Hampshire. But it seems a strange thing that the mother colony should have forgotten her offspring so soon. There is not the slightest allusion in the printed history of Londonderry in New Hampshire, or in any historical discourses pertaining to it, that Belfast, Maine, is a scion of that stock.

Belfast had no existence in the period of colonization on these shores; it had just been settled when the Provincial period ended. Its history contains no calendar of bloody Indian massacres within its limits, such as stain the records of older settlements in that region. The Pequod, Philip's and Lovewell's Indian wars, have no place in the pages of this history. But it is rich with events of later times, covering the period of American Independence. At one time in the revolutionary war it was utterly deserted, but the vigor and tenacity of the first settlers brought them again to their homes. It has been scathed by fire; and it has experienced all the other vicissitudes of commercial life. But in spite of all, Belfast annually increases in population and in wealth. It is not behind any city in Maine for intelligence, enterprise, and high social qualities. It is enough to say that Belfast is worthy of its origin.

Mr. White, a lawyer in Belfast, wrote a history of that town, published in 1827, about midway between the date of the settlement and the present time. It is a mite compared with this history, although it was thought to be adequate at that time. The events of the last fifty years make a greater part of the history of Belfast.

Mr. Williamson has performed his task well, and the citizens of Belfast may well be proud of a history so comprehensive, accurate, well written, and well printed as this is. The hardy founders and their families are briefly sketched. Every branch of industry and every profession are fully noticed. Municipal and military affairs take up a large portion of the volume; for Belfast had considerable part in the war of the revolution, as well as in the late civil war. The subjects are well classified, and arranged in easy readable chapters. The narrative is uniformly clear and agreeable. It has many fine representations of old houses, and other prominent buildings. There are several portraits of Belfast worthies, some of whom have more than a local reputation. There is also a fine colored lithographic view of Belfast, as a frontispiece. Several plans and outline maps explain and illustrate the topography of Belfast. Two indices, one of names and the other of places, complete the volume. It is printed on fine white paper, by John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge. Ten copies have been printed on large paper, making an elegant quarto volume.

Just as this notice is finished, the London periodicals announce the appearance of a history of Belfast in Ireland, by George Benn, the first that has been written. It is an octavo of 770 pages. C. W. TUTTLE.

A History of Dunstable, Massachusetts, from its Earliest Settlement to the Year of our Lord 1873. By the Rev. ELIAS NASON, M.A., author of the "Life of Henry Wilson," the "Life of Charles Sumner," the "Gazetteer of Massachusetts," and other works. [Mottoes.] Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 316.]

In 1846, a "History of the Old Township of Dunstable," by Charles J. Fox, was published in a duodecimo volume of 278 pages. The author died while his book was in press, so that it could not receive his final revision; but it is nevertheless a valuable and interesting book. It is chiefly confined to the New Hampshire portion of "Old Dunstable," while the book before us is devoted more particularly to the Massachusetts portion, and is much fuller in its details.

The ancient town of Dunstable was incorporated by the Massachusetts General Court, October 16, 1673. The township embraced a large tract of land,—estimated to contain more than two hundred square miles,—from which portion after portion was detached to form new towns, till in 1741 the new boundary line between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire severed what remained of Dunstable nearly in the middle. The city of Nashua, N. H., contains the oldest settled part of "Old Dunstable" which fell to that province. Since this division, Dunstable, Mass., has again been shorn of its territory to form the town of Tyngsborough.

The present work has been written at the request of the town, and has been printed at its expense, under the superintendence of a committee of arrangements, of which Benjamin French, Esq., is chairman. The author, the Rev. Mr. Nason, has an established reputation as an investigator and as a writer, and this book will be found worthy of his fame. After narrating the events previous to the division of the town in 1741, which period is rich in romantic interest, he takes a survey of the territory contained in the present town of Dunstable—its topography, water-supply, geology, mineralogy, soil, productions, old-houses, inhabitants, &c. Mr. Nason's descriptive powers make the part of this chapter in which he paints the scenic beauties of the town—its hills, valleys, rivers, &c.—one of the most attractive portions of the volume. From 1741 to the present time the work is continued in the form of annals. The space being limited, the committee thought it best that no portion of the volume should be devoted to genealogy proper; but as the inscriptions in the several burial-grounds and the births and deaths on the town records are here printed, while the many biographies interspersed through the book contain something of pedigree, this deficiency will not be so much felt. The mottoes, with which the author prefaces his chapters, a prose and a poetical quotation from our best writers being selected for each, do credit to his taste, besides indicating the contents of the chapters.

On the 17th of September, 1873, the town commemorated its two hundredth anniversary. The proceedings on this interesting occasion, including the oration by the Hon. George B. Loring, of Salem, will be found in this book.

The volume is beautifully printed by Messrs. Alfred Mudge & Son, and is embellished with a portrait of the Hon. Amos Kendall, a native of the town. A full index of names and subjects makes the book handy for reference. J. W. DEAN.

Facts about Carroll County Kearsarge Mountain, of New Hampshire. Read before the Appalachian Mountain Club. By G. V. Fox. [Boston: Quarto, pp. 17. Privately printed.]

Statement of the Committee appointed by the Appalachian Mountain Club, to collect and collate the Evidence concerning the True Name of the Northern Kearsarge. Republished from APPALACHIA, Vol. I. No. 3. Boston: A. Williams & Company, 283 Washington Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 16.]

There are two mountains in New Hampshire popularly known by the name of Kearsarge. One of these is in the county of Merrimack, having its highest summit, which reaches an altitude of 2943 feet, in the town of Warner, distant about eighteen miles from Concord in a north-westerly direction. Its name appears to have been Cowwissewassek in 1746, but from some period in the seventeenth century

it has borne a variety of appellations, from Carasaga and Cusagee to Kyasage and the name by which it is now known. Since about the year 1804, it has been quite uniformly styled Kearsarge.

The other mountain, the one for which the famous corvette Kearsarge was named, is in the county of Carroll, having its summit in the town of Chatham, and attaining an elevation of 3251 feet. It is almost universally called Kearsarge, or Kiarsarge, by the people of the neighborhood; but by a few people of the State it is called Pequawket. Both are well-known and attractive mountains.

The Carroll Kearsarge lies in a district outside the "Masonian Grant," and outside the "Masonian Proprietor's Line," so-called, and hence that district was not surveyed probably till about the year 1760. Hence, also, this mountain is not designated by name on the earliest maps. Dr. Belknap, while on a tour through this region in 1784, copied a sketch-map previously made by or for Col. Joseph Whipple, who owned lands in the vicinity of the White Hills, and was accustomed to pass and re-pass through that part of the State. On this sketch the mountain is named Kyarsarge.

On "Carrigain's Map," so-called, which was published in 1816 at the expense of the State, this mountain is named "Pigwacket formerly Kiarsarge." The compiler thus applied a new name to the mountain without authority in law or history or tradition or local usage. Nevertheless, the people living in the vicinity of the mountain, and the public at large, have continued generally to adhere to the old name.

Attempts have recently been made to obtain legislative sanction for a change of the name of this, the county Carroll, mountain from Kearsarge to *Pequawket*. But so far these attempts have been unsuccessful. The author of the "Geology of New Hampshire," published in 1875 at the expense of the State, also took liberty to apply the name of *Pequawket* to this mountain.

More recently the question as to the true name of the county Carroll mountain was brought before the "Appalachian Mountain Club," at the request or suggestion, it is said, of the Coast Survey Bureau. The question was fully considered by this Association at a public meeting, when elaborate and learned arguments were presented, especially by the Hon. G. V. Fox and G. E. Emery, Esq.

Mr. Fox claimed that the original and only true name is Kearsarge; and that *Pigwacket*, or *Pequawket*, as a name for this mountain has never been employed by the native population of the neighborhood, nor by the best authorities; and he strenuously denied the right or propriety of changing the name.

Mr. Emery, on the contrary, claimed that the original and true name is *Pigwacket*, or some variety of orthography of that word; that the name *Kiarsarge* was borrowed from the county Merrimack mountain; and that this name has never been the uniform appellation of the more northern mountain.

The committee of the Club to whom the subject was specially referred, have now made their report. Their conclusions may be briefly stated in their own language (omitting no essential words). They find "that there are two mountains in New Hampshire which at present bear the name Kearsarge; that so far as they are able to judge, the name is equally the original name of both, and handed down by unbroken and reliable tradition; that another name, *Pigwacket*, with several variations of orthography, . . . has also been quite frequently applied to the . . . [northern] mountain since 1816, . . . and . . . must be considered a name for the same, although the other seems to have over it the advantage of priority and especially of general local usage."

We do not understand that the Club propose to change the name of the county Carroll mountain; the Legislature of New Hampshire has not sanctioned the proposal; and the people most interested in this their favorite mountain stoutly and universally protest against it. The Coast Survey has no authority or rights in this matter.

Who has the right to change well-known and long-established topographical names? Has any map-maker, book-maker or association, whenever it may suit his or their caprice? If any one has the right, so has every one; and who shall determine when the degree of variation and confusion has reached the limit of human endurance? If the right exists anywhere, it is in the people: they give and they alter names. They and they only establish the law that governs and will always govern in such a matter,—the law of local usage. And yet we doubt whether the people themselves, even the owners of the soil, have the moral right to alter names that have become public property.

We cannot close these remarks without protesting against the too-common and mischievous practice of altering the names of rivers, mountains, towns and streets. Such changes are usually the legitimate but unfortunate offspring of

ignorance or vanity. At one time there was a street in Portsmouth, N. H., named after Colonel John Tufton Mason, of historic fame; now it labors under some insignificant name. A headland on the coast of that State was known on maps and charts for generations, as Locke's Point; it is now called Straw's Point, a name not very likely to survive the next transfer of the property. Now we read that the author of the "Geology," above referred to, has assumed to change the name of one of the principal tributaries to the Merrimack,—blotting out, as far as he may, a name known for more than two hundred years in New Hampshire history. But such evil practices are not confined to New Hampshire. Even in Massachusetts a rich man can buy the privilege of giving his name to an old town or street. A. H. H.

Account of Arnold's Campaign against Quebec, and of the Hardships and Sufferings of that Band of Heroes who Traversed the Wilderness of Maine from Cambridge to the St. Lawrence in the Autumn of 1775. By JOHN JOSEPH HENRY, One of the Survivors. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1877. [12mo. pp. 198. Price, \$2. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

Though much has been written concerning Arnold's expedition to Canada, the work of Judge Henry, here reprinted, is both the earliest published narrative of that bold and hazardous undertaking and the most minute in details. Besides this account of that campaign, journals have been printed of at least five actors in it, namely, Dr. Isaac Senter, in 1846, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Joseph Ware, in 1852, in the REGISTER (*ante*, vi. 129-41); James Melvin, in 1857, by "The Club;" Major Return J. Meigs, in 1864, by Charles I. Bushnell; and Capt. Simeon Thayer, in 1867, in the sixth volume of the Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society. To the last, the editor, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone of Providence, has prefixed a carefully prepared bibliography of the subject. Other journals exist in manuscript, and much will be found on the subject in other books.

Judge Henry's narrative was dictated to his daughter Anne, "with the aid of casual notes and memoranda, from his bed of sickness in his latest years. The manuscript received no revision at his hands, for he was called away very shortly after its last pages were written. His widow gave it to the press in 1812, and it was printed without even the correction of verbal and typographical errors."

The author died at Lancaster, Pa., April 15, 1811, aged 53. The year after his death, the original edition of this work was printed at Lancaster, in a duodecimo of 225 pages. A second edition, "with corrections and alterations," was published by Knowlton & Rice at Watertown, N. Y., in a 16mo. of 212 pages.

The present edition contains a memoir of the author by his grandson, Aubrey H. Smith of Philadelphia, son of the Hon. Thomas Smith of Delaware county, Pa., whose wife was Anne Mary, daughter of Judge Henry. She was the amanuensis of her father, as stated above, and was also the author of a life of her father prefixed to this work. The editor, Mr. Munsell, in a preliminary chapter, in an appendix, and in many notes interspersed through the pages of the book, has made important additions of documents and facts. J. W. D.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Edited by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., Historiographer to the Royal Historical Society. . . . London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. [8vo. Vol. IV. 1876, pp. 453; Vol. V. 1877, pp. 423.]

Leaves from My Autobiography. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., Historiographer to the Royal Historical Society. . . . London: Longmans, Green & Company. 1876. [8vo. pp. 376.]

Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, with a Reprint of his Memorials of the Haliburtons. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., Historiographer to the Royal Historical Society, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of the Historical Society of Quebec, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Corresponding Member of the Historical and Genealogical Society of New England. London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. 1877. [8vo. pp. 78. Illustrated.]

The "Royal Historical Society" was organized, in 1869, as the "Historical Society" of Great Britain, with which name the first volume of its "Transactions" was published in 1872. The same year, by permission of the queen, the society was authorized to take the name of the "Royal Historical Society." The second volume of "Transactions" appeared in 1873, and the third in 1874. This series of volumes

has been noticed before in the REGISTER (xxviii. 103; xxix. 215), and the contents of two volumes given. The papers in the fourth and fifth volumes are of the same character as, and of equal value with the previous ones. The contributors, besides the editor, are Edmund C. Batten, F.R.S.E., Gustavus George Zerffi, Ph. D., F.R.S.L., Joseph Fisher, Capt. Charles Warren, R.E., William W. Old, George Harris, LL.D., F.S.A., George Hurst, Elihu Rich, the Rev. A. H. Wratishaw, G. Laurence Gomme, William Winters, Sydney Robjohns, James Heywood, F.R.S., and Benjamin W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.

The editor of these volumes, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, has published his autobiography in a handsome volume whose title is given above. Dr. Rogers has been the projector of many patriotic and benevolent enterprises, and, though he has met with fierce opposition from a few individuals, he has had the satisfaction of seeing the most important of his projects crowned with success. He originated the movement for erecting the national monument to Wallace which now, from Abbey Craig, "looks down on the scene of the hero's greatest triumph," and performed the most laborious part of the work in making it a success. Besides this he has been instrumental in erecting monuments to other Scottish worthies. He was the founder of the "Grampian Club" for printing "works illustrative of Scottish literature, history and antiquities," and was one of the founders of the Royal Historical Society noticed above. Of the latter institution he is the secretary and historiographer, and he has been the editor of all its publications. These and other patriotic and literary services led some of his friends and admirers, in 1873, to present him with a handsome house in Moore Park, Surrey, where he now resides. The Earl of Mar was president of the committee for this testimonial.

The last work whose title we have given is also by Dr. Rogers. It is devoted to the genealogical memoirs of the family of Sir Walter Scott, from the reign of David I. of Scotland to the present time, giving his ancestors and several lines of their descendants, and also the descendants of Sir Walter himself. The mother of this celebrated writer was a Rutherford and his grandmother a Haliburton, and the author furnishes brief accounts of these families. He also reprints a work privately printed by Sir Walter Scott, entitled, "Memorials of the Haliburtons." Two small editions of only 30 copies each were printed in 1820 and 1824. It is a copy of a manuscript family register, from the middle of the seventeenth century to 1766, kept by the lairds of Newmains, representatives of the Haliburtons, barons of Mer-toun, in which are quaintly recorded many interesting details. J. W. D.

A Short History of Rhode Island. By GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, LL.D., late Non-Resident Professor of American History in Cornell University; author of "The Life of Major-General Nathanael Greene"; "Historical View of the American Revolution," etc. etc. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid. Publishers. 1877. [12mo. pp. 356. Price \$2. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

There is great need of a condensed history of each of the States. Few persons require, or have leisure to read, the larger histories, usually in several volumes; and fewer still, have money to buy them. A good manual, or handbook, of the history of a State, is yet to be written. The model of such a work is Goodrich's History of the United States, revised by Seavey.

This centennial era has produced a throng of writers on historical subjects. There has been a demand for historical literature without regard to quality; and the supply has exceeded the demand. The country is flooded with a mass of popular history which does more harm than good.

It is therefore a real pleasure to find an author of ability, learning and literary skill, seriously at work in this much abused province of literature. The annals of Rhode Island are unique. The heroic steps by which a few exiles, banished from Massachusetts Bay for political and religious heresies, founded a permanent colony on the shores of the Narragansett Bay, based on new and untried theories of religion and politics, will never cease to interest the historian and the philosopher. The influence and the example of this little colony of freemen have not yet ceased to affect the interests of mankind.

The great name of Roger Williams throws a radiance over the whole historic period of Rhode Island. Had he lived among the nations of classical antiquity he could not have escaped being deified. The area of the little State founded by him is not greater than some counties of Massachusetts; it is not easy to find on an average sized map of the United States. And yet the history of this little republic is not inferior, in interest and picturesqueness, to any other of the New England States.

It is some years since Mr. Arnold wrote a comprehensive and accurate history of Rhode Island, a work that furnishes abundant materials for any lesser performance. But for that work, Prof. Greene declares that his had not been written.

Prof. Greene does not clearly state the design of his book; but it is, undoubtedly, a popular history designed for those who have not Arnold. While it is a scholarly performance, and more accurate than any of the kind issued during this centennial epoch, the events and characters seem to lack vivid presentation. The narrative is too uniform and stately; and it is not easy to distinguish the relative importance of events and characters. Besides, there are scarcely any dates fixing the chronology of historical events. There is not a single illustration in the text, and only one map of the State, and that a modern one. This gives the book a bald and unattractive appearance. One or two historical maps would assist the reader very much; these maps are one of the features of improvement in the histories of our day.

Of course there are many matters of interest that must be omitted altogether in a brief history of this kind; but the omission of the name of the Rev. William Blaxton the first European settler in Rhode Island, and a dweller there for forty years; and also, the considerable affair of the capture of Gen. Prescott, an event that has just been fitly commemorated by a public celebration in Rhode Island, cannot be otherwise than accidental.

The statue of Roger Williams forms an appropriate frontispiece. The Appendix is large, and contains a great deal of very important historical and statistical matter. The book is exceedingly well printed, on fine paper, and makes a pretty volume.

C. W. T.

The Capture of Mount Washington, November 16th, 1776, the Result of Treason.

By EDWARD F. DE LANCEY. New York: 1877. [Sm. 4to. pp. 32.]

This is a reprint of an able article which Mr. de Lancey contributed to the February number of the "Magazine of American History." He gives here much new information concerning the capture of Mount Washington by the British, which he conclusively shows was effected through the treason of William Demont, an adjutant in the American army.

J. W. D.

The Maine Genealogist and Biographer. A Quarterly Journal, Published under the direction of the Maine Genealogical and Biographical Society. WM. BERRY LAPHAM, M.A., Editor. Volume II. 1876-7. [Motto.] Augusta: Printed for the Society. [8vo. pp. 141. Price, \$1.50 a year, or 50 cts. a number.]

The Genealogist. Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Volume I. London: Golding and Lawrence, 55 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. 1877. [8vo. pp. vii.+420. Price, 2ls.]

The Genealogist. July, 1877. Issued on the First of each Month. [8vo. pp. 32. Price, 1s.]

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. New Series. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A. No. LXXIV. July, 1877. Hamilton, Adams & Co., Paternoster Row, London. [Royal 8vo. Monthly. 20 pages each number. Price, 6d. a number.]

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography. Issued Quarterly. [Seal.] July, 1877. Published by the Society, Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York City. [Large 8vo. 48 pages each number. Price, \$2 a year.]

The *Maine Genealogist and Biographer* has now been issued two years, and with the June number its second volume was completed. This quarterly has preserved much genealogical, biographical and historical matter relative to Maine, and should receive a liberal support from the citizens and natives of that state.

The London *Genealogist* has also completed two years of its existence, and the quarterly numbers make a handsome volume of over four hundred pages elaborately indexed. The success of this periodical has been such that the publishers are encouraged to issue it more frequently. With the July number the work has been changed from a quarterly to a monthly publication. This will make it more useful as a medium of intercommunication for genealogists, which is a new feature of the work. The *Genealogist* is a worthy successor of the *Herald and Genealogist*.

The *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, also published at London, was like the *Genealogist* commenced as a quarterly, but it has for some time been issued monthly. The first number appeared in July, 1866, so that it is now firmly established, being

more than eleven years old. It is devoted chiefly "to transcripts from original and inedited documents relating principally to genealogy and heraldry."

The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* was commenced in January, 1870, and with its issue for the present month will complete its eighth annual volume. It is "devoted to the interests of American genealogy and biography in general, but more particularly as connected with the state of New York."

The editors of these periodicals, Drs. Lapham, Marshall, Howard and Purple, deserve great credit for the ability and judgment with which they have conducted their respective works, which we heartily commend to the patronage of those interested in such studies.

J. W. D.

Retrospection: an Historical Resumé of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, Ohio, delivered at the Forty-Second Anniversary, January 7th and 21st, 1877. By the Pastor, ADDISON KINGSBURY. Published by Request. Zanesville, O.: Sullivan & Parsons, Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 56. With photograph of the Author.]

The Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, was organized January 1, 1835, the first pastor being the Rev. William H. Beecher, who continued there four years. He was succeeded Jan. 1, 1840, by the present pastor, the author of the work before us. The Rev. Dr. Kingsbury had then preached eleven years in Washington county, Ohio, one year as a home missionary and ten years as pastor of Belpre and Warren. These discourses, besides commemorating the forty-second anniversary of the organization of the church, also mark the thirty-seventh anniversary of his own settlement. During his pastorate here he has preached nearly three thousand (2990) written and many unwritten sermons, has delivered a series of doctrinal lectures, more than one hundred in number, besides numerous other lectures. This, with his pastoral duties, has made his life a very busy one.

The present work abounds with biographical sketches of the benefactors and active workers of the church, and is a valuable addition to the local history of Ohio.

J. W. D.

Henry Dunster and his Descendants. By SAMUEL DUNSTER, of Attleborough, Mass. [Facsimile.] Central Falls, R. I.: E. L. Freeman & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers. 1876. [12mo. pp. 333. Price, \$2. For sale by the author, and by William H. Merriam, 172 Washington St., Boston.]

Descendants of George Little who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. Compiled by GEORGE T. LITTLE. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press by Charles J. Little. 1877. [Sm. 4to. pp. 82.]

A Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Families who settled in Rhode Island. In two Parts. By HENRY E. WHIPPLE. [Motto.] Providence: A. Crawford Greene, Steam Book and Job Printer. 1873. [8vo. pp. 63.]

Descendants of William Shippen. Compiled by CHARLES R. HILDEBURN. [Sheet pedigree.]

A life of the Rev. Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, by the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, was published in 1872 and noticed in the REGISTER for July of that year (*ante*, xxvi. 349). Appended to that volume is a brief genealogy of his descendants, by the author of the book before us and his son Dr. Edward S. Dunster of New York. Some descendants through the female lines complained because they and their children were left out. The present volume will be welcomed by such. It contains genealogical data concerning all of the descendants of President Dunster, of every name, so far as they came to the knowledge of the compiler. An introductory chapter is devoted to the English ancestry and relatives of the president, and to persons of the name in the United States not descended from him. This is followed by a concise life of President Dunster, in which is introduced a letter from his father referring to his brothers and sisters. Many wills, letters, and other documents illustrating the lives of the several individuals, accompany their genealogical records. The volume is filled with facts of interest to the family and others.

In the work on the Little family, biographical sketches of the emigrant and other prominent members of the family precede the genealogy proper. The latter portion of the work is carefully prepared, being very full and precise in the lines taken up. Though it is elegantly printed and illustrated with fine engravings, the work is intended to be preliminary to a larger work on which the author is now engaged, and in which the other lines will be followed out. Mr. Little will be thankful for additions and corrections to his book.

The next work is devoted to the Whipple family of Rhode Island. No connection has been traced between this and the Ipswich family of the name, of which a genealogy by John A. Boutelle of Woburn was printed in 1857 (*ante*, xi. 360). The work before us is divided into two parts, the first giving the male descendants of John Whipple an early settler in Providence, said to be "the first of the name who settled in New England." The second part furnishes brief accounts of three other early settlers in Rhode Island, namely, Samuel and David of Providence, and Eleazer of Warwick; and of their descendants.

The Shippen pedigree will form a good accompaniment to Balch's Shippen Papers (*ante*, p. 363). J. W. D.

Eulogy on Hon. Tappan Wentworth, A.M., Munificent Donor of Dartmouth College, delivered before the Association of the Alumni, by NATHAN CROSBY (Class of 1820), at the Annual Commencement, June, 1876. Published at their Request. Lowell, Mass.: Press of Marden & Rowell. 1877. [8vo. pp. 26.]

This is an able eulogy on one of our most judicious public benefactors. Mr. Wentworth, a lawyer of high standing in Lowell, who served two years in Congress and had held high office in his state, died June 12, 1875, leaving to Dartmouth College the whole of his estate, after the payment of certain legacies and annuities to his widow and others. The Alumni Association of that college invited Judge Crosby to deliver an eulogy upon him, and that gentleman has performed the service in a most happy manner. Only four eulogies have before been delivered at the request of the association, namely, "upon Daniel Webster by Rufus Choate in 1853; upon Rufus Choate by Ira Perley in 1866; upon Nathan Lord by Alpheus B. Crosby in 1872, and upon Salmon P. Chase by William M. Evarts in 1874,—men who have shed lustre upon the college and gained especial favor in different fields of erudition, fame and power." J. W. D.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Library [of the Virginia Legislature]. Richmond: 1877. "Senate Doc. No. xxv." 8vo. pp. 16.]

This report is accompanied by that of the State Librarian, Gen. James McDonald, and by letters from Dr. William P. Palmer of Richmond, and W. Noël Sainsbury of London. Dr. Palmer has been engaged in calendaring the historical papers in the archives of Virginia, and had completed his work to the early part of 1787, when in May, 1876, he was obliged by sickness to suspend his labors. We regret to add that in his letter he announces that his health will not allow him to resume them.

Mr. Sainsbury, of her Majesty's State Paper Office, has been employed by the State authorities to furnish abstracts, extracts and copies of all the papers in the hands of the British government relating to the colonial history of Virginia. These papers begin as early as 1578. Mr. Sainsbury has completed his work to the end of 1720. We hope a successor equally competent will be found for Dr. Palmer, and that Mr. Sainsbury will be able to complete his work. The letters of both these gentlemen contain interesting facts in the history of Virginia. The authorities of that State deserve great credit for what they have done in this matter. J. W. D.

In Memoriam. Sister Sainte Claire, Order of St. Ursula. Pretiosa in conspectu Domini mors Sanctorum ejus. Ps. 115: 15. Charlestown: Advertiser Press. 1876. [12mo. pp. 25. Edition, 50 copies.]

Verrazzano: A Motion for a Stay of Judgment. [Motto.] New York: 1876. [18mo. pp. 16.]

Soldier and Sage. Memorials of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Philadelphia: McCalla & Staveley. 1876. [18mo. pp. 18.]

The Lost City of New England. By B. F. DeCosta. [1877. Sm. 4to. pp. 7. Edition, 25 copies.]

The author of these works is the Rev. Benjamin F. DeCosta, of New York city, a writer of indefatigable research and varied knowledge, whose historical works have frequently been commended in the REGISTER.

The first work is a memoir of Miss Mary Rebecca Theresa DeCosta, who was born in Boston, April 16, 1788, and died in New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1874. On New Years' eve, 1820, she entered the Ursuline Convent at Boston, established a few years previous. Sister Mary Saint Claire, which was the name she took, was the first novice received into the community. The convent in 1826 was removed to Mount Benedict, Charlestown, where as is well known the building was burned by a mob,

Aug. 13, 1834. A minute and interesting history of the convent will be found in these pages. Sister Saint Claire was transferred to Roxbury, then to Quebec, and finally to New Orleans, where she arrived in 1810, and where she resided till her death. A tabular pedigree of the DeCosta family is prefixed.

The second work is a review of a notice, in the REGISTER for January, 1876, of Mr. Murphy's work on Verrazzano, and also of Mr. Murphy's work itself. Mr. DeCosta arrives at the same conclusion on this subject as Mr. Brevoort, namely, that the evidence is in favor of a voyage being made by Verrazzano to these shores; and of course he dissents from the views of Messrs. Murphy and Slafter.

The third work contains a letter written from Newburgh by Gen. Washington, April 14, 1783, to the Indian Commander, and two letters written from Philadelphia by Dr. Franklin to Gen. Henry Bouquet of the British Army; one dated Aug. 16, and the other Sept. 30, 1761. The three letters were copied by the Rev. Mr. DeCosta from the originals among the Haldimand MSS. in the British Museum, and are here printed for the first time. This contribution to centennial literature is both interesting and valuable.

The last work is a reprint of an article in the January number of the *Magazine of American History*. The "Lost City of New England" is "Norumbega," of which many fabulous descriptions are here collected.

J. W. D.

Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the Years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876. Vol. VII. Madison, Wis.: E. B. Bolens, State Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 495.]

This volume, like its predecessors, is filled with valuable material relative to the history of the west, and particularly of Wisconsin. Besides the elaborate reports of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Historical Society for four years (1873-76), it contains a necrology of the pioneers and public men of Wisconsin for the years 1874 and 1875, prepared by Lyman C. Draper; and upwards of twenty historical and biographical papers relative to that state. The authors of these papers, which are upon a great variety of topics, are Prof. James D. Butler, LL.D., John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., Joseph Tasse, Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., the Hon. James D. Doty, Gen. Albert G. Ellis, Edward D. Beouchard, the Hon. John T. Kingston, John T. De La Ronde, the Hon. J. A. Noonan, the Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, N. Matson, Daniel S. Durrie, the Hon. E. H. Ellis, and the Hon. A. B. Braley.

Prof. Butler's papers are entitled "Pre-Historic Wisconsin" and the "Westphalia Medal of 1648." They have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and a notice of them appeared in our last number (*ante*, p. 359). Dr. Shea contributes a paper on the "Discovery of the Mississippi," Gen. Ellis gives "Fifty-four years' Recollections of Wisconsin," Mr. Kingston furnishes reminiscences of "Early Western Days," Mr. Merrill writes about "Pioneer Life in Wisconsin," Gov. Doty about "Northern Wisconsin in 1820," and Mr. De La Ronde contributes a "Personal Narrative," giving interesting particulars of Indian life and history. An elaborate memoir of Charles de Langlade,—a western pioneer, born 1729, who was "one of the most courageous defenders of the French cause in Canada," and who has been credited with planning the ambuscade which defeated Gen. Braddock,—written in French for the society by Mr. Tasse, and translated by Mrs. Sarah Fairchild Dean, also appears here. Our space, however, will not allow us to refer to all the interesting topics treated of in this volume.

J. W. D.

Maine: Her Place in History. Address delivered at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1876, and in Convention of the Legislature of Maine, February 6, 1877. By JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN. With a Communication from the Governor and the Report of the Centennial Commission. Published by Order of the Legislature of Maine, of February 7, 1877. Augusta: Sprague, Owen & Nash, Printers to the State. 1877. [8vo. pp. v.+129.]

This centennial period is destined, among other things, to be famous for the number and quality of historical publications that come from the press. As to many of these, while it would not have been money in the pockets of the writers or publishers, had they never appeared, it would have been money in the pockets of the purchasers, and credit to the intelligence of the American people. The quantity of shallow, flippant matter, called historical literature, that has been cast on the public within a few years, is amazing. A good deal of this has been in the form of orations and addresses, an easy way for smatterers in history—men who never looked into an original record, nor have the slightest knowledge of the sources of history—to get

into public notice and obtain credit for what they never had. "Little orators on low stumps," to quote Mr. Choate's felicitous description of them, have shouted quite enough of their views and interpretations of history. As such things are beneath the dignity of criticism they pass current. There is consolation in the reflection that these cheap productions are destined to come to speedy forgetfulness.

At length there comes forth a pamphlet—more worthy of the name of a book—with no higher title on the outside than "Centennial Address," whose very great merits and interest place it among the best of our centennial historical literature. The author has so many titles, civil and military, that it is not easy to fix on the one by which he is most appropriately designated. He has now shown that he has a new title to public consideration.

This historical essay is a surprise. While it brings to light no new facts, it shows great research among the best authorities, a just appreciation of the office of history, and a real interest in this subject. It is the most comprehensive and candid review of the history of Maine that has yet appeared. President Chamberlain has discussed, among other things, with fairness and fulness, all the controverted points in the early history of Maine. In this he has proceeded logically, and his points stand out clear and sharp. He places Maine and her worthy founder in the front rank of New England history, where they so rightfully belong. He reviews, briefly, the whole history of Maine to the present time, presenting in vivid sketches each period, and not forgetting to notice the great characters that have made her name respected among the states. The several historical maps and charts contribute much to a clear understanding of American history, and are of great value.

There is not space here to notice some of the more striking and interesting features of this address, nor to point out some inaccuracies and defects, hardly appreciable among so much that is excellent. We differ from him only in those matters where his judgments are sometimes rather against Maine and her worthy colonizers. It is plain enough to see that when the record of the actions of Popham, Gorges, Mason, and their associates shall be made complete, there will be no longer ground for any controversy as to where the merit belongs of founding and settling New England, nor as to the true place of Maine in history.

There is one source of historical information which strangely escapes the notice of some writers, and that is, the REGISTER. It is superfluous to add that the thirty volumes contain hundreds of original documents and papers illustrative of New England history, not to be found elsewhere. Besides, there are historical sketches and biographical memoirs made up from original research. If President Chamberlain had looked into some of the later volumes, he would have found that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was never "Governor" of Plymouth; and that the matter of the naming of Maine, alleged to be in honor of the French Princess, Henrietta Maria, is set at rest. No writer on the Popham colony has yet recognized the statement by Hubbard, on the title page of his "Narrative of the Indian Wars," etc., that "the first planting of New England" was "in 1607," though made public some years since at a meeting of the Maine Historical Society.

This able address is not without literary merit. The style is fresh, vigorous and attractive, a great contrast to most historical productions. It ought to go into every household in Maine.

C. W. T.

The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. April, 1875. Morrisania, N. Y.: Henry B. Dawson. [Sm. 4to. Published monthly, 64 pages in each number. Price, \$5 a year, or 75 cts. a number. Back volumes from 1867 supplied by the publisher at the subscription price.]

In the REGISTER for April, 1875 (*ante*, xxix. 218), we noticed the second and third numbers (February and March, 1874), of the third volume of the third series of the *Historical Magazine*. We have just received from Mr. Dawson, the editor and publisher of this magazine, the fourth number of that volume, bearing date April, 1875. The derangement of his business by reason of renewed attacks of ill-health and other causes (*ante*, xxix. 219), has led Mr. Dawson to drop twelve numbers of his issues, from April, 1874, to March, 1875, both inclusive.

Our readers are already familiar with the character of this periodical, and are aware of the learning and industry of the editor. The number before us contains the usual variety of valuable articles illustrating the "antiquities, history and biography of America." We find here: 1, "Diary of Ensign Caleb Clap" of the Continental Army, contributed by Capt. Thomas W. Ripley; 2, "Recollections of the

Civil History of the War of 1812," by Joseph Gales; 3, "The Vermont Controversy, . . . unpublished papers concerning the relations of New Hampshire and the Vermontese;" 4, "The Historical Status of the Negro," by William C. Fowler, LL.D.; 5, "Early Records of Trinity Church, New York city;" 6, "Historical and Personal Reminiscences of Chenango County, N. Y.," by Samuel S. Randall, LL.D.; 7, "Major Childs, U.S.A.," extracts from his correspondence; 8, "Psalmody of the Puritan Fathers," by the Hon. John I. Young; 9, "Rev. John Heckewelder, the Moravian Missionary," by Isaac Smucker; 10, "Relative Strength of the Two Armies in the War of Secession," by Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.; and 11, "Reminiscences of the Election-day Ox at Boston, Mass.," in 1770. Besides these articles, we have departments entitled, "Flotsam," "Notes," "Queries," "Replies," "Books" and "Current Events." The "Notices of Recent Publications" are very full, and are continued in an extra of 16 pages numbered five, which is gratuitously presented to the subscribers, as the previous extras have been.

J. W. D.

Centennial Memorial of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, Embracing an Historical Sketch, 1629-1876. By JAMES R. NEWHALL. And Notices of the Mayors, with Portraits. Lynn: Published by Order of the City Council. Kimball & Courtis, Printers. 1876. [8vo. pp. 204. Illustrated. Sold by T. B. Breare, Lynn. Price, \$3. By mail, 25 cts. extra.]

History of the Baptist Church in Medfield, Mass. Addresses and Poems delivered on the Occasion of its Centennial Anniversary, August 18th, 1876. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis. 1877. [8vo. pp. 71.]

History of the Brighton Church. Five Discourses delivered in January, February and March, 1877. By Rev. JOSEPH R. PAGE, D.D. Published by the Society. Rochester, N. Y.: Evening Express Printing Company. 1877. [8vo. pp. 60.]

History of the First Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y. A Discourse delivered on successive Sabbaths, July 2d and 9th, 1876, in accordance with the Recommendation of the General Assembly in the Observance of the Nation's Centennial. By CHARLES HAWLEY, D.D., Pastor. Auburn, N. Y.: Daily Advertiser and Weekly Journal Steam Book Print. 1876. [8vo. pp. 75.]

We continue from former numbers (*ante*, pp. 136, 244 and 360) our notices of historical addresses brought out by the centennial celebration of our Independence.

The contents of the Lynn memorial volume may be learned from its title-page. The historical address is by James R. Newhall, whose name we associate with that of Alonzo Lewis, as an historian of Lynn. He is also the editor of the volume. The memoirs of the mayors of the city are accompanied by portraits; and there are biographical sketches and portraits of other prominent men. Other illustrations are given. The mechanical execution of the book is excellent.

The centenary of the Baptist Church at Medfield was celebrated last August, and the proceedings on that occasion are in print before us. They consist of a history of the church, by William S. Tilden; an address, by Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., entitled the "Progress of a Century," in which the Baptists of 1776 and 1876 are compared; a poem for the occasion by the Rev. Theron Brown, and a list of the members of the church.

The Presbyterian Church at Brighton, N. Y., was organized Sept. 18, 1817, the Rev. Solomon Allen being the first minister. The Rev. Dr. Page, in the five discourses, whose title appears above, gives an interesting history of the church with biographical sketches of its several ministers.

The First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y., was organized in 1810. The Rev. Dr. Hawley gives a comprehensive history of the church, with biographical notices of its ministers, preceded by a sketch of the settlement of the town and vicinity.

J. W. D.

Rills from the Hills. A Semi-Centennial Discourse delivered at Franklin, N. H., June 12, 1877, on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Formation of the Merrimack County Conference of Churches. By NATHANIEL BOUTON, D.D. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1877. [8vo. pp. 31.]

Of the twenty-seven persons, ministers and delegates, who met at Salisbury, N. H., June 27, 1827, to organize this association, only two were living at the semi-centennial celebration this year, namely, the venerable author of this discourse, and

the Rev. Liba Conant, of Northfield, now residing at Orford. Dr. Bouton takes for his subject, "The contribution of the Merrimack County Conference of Churches to the Christian enterprises and the progress of the Kingdom of God in the last Fifty Years," and he shows the various religious and benevolent causes which have been aided by this conference and the ministers who composed it. Much biography and local history enrich the pages of this work.

J. W. D.

Winslow Memorial. Family Records of Winslows and their Descendants in America, with the English Ancestry as far as known. Kenelm Winslow. Vol. I. By DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, A.M., M.D., Life Member of the New England Hist. Gen. Society, Resident Member of the New York Gen. and Biog. Society, and of the Pilgrim Record Society; and his wife, Mrs. FRANCES K. (FORWARD) HOLTON, Resident Member of the New York Gen. and Biog. Society, and of the Pilgrim Record Society. New York: D. P. Holton, M.D., Publisher, 61 East 59th Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 656.]

The descendants of Kenelm Winslow, the first of that name in America, are to be congratulated on the publication of this volume. Many years ago the task of compiling a genealogy of this family was undertaken by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D. After his death in 1864, his son Kenelm Winslow, a student in theology, entered upon the unfinished labor with great zeal; but the hopes of his kindred were again disappointed by what seemed to be his premature death in 1867. Undaunted by these repeated disasters, Dr. Holton, himself a descendant from the same stock, assumed the task, which he has prosecuted with the energy and perseverance characteristic of the race. He has been efficiently encouraged and assisted by his wife, in his arduous labor; and the result begins to appear in this volume,—for it must be considered that this is the first of two volumes devoted to the Winslow Family, to be followed by similar memorials of three other families for which the materials are already gathered. In this volume, the authors have very properly departed somewhat from the customary usage, by admitting daughters and their descendants to a full equality with the sons and their posterity, inasmuch as both classes bear an equal relationship to the common ancestor. The general arrangement of the genealogy is perspicuous, and the line of descent, upward or downward, is easily traced. The book is well printed, well bound, illustrated by many charts of families, and embellished by portraits of Gov. Edward Winslow and Dr. J. G. Holland. Two very full indices are added. The appearance of the second volume will be awaited with lively interest.

L. R. PAIGE.

The Boston Directory, embracing the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and Business Directory. [Seal of Boston.] No. LXXIII. For the Year commencing July 1, 1877. Boston: Sampson, Davenport and Company. [8vo. pp. 1376. Price, \$5.]

It must be admitted, we think, that for fulness, accuracy and convenience, Boston has the best Directory of any city in the union. On a former occasion (*ante*, xvi. 387), we gave a brief history of the Boston Directory, from the small thin volume which John Norman published in 1789 to the goodly sized book issued by Adams, Sampson & Co. in 1862. At the last named date, the work had grown from an 18mo. of 56 pages with 1476 names, to an octavo of 652 pages and 55,519 names. In the fifteen years that have since passed away, the work has increased to more than double the number of pages, and to considerably more than double the number of names, the present volume containing 128,956. It may give an idea of the vast amount of labor necessary to perfect a work like this, to state that more than fifty thousand changes have been made since last year.

J. W. D.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from May, 1751, to February, 1757, inclusive. Transcribed and Edited in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly. [Seal.] By CHARLES J. HOADLY, State Librarian. Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co. 1877. [8vo. pp. 652.]

This is the tenth volume of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, printed by order of the state. In our reviews of previous volumes, we have shown the able and thorough manner in which they have been edited. The present volume fully sustains the character of the work. We copy the "prefatory note," which will give an idea of the contents of the volume.

"The following pages complete the publication of the eighth manuscript volume of the *Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, and contain the acts of twenty-one

sessions of the General Assembly. In the Appendix may be found the Census of 1756, and also Queries from the Board of Trade with the Answers thereto, 1755-6. For the time covered by this publication, neither Journals of the Governor and Council, of the Committees of War, nor of either branch of the General Assembly, are among the State Archives." J. W. D.

Chronology of the Origin and Progress of Paper and Paper-Making. By JOEL MUNSELL. Fifth Edition, with Additions. [Monogram.] Albany: J. Munsell, 82 State Street. 1876. [12mo. pp. 263. Price, \$2. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass.]

This is a collection of facts, chronologically arranged, relating to the history of paper and paper-making, and to notabilities connected with the trade. It is a storehouse of information, and being thoroughly indexed, people in search of facts or dates on these subjects will generally have little trouble in finding them.

The first edition of this work was printed in 1856 in an octavo of 58 pages. This was intended for private distribution only. The second edition, published in 1857, contained 110 pages, 8vo.; the third, in 1864, had 174 pages, 8vo.; and the fourth, in 1870, had 226 pages, 8vo. The two last editions were fully noticed at the time in the REGISTER; the third, by the late John H. Sheppard, Esq., in October, 1865 (*ante*, xix. 379), and the fourth by Col. Albert H. Hoyt, in April, 1871 (*ante*, xxv. 207).

The book is now twenty-one years old; and the author gives it its freedom in these words: "The collector of these disjunctive conjunctives proposes, with this fifth edition, in the fifty-second year of his typographical career, to let the paper manufacture go on as it may, without any further surveillance of his, with best wishes for its prosperity to the end of time." J. W. D.

England and Wales. Return of Owners of Land, 1873. London: 1875. [2 vols. 4to. of about pp. 1000 each.]

These two volumes contain the surnames and christian names of all the 269,547 owners of land of one acre and upwards in England and Wales. It is the first publication of the kind made in the Sessional Papers of Parliament. It has great value for all those interested in tracing the origin and history of particular families. Owners in London are not included. There is a similar volume for Scotland. The two volumes can be ordered separately, and only cost 10s. 6d. sterling a volume at the office of her majesty's printer. H. A. HOMES.

Annals of Staten Island, from its Discovery to the Present Time. By J. J. CLUTE. [Motto.] New York: Press of Charles Vogt, No. 114 Fulton St. 1877. [8vo. pp. 464. Illustrated. Price, \$3. A. H. Caffey, sole agent, No. 9 Murray St., Room 22, New York city.]

The author of this work, during a residence of between forty and fifty years on Staten Island, had collected a mass of material relative to its history and genealogy, which he has been induced to embody in this volume. These annals commence with the discovery of the island. Verrazzano is said to have entered the bay in 1524, and Hudson certainly anchored there in 1609. The principal events which have transpired on the island from that time to the present are narrated in a clear and animated manner. The portion devoted to the history of the island during the revolutionary war, the most eventful period in its annals, contains many interesting details.

The history of its churches, the biography of its celebrities, accounts of its villages and noted localities, and extracts from old records, are some of the other valuable matters preserved here. The readers of the REGISTER will be interested to learn that more than one fifth of the book is devoted to the "Old Families" of the island. The preparation of these genealogies, of which seventy-nine different families are given, has been attended with much extra labor, owing to the various ways in which the surnames are spelled on the records, and to the perplexing custom which the Dutch settlers had of taking new family names, or rather of having no family names, so well described by Prof. Pearson (*ante*, xxvii. 82).

The work is well printed, and does credit to both author and publisher. J. W. D.

Addresses delivered before the Dauphin County Historical Society in the State Capitol, Harrisburg, July 4, 1876. [8vo. pp. 85.]

Dauphin county, in which Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, is situated, was chiefly settled by the Scotch-Irish, who came to this country early in the last

century. The present work contains three addresses: 1st. on the "Ecclesiastical History" of the county, by the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D.D.; 2d, on its "Revolutionary Soldiers," by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq.; and 3d, an "Historical Review," by William H. Egle, M.D., author of the "History of Pennsylvania," noticed in our January number (*ante*, p. 136). The addresses are all carefully prepared and well written productions. The last is particularly full and valuable.

J. W. D.

American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies, July, 1877. [Seal.] Boston: Published by the Boston Numismatic Society. Quarterly. [Royal 8vo. pp. 28.]

The present number of this valuable periodical commences the twelfth annual volume, and fully sustains the character we have heretofore given it. The committee of publication are William Sumner Appleton, A.M., Samuel Abbott Green, M.D., and Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., who have now had charge of the work seven years.

The present number contains articles on "Currency of the Confederate States," and "Masonic Medals," by W. T. R. Marvin; "The Hog Money of the Somers Islands," by Gen. J. H. Lefroy, C.B., Governor of Bermuda; "The Art of Reading Coins," by "A Learner;" "Portraits and History in Coins," by Robert Morris, LL.D., with several shorter articles, reports of the transactions of numismatic societies, notes and queries. The price is two dollars a year in advance; single numbers, 75 cts. Address Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset St., Boston. J. W. D.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

Presented to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society to August 1, 1877.

A History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpepper County, Virginia. With Notes of Old Churches and Old Families, and Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of the Olden Time. By Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., Rector of Emmanuel Church, Culpepper Co., Va. Author of the Histories of St. George's and Bristol Parishes, Va. 1877. [12 mo. pp. 200.]

Sermons by the Rev. William Sparrow, D.D., late Professor of Systematic Divinity and the Evidences of Christianity in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 2 Bible House. 1877. [8vo. pp. 342.]

Commission Internationale de L'Association Africaine. Session de Juin, 1877. Bruxelles: F. Hayez, Imprimeur de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. 1877. [Folio, pp. 55.]

Grundtrækkene i den Ældste Norske Proces. Af Ebbe Hertzberg, Cand. Jur. Universitetsstipendiat. Udgivet efter det Akademiske Kollegiums Foranstaltning. Ved Dr. Fr. Brandt, Professor i Lovkyndighed. Universitetsprogram for Første Halvaar. 1874. [Kristiania, Trykt, hos A. W. Brøgger. 1874. [8vo. pp. 279.]

Ungedruckte, Unbeachtete und Wenig Beachtete Quellin zur Geschichte des Taufsymbols und der Glaubensregel, Herausgegeben und in Abhandlungen Erläutert von Dr. C. P. Caspari, Professor der Theologie an der Norwegischen Universität. III. Universitätsprogramm. Christiania. Gedruct bei P. F. Mallings. 1875. [8vo. pp. 514.]

Heilagra Manna Sögur. Fortællinger og Legender om Hellige Mænd og Kvinder. Efter Gamle Haandsrifter udgivne af C. R. Unger. I. Universitetsprogram for Første Semester. 1877. Christiania, Trykt hos B. M. Bentzen. 1877. [8vo. pp. 716.]

Congressional Record, containing the Proceedings and Debates of the Forty-Fourth Congress, First Session and Special Session of the Senate. Volume IV. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [4to. 8 Parts. Parts I. to VI. pp. 5699+329; Index to do. pp. 677. Part VII. pp. 387.]

Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Henry Wilson (Vice-President of the United States), delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, January 21, 1876. With other Congressional Tributes of Respect. Published by Order of Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [Royal 8vo. pp. 162. With Portrait.]

Mississippi in 1875. Report of the Select Committee to Inquire into the Mississippi Election of 1875, with the Documentary Evidence. In Two Volumes. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [8vo. pp. 1819+240.]

Proceedings of the Senate sitting for the Trial of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, on the Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. [8vo. pp. 1166.]

Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. . . . Vol. XIV. 1875-6. Prepared by W. W. Field, Secretary. Madison, Wis.: E. B. Bolens, State Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 504. Illustrated.]

Transactions of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Proceedings, Essays and Reports at the Annual Winter Meeting, held at Madison, February 1, 2, and 3, 1876. Compiled by F. W. Case, Secretary. Madison, Wis.: E. B. Bolens, State Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 200. Illustrated.]

State of Wisconsin. Governor's Message and accompanying Documents delivered to the Legislature in Joint Convention, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877. . . . Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, Printer and Stereotyper. 1877. [2 volumes. 8vo.]

State of Wisconsin. In Senate. Journal of Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Session of the Wisconsin Legislature. By Authority. Madison, Wis.: Carpenter & Tenney, State Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 676.]

State of Wisconsin. In Assembly. Journal of Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Session of the Wisconsin Legislature. By Authority. Madison, Wis.: Carpenter & Tenney, State Printers. 1877. [8vo. pp. 803.]

The Laws of Wisconsin, together with the Joint Resolutions and Memorials, passed at the Thirtieth Annual Session of the Wisconsin Legislature, in the Year 1877. By Authority. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, Printer and Stereotyper. 1877. [8vo. pp. 664.]

The Methodist Quarterly Review, April, 1877, D. D. Whedon, LL.D., Editor. New York: Nelson & Phillips, 805 Broadway. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. [8vo. Published quarterly; about 200 pages to a number. Vol. LIX., Fourth Series, XXIX. Price \$2.50 a year.]

The Congregational Quarterly, July, 1877. Editor and Proprietor, Rev. Christopher Cushing, D.D. Associate Editors: Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Prof. Hiram Mead, D.D., Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D. Boston: American Congregational Union, 20 Congregational House. 1877. [8vo. Published quarterly. About 150 papers each number. Vol. XIX. No. 3; 2d series, Vol. IX. No. 3. Price \$2.10 a year, including postage.]

Vol. II. July, 1877. No. 7. The American Catholic Quarterly Review. . . . Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors, 505 Chestnut Street. P. O. Box 2465. [8vo. Published quarterly. 192 pages each number. Price, \$5 a year.]

The New Englander, July, 1877. [Motto.] New Haven: Published by W. L. Kingsley. 1877. [8vo. Published quarterly: about 200 pages to a number. Vol. XXVI. No. 3. Whole number 140. Price \$4.12, including postage.]

The Magazine of American History; with Notes and Queries. Edited by John Austin Stevens, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. . . . Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago. [Sm. 4to. Published monthly, 60 pages each number. Price, \$5 a year. Two numbers, July and August.]

The Bibliotheca Sacra. Edited by Edwards A. Park, George E. Day and Archibald Duff, Jr. With the co-operation of Dr. J. P. Thompson of Berlin, and Dr. D. W. Simon of England. Vol. XXXIV. July, 1877. Andover: Published by W. F. Draper. London: Trübner & Co. 1877. [Quarterly. Each number about 200 pages. Price, \$4.00 and ten cents postage. Single numbers, \$1.05.]

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. No. 2 of Vol. I. [Motto.] Philadelphia: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 820 Spruce Street. 1877. [Four numbers a year. Price, \$3. Free to subscribers of \$25 to the Publication Fund of the above Society.]

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Salem. Jan., Feb., March, 1877. Vol. 9, Nos 1, 2, 3. [8vo. pp. 65.]

Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, January, 1877. Boston: Albert J. Wright, State Printer. 1877. [8vo. pp. 498.]

First Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin for the Year ending December 31, 1876. Madison, Wis.: E. B. Bolens, State Printer. 1876. [8vo. pp. 85.]

Journal of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Iowa, held in the Cathedral, Davenport, on the 29th, 30th and 31st Days of May, A.D. 1877. Davenport: Printed for the Convention. 1877. [8vo. pp. 163.]

Bishop Paddock's Address to the [Massachusetts Episcopal] Convention. 1877. [8vo. pp. 22.]

Biographical Sketch of James Edward Root. Prepared by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, for the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1877. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 8.]

Report of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. [View of building.] For the Year ending April 11, 1877. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1877. [12mo. pp. 67.]

In Memoriam. James Brown Thornton. 1794-1873. [Sq. 16mo. pp. 8.]

Obituary. Thomas Balch. From the Magazine of American History. [12mo. pp. 4.]

Proceedings of the New Hampshire Publishers, Editors and Printers' Association, Annual Meeting January, 1873. Semi-Annual Meeting July, 1873. Manchester: Printed by Charles F. Livingston. 1873. [8vo. pp. 96.]

Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Vol. XII. No. 3, 1877. . . . Boston: Printed by David Clapp & Son, 564 Washington Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 36+34.]

Normal Schools and their Origin: a Paper read at a Regular Meeting of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, June 5th, 1877. By Samuel E. Staples, a Member of the Society. Worcester, Mass.: Printed by Tyler & Seagrave, 442 Main Street. 1877. [8vo. pp. 8. Illustrated.]

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College, Deceased during the Academical Year ending in June, 1877. . . . No. 7 of the Second Printed Series, and No. 36 of the whole Record. [8vo. pp. 283.]

Yale College in 1877. Some Statements respecting the Late Progress and Present Condition of the various Departments of the University, for the Information of its Graduates, Friends and Benefactors. . . . June, 1877. [8vo. pp. 33.]

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1876. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1877. [4to. pp. 445.]

History of Woonsocket [Rhode Island]. By E. Richardson. Woonsocket: S. S. Foss, Printer, Patriot Building, Maine Street. 1876. [12mo. pp. 264.]

The Orderly Book of Col. William Henshaw of the American Army, April 20—Sept. 26, 1775. With a Memoir by Emory Washburn, and Notes by Charles C. Smith. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for October, 1876. Boston: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1876. [8vo. pp. 86.]

Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Reprinted from the "Manchester Courier." Revised and Corrected. Manchester: J. E. Cornish, 33 Piccadilly. Thos. J. Day, 53 Market Street. Vol. 2, No. 2. July, 1877. [Sm. 4to. 40 pages. Price 2s. 250 copies printed.]

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, 1877. Minutes of the Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting, Chelsea, June 19-21, with the Reports and Statistics. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society, Congregational House. 1877. [8vo. pp. 182.]

Notes and Queries: a Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc. [Motto.] Fifth Series. Volume Seventh, January—June, 1877. London: Published at the Office 20 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C., by John Francis. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 550; price 10s. 6d. bound. Published in weekly numbers at 4d. each. *Ante*, xxviii. 481; xxix. 339.]

DEATHS.

CLAPP, Theophilus Capen, in Needham, Mass., Aug. 11, aged 73 yrs. 8 mos. He was the sixth in descent from *Nicholas*,¹ who was born in England in 1612 and settled in Dorchester probably in 1633,—through *Nathaniel*,² *Jonathan*,³ *David*,⁴ and *David*,⁵ his father, all of whom as well as himself were born in Dorchester. On the maternal side he was descended from *Barnard*¹ Capen, who was in Dorchester in 1635, through *John*² (also an emigrant), *Samuel*,³ *Jonathan*,⁴ *Jonathan*,⁵ and *Azubah*⁶ his mother.

RUSH, Benjamin, at London, England, June 30, æ. 66. He was a grandson of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of Hon. Richard Rush, a member of the cabinets of Presidents Monroe

and Adams, and U. S. Minister to France, 1817-25 (*ante*, p. 31). The deceased was author of "Letters on the Rebellion, to a Citizen of Washington from a Citizen of Philadelphia;" "A Protest against the Southern Rebellion," and a life of his father.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Howell and William T., in St. Paul, Min., June 28; the former aged 17 and the latter 11. They were sons of J. Fletcher Williams, Esq., secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society and author of the "History of St. Paul, Min." They with another brother were on Lake Como, in a boat which was upset. The oldest of the brothers sought to save the youngest and caught him, but the latter clung so tight that both went down and were drowned.

ERRATA.—Page 68, *dele* foot-note 1. See the present number, page 437, foot-note.

Page 220, line 28, *for* great-grandfather, *read* grandfather.

Page 332, line 19, *read* S. P. Mayberry.

Page 357, line 16, from bottom, *for* the present year, *read* 1876.

Page 364, col. 2, line 34, *for* eighth, *read* sixth; lines 41 to 44, *dele all after* Kimball, *and insert* Joseph,⁵ and wife Abiel Porter, his parents. He married, Sept. 14, 1802, Sarah Allen of Manchester, born Oct. 16, 1781, died May 6, 1835.

Page 429, lines 40 and 41, *read* 28 copies small paper, price £2. 2s., and 6 copies large paper, price £5. 5s.

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